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**A DICTIONARY OF  
ENGLISH PLANT-NAMES.**



A DICTIONARY  
OF  
ENGLISH PLANT-NAMES.

BY  
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AND  
ROBERT HOLLAND.

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*Burgay, Suffolk.*

## INTRODUCTION.

VERY opposite opinions have at times been expressed as to the value of the English names by which our wild, and many of our cultivated, plants are known. A writer in 'Science Gossip' of November 1868, made the following remarks :—

" Having plucked a little blue flower in a garden in Wiltshire, I was incautious enough to ask the proprietor, an owner of many water-meadows, to tell me the name of this pretty and fragrant leguminous plant. With a smile of compassion at the ignorance of his London guest, my friend informed me that it was 'only a bit of old sow.' I thanked him, but felt decidedly humiliated—and not much wiser than before. Why should this plant be called 'old sow'? and what knowledge of its nature and properties is communicated by such a name? and, above all, why should this agrarian philosopher look upon me with contempt because I am ignorant of what probably constitutes his whole knowledge of it—its vulgar name?"

After drawing a comparison between what he calls vulgar English names and the nomenclature of science, the writer goes on to say :—

"An examination of the common or vulgar terms applied to plants and animals will at once introduce us to a complete language of meaningless nonsense, almost impossible to retain, and certainly worse than useless when remembered,—a vast vocabulary of names, many of which signify that which is false, and most of which mean nothing at all."

Turning from this rather strong denunciation of provincial names it is rather a relief to read the opinion of another writer in the

'Cornhill Magazine' of July 1866, who says *apropos* of plant-names :—

"Science cannot, at present, afford to throw hard words at provincialisms. Too often, in her nomenclature, has she failed to interpret Nature; too often given us only the skeleton leaf instead of the flower. A long list of provincialisms might be given, where by a word a whole train of associations is aroused, and the close relationship of all things shown . . . . Many of our most expressive terms are fast dying out, . . . . as schools are built, and schoolmasters increase, so will the old words perish in the struggle with the new."

A conviction that the study of the common or vulgar names applied to plants by no means "introduces us to a language of meaningless nonsense," but is in reality of the highest interest, induced us first to commence the collection of the archaic and provincial names of plants, and afterwards to put these old-world words on permanent record in the pages of this Dictionary, ere they should perish "in the struggle with the new." A systematic study of the "vast vocabulary" of English Plant-Names soon convinced us that there are, as a matter of fact, very few which signify "that which is false," and still fewer "which signify nothing at all;" and even of these it is probable, nay, certain, that it is only our own ignorance of the old-world language, the old-world thought, and the old-world associations, that prevents our knowing the meaning of every old-world name. This vast vocabulary had a significance for those who first invented the names, and would have a meaning for us also, if we could only look far enough back into the past to be able to trace them to their origin. Of the names, and they are many, of which there is no doubt as to their derivation and meaning, the appropriate character is at once seen; and this holds good even with the "bit of old sow," a name which happens to be of particularly happy application. The blue leguminous plant is *Melilotus cœrulea*, which, according to Morton's 'Cyclopædia of Agriculture,' "has a singularly porcine odour, . . . and is the plant which gives the peculiar flavour to Schapziger cheese."

Any opposite opinions that exist as to the relative value of vernacular and scientific names seem to arise out of a misconception of the use of both. There is not, and there cannot be, any real antagonism between them ; and it would be quite impossible to substitute one for the other. Science is cosmopolitan, and must have a universal language, intelligible to the scientific students of all countries, hence the necessity of the systematic Latin nomenclature that has been agreed upon and adopted. To try to substitute a system of English nomenclature for English students is impossible. We have only to turn to the Index of Latin Names with their English equivalents that is attached to this Dictionary to be quite sure of this. Under *Caltha palustris*, for instance, we find recorded about fifty different English names that are, or have been, in use in various counties. The names vary even in different parts of the same county, sometimes in neighbouring parishes ; and frequently the plant is absolutely known by two or three names in the same place. Under *Lychnis diurna* we have recorded twenty-nine or thirty names ; and it is the same with hundreds of other plants ; indeed, it is quite the exception for plants to have only one English name ; so it may readily be conceived how extremely difficult the sole use of English names becomes ; because any one of the vernacular names may convey but a very vague notion of the plant intended, or no notion at all, to the inhabitants of the next county,—sometimes even of the next parish.

Again, if we turn to the pages of the Dictionary itself, we shall find that the converse takes place, and that the same English name is often given to a considerable number of different plants. The name *Cuckoo-flower*, for instance, is given, in different counties, to at least ten plants, many of which are of the most opposite characters, habits, and aspect, but all, perhaps agreeing in one respect, namely, that they make their appearance about the time when we first hear the notes of the Cuckoo in the spring. Even the familiar name *Cowslip* is by no means confined to one species ; but a reference to the dictionary will show that it is applied to eight or nine different plants ; besides all the various kinds of Cowslip that are also mentioned. No less than twenty-one species rejoice in the name of

*Bachelor's Buttons*; so that if we adopted Cuckoo-flower, Cowslip, or Bachelor's Buttons, as recognised *English botanical* names, they would convey a very inadequate notion of the plants intended. All attempts which have at times been made to establish a systematic English instead of Latin nomenclature have resulted, and must result, in complete failures.

The object, then, of collecting and studying the English names of plants, is not to introduce a system of English nomenclature to the *botanical* student; but to rescue from oblivion a vast number of old-world words, derived from a variety of languages, and therefore often carrying us back to the early days of our country's history, and to the various people who, as conquerors or colonists, have landed on our shores, and left an impress on our language. Many of these old-world words are full of poetical associations, speaking to us of the thoughts and feelings of the old-world people who invented them. Others tell us of the ancient mythology of our ancestors; of strange old medicinal usages; of superstitions now almost forgotten; they appeal, in short, not to the botanist, but to the antiquarian and the philologist; and form a not unimportant chapter in the history of our language.

As early as the year 1865 one of the compilers of this Dictionary contributed to 'Science Gossip' an article on Local Names, which, probably, gave to both of us the first idea of making a collection of the vernacular names of plants. This we began to do systematically about the year 1868, and it was very soon apparent to us that the subject was not only one of considerable interest, as indeed Dr. Prior's important volume on 'The Popular Names of British Plants' had already made evident, but also that a large number of names were in use amongst the agricultural population which were not generally known, and were still unrecorded. Our intention was, therefore, to publish a work which should in some degree supplement Dr. Prior's volume by including provincial words which had not found their way into botanical books, and various others which he designedly excluded; and which should aim rather at being a readable *résumé* of what was known upon the subject, than an alphabetically arranged list of names with their scientific equivalents.



A conviction that the subject thus popularly treated would occupy a far greater amount of space than we had at first supposed, grew upon us as our stock of names accumulated ; and the idea of such a work was, at any rate temporarily, abandoned. But we were anxious that the result of so much labour should be rendered available for workers in the same field ; and it resulted in a determination to issue our collection of plant-names in a dictionary form.

Nothing quite similar has hitherto been attempted in this country ; for Dr. Prior's work chiefly includes recognised book-names rather than such as are in the mouths of the country people ; indeed, he expressly states that he omits "provincial words that have not found their way into botanical works." We have included not only the vernacular names which are (so far as we know) unpublished, and others which occur in such dictionaries as those of Halliwell and Wright, and in the glossaries and vocabularies of various counties and districts, including all which, up to the present time, have been published by the English Dialect Society ; but also the names by which British plants are mentioned in the works of the older botanists, many of which, although then in actual use, are now altogether discarded. We purposely exclude names which have been deliberately coined by living or recent writers, of which numerous examples may be found in Mr. Bentham's 'Handbook of the British Flora' ; nor do we include the bare translations of Latin names which occur in Syme's 'English Botany' and other standard works, but which have no claim whatever to be regarded as English, being, as Dr. Seemann observed, "often quite worthless renderings of scientific names, not such as are used by the people."<sup>1</sup> 'Four-leaved Polycarp' and 'Opposite Chrysosplene,'<sup>2</sup> as English equivalents for *Polycarpon tetraphyllum* and *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* may be taken as examples of the class of name to which we refer. We have also purposely excluded a few names which, though graphic in their construction and meaning, interesting from their antiquity, and even yet in use in certain counties, are scarcely suited for publication in a work intended for general readers.

<sup>1</sup> 'Journal of Botany,' 1869, p. 334.

<sup>2</sup> Bentham's 'Handbook of the British Flora.'

Besides the names of wild British plants, some of those of our old garden favourites and of many of our culinary plants, which from antiquity or general use may claim to be considered as really *English* Plant-names, are included. The scientific equivalents are given in almost every instance in preference to the generally-received or English book-names; it is believed that by this means greater accuracy has been ensured, and that the Glossary of Plant-Names will thus be rendered more really useful.

In collecting and collating the plant-names which occur in dictionaries and glossaries we have had considerable difficulties to encounter. One of the principal of these lay in the misapplication of the scientific names of plants; and it is often only after much labour that the necessary correction has been made, and the plant intended identified. Halliwell and Wright are in the main satisfactory on this head; but with such dictionaries as, for example, Holloway's, the task has not been a light one, and could only have been executed by a person possessed of some technical botanical knowledge.

To the appeals which we, from time to time, made for assistance in collecting the names in use in various counties we had an ample response. The subject of Plant-names appeared to have created a wide-spread interest, and lists were sent to us from all parts of the kingdom; and by the kindness of our correspondents, to whom we here tender our warmest thanks, we have been enabled to add much to the interest, and indeed the originality, of our Dictionary, by including a very large number of local names which, so far as we know, do not occur in any other published work. Our helpers have been so numerous that it is impossible to acknowledge them in detail; and if we have not added a list of their names, we must ask them to believe that it is not from any want of gratitude on our part, or appreciation of their valuable help, but from a conviction that amongst so great a number, and out of the piles of letters which we have received during the last fifteen years, many mistakes would have occurred, and we should unwittingly have omitted some whose names ought to have been included. But even with the valuable assistance we have had, it is certain that many omissions of

plant-names and defects will be detected, and we shall esteem it a favour still to have them pointed out to us, so that corrections and additions may be entered in a future edition, should one be required. It will be observed that some counties are very sparingly represented; also that many names are given as if restricted to two or three districts, whilst they are really in much more general use than this would seem to imply. A reference to a county placed after a name signifies that we know the name is used in that county, but it must not be supposed to imply that its use is necessarily restricted to the district indicated.

The principal works which have been consulted, and from which quotations have been made, and the abbreviations used in indicating them in the body of the work, appear in a separate list, which is unfortunately printed on the first sheet of the Dictionary, and therefore cannot now be replaced by one corrected up to the present date. Since the publication of the first part many other works have been consulted, and it has therefore been necessary to print an additional list. With respect to the names included in the Dictionary, we have always endeavoured to give a reference to their earliest occurrence in print; but defects in the carrying out of this plan have doubtless occurred. We have not attempted to include systematically the various lists of plant-names existing only in manuscripts written prior to the invention of printing; although when these have subsequently been printed (as in the 'Promptorium Parvulorum' and in Cockayne's 'Leechdoms') we have frequently quoted and referred to them. We have not felt it desirable to attempt an explanation of all, or indeed of the majority of the names we include. Many speak for themselves; many have been ably and exhaustively investigated in Dr. Prior's work; and some do not, with our present knowledge, appear capable of explanation. We have, however, added explanatory notes wherever local information enabled us to do so satisfactorily; and we have occasionally commented upon some of the derivations given by Dr. Prior. To the second edition of his work, which must always be regarded as the standard authority upon English plant-names philologically considered, a reference is made after each name which he includes, for

the convenience of those who may wish to study the derivations he has given.

A fear of making our Dictionary too bulky has prevented us from tracing at any length the similarity of plant-names in the various European languages, although much interesting matter has come before us in connection with this point, as well as in regard to the adaptation by colonists to the flora of foreign lands of the plant-names familiar to them at home. Should, however, a polyglot dictionary of plant-names ever be undertaken, we are not without hope that the present work may be found worthy of attention as representing the popular nomenclature of the flora of this country. With regard to such a polyglot work, it may be noted that two volumes have already appeared which aim at supplying what many persons have felt to be a want: viz. the 'Internationales Wörterbuch der Pflanzennamen in Lateinischer, Deutscher, Englischer, und Französischer Sprache,' by Dr. Wilhelm Ulrich (Leipzig: 1872); and the 'Catalogo Poliglotta delle Piante,' by the Contessa di San Giorgio (Florence: 1870). Unfortunately, neither of them is at all satisfactory, the names included being apparently merely collected from ordinary botanical text-books, which, as we have already stated, are generally mere translations of the Latin equivalents, and in no sense folk-names, while some even of the most generally received of English vernacular names are omitted. Earlier attempts at a polyglot dictionary of plant-names have, however, been made, regarding which we may be permitted to quote the following passages from a notice contributed by one of us to the 'Journal of Botany' for 1873, pp. 280-283:—

"As long ago as 1682, Mentzelius published a folio 'Index nominum plantarum universalis,' which is pretty satisfactory as far as it goes, though of comparatively little practical use on account of its ante-Linnean nomenclature. So far as we know, Nemnich's 'Allgemeines Polyglotten-Lexicon der Natur-Geschichte' is still the most comprehensive dictionary of the kind which we possess, although published as long ago as 1793; and this notwithstanding the appearance of others of more recent date. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that at least three botanists of note have at different

times occupied themselves in collecting plant-names, and that the results of their labours in each case remain unpublished. Gaertner, during his residence at St. Petersburg, compiled a dictionary of them, of which we have been unable to discover any details. A '*Dictionnaire des Noms vulgaires des Plantes*,' compiled by Moritzi, with the assistance and under the direction of the elder De Candolle, is in the library of the De Candolles at Geneva, and is probably the most complete in existence so far as arrangement and convenience of reference are concerned. This was arranged for publication, and a prospectus and specimen of the work were issued.<sup>1</sup> Unfortunately its magnitude, embracing as it did 'the names of plants in sixty different languages or dialects, from French, English, and other European languages, to Chinese, Sanskrit, Mexican, &c.'<sup>2</sup> prevented the publishers to whom it was offered from undertaking its production. Something of its value and completeness may be gathered from the description given of it in the memoir already cited: 'It is an immense work, executed with great care, and of which the publication would have an interest at once botanical, philological, and geographical. Botanists would avail themselves of it in utilising the descriptions of travellers. Philologists would delight to trace the origin and filiation of the names of plants from one language to another. Readers of travels, agriculturists, traders who receive the products of foreign countries, would find here the explanation of many of the names which puzzle them.' This '*Dictionnaire*' is frequently quoted in De Candolle's '*Géographie Botanique*.' Lastly, the late Dr. Seemann had, as is well known, devoted much time and care to the collection of these vernacular names. He entertained strong views as to their importance,<sup>3</sup> and from his extensive philological knowledge was admirably fitted to carry out the task which he unfortunately did not live to complete."

English Plant-names are derived from many languages—Latin, Greek, Ancient British, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Low German, Swedish, Danish, Arabic, Persian. The Latin and Greek names

<sup>1</sup> See Pritzel, '*Thesaurus Botanicum*,' p. 202, No. 7204.

<sup>2</sup> Alph. De Candolle, '*Biographie de M. Moritzi*,' Arch. des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles de Genève, xv. p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> See '*Journ. Bot.*' 1869, 333—336.

were generally introduced, with the knowledge of the plants themselves, by the monks, and have either become anglicized, or have been simply translated. Thus the old Latin names *Plantago*, *Bietorta*, *Medicago*, *Rosa*, *Saxifraga*, have become Plantain, Bistort, Medick, Rose, and Saxifrage. The Greek *Κορίαννον*, *Ἀσφόδελον*, and *Χελιδόνιον*, have become Coriander, Daffodil, and Celandine. Coral-root, Leopards-bane, Spleen-wort, and such like are mere translations from the Greek.

Probably very few names have survived from the language of the ancient British inhabitants of these islands, except where varieties of the so-called Celtic language are still spoken, as in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. There many of the old names are used, but we have not, as a rule, included them, because they are not strictly English, nor have we included old Cornish names, as these are now, with very few exceptions, obsolete. But even where the Celtic language is spoken a large proportion of the plant-names appear to be only translations of the Latin names met with in the herbals of three hundred years ago. Dr. Prior considers that only one name, Maple, can be distinctly referred to the language of the ancient Britons. It seems probable, however, that Kex, Grig, Wormwood, Gromwell, Fluellin, and some few others, may very fairly be added to the list.

A much longer list of names may be referred to the Anglo-Saxon. Instances will be found in Hawthorn, Hague, Herif, Couch, Scutch, Quicken, Skeatlegs, Groundsel, and many others. All names ending in "lock" or "lick" are derived from the Anglo-Saxon. In many of these Anglo-Saxon words, as indeed in all names, it is interesting to trace the gradations from the ancient to the modern form. Skeatlegs, the Kentish name of the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*, is a particularly interesting example of the meaning of a name. The A. S. word *scat*, or *sceat*, meant any description of wrapping, or swathing, such as a sheet, which is from the same word; *sceata* meant a woman's skirt, and *scætl*, a loose sheath. The appropriateness of the name Sceat-legs to most of the orchises will be easily recognised, as it exactly describes the stem or "leg" partially enveloped, as it always is, in a sheathing leaf; and this is an excel-

lent example of the way in which a name, apparently meaningless, may be shown to have really arisen in a natural peculiarity of the plant to which it applies.

Many north-country names are derived from Swedish and Danish sources. A most interesting example occurs in the word *Kemps*, a name applied in Scotland to the black heads of the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. We find the origin of this name in the Danish *kæmpe*, a warrior. The reason of the name is found in the game which children in most parts of the kingdom play with the flower-stalks of the plantain, by endeavouring to knock the heads off each other's mimic weapons. In the north, rushes are called *Seaves*, which is referred to the Danish *siv*, or the Swedish *sæf*, meaning a rush. The Rowan-tree, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, with all its varieties of spelling and pronunciation, comes from the Danish *rønn*, Swedish *runn*, which is traceable to the "Old Norse *runa*, a charm, from its being supposed to have power to avert the evil eye"—(Prior).

Several of our commonest plant-names are obtained from the Low German or Dutch; as, for instance, Buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, from Du. *bockweit*. Brown-wort, one of the names for the two species of *Scrophularia*, is perhaps from German *braunwurtz*, in allusion to their brown-coloured stems and flowers. Dr. Prior, however, favours a different derivation.

Names of French origin are more frequent. A familiar instance is Dandelion, from Fr. *dent-de-lion*, lion's tooth, although the reason for the name is not satisfactorily known. So Framboys, an old Dorsetshire name for the raspberry, is unmistakably French. Mushroom is an anglicised form of the French *mousseron*. Champilion and Champeron are also forms of the French *Champignon*. Tutsan, a name of one of the St. John's Worts, which becomes in Buckinghamshire, Tipsen-leaves, and Touch-and-heal, and in Hampshire Touchen-leaves, is a corruption of the French *toute saine*, and is given to the plant on account of its reputed healing properties.

Naturally there is not a long list of names derived from Arabic or Persian, but from the former Barberry may be adduced as an instance, and from the latter Lilac and Tulip.

The introduction to Dr. Prior's volume gives an admirable sketch of the various languages from which our plant-names have been derived, and the way in which they have reached us, rendering it unnecessary for us to give more than the above outline. For further information on this interesting and important part of the study we must refer our readers to Dr. Prior's exhaustive dissertation. To repeat what he has so well expressed would be superfluous.

There are, however, several other classes of English Plant-names which require to be noticed ; names which describe the structure, habits, peculiarities, and properties of plants ; dedicatory names ; names which perpetuate almost forgotten superstitions, &c.

Any one who turns over the pages of the Dictionary will be struck with the number of names which embody those of animals. In many cases it is from a resemblance, or fancied resemblance, to some part of the animal named. The tail-like inflorescence of many species has suggested a considerable number of these names, as Mouse-tail, Cat's-tail, Dog's-tail, Horse-tail, Squirrel-tail, Hare's-tail, Rat's-tail. The gaping corollas of the Snap-dragons, and other plants which have what are known botanically as *personate* flowers, have suggested such names as Rabbit's-mouth, Lion's-snap, Dog's-mouth. Even the name Snap-dragon itself is from the Dutch *sneb*, a snout, so that it literally means Dragon's-snout. Such names as Crane's-bill, Heron's-bill, and Stork's-bill, have originated in the long beak-like seed-vessels which characterise the Geranium tribe. Hart's-tongue, Ox-tongue, Lamb's-tongue, Adder's-tongue, and others of a like character, describe for the most part plants with long tongue-like leaves. In the Adder's-tongue it is the spike of fructification springing from a somewhat sheathing leaf which suggests a resemblance to the tongue of the reptile. Colt's-foot, Foal-foot, Bull's-foot, Horse-hoof, Cat's-foot, relate to the shape of the leaves of various species ; while several of the leguminous plants which have long, claw-like pods radiating from one point, have received such names as Bird's-foot, and Bird's-foot Trefoil ; and the long projecting nectary of the Delphinium and the claw of the Toad-flax flower have given rise to such names as Larkspur, Lark's-claw, Lark's-heel, &c. It is needless to extend the list of this very numerous class



of names ; generally, they describe the peculiarities of the plants with such a fair amount of accuracy that there is no mistaking their meaning.

In many cases, however, the name of an animal prefixed has a totally different signification, denoting size, coarseness, and frequently worthlessness or spuriousness. The prefixes Bull, Horse, Ox, &c., frequently indicate size, as in Bull-rush, Bull Daisy, Ox-lip, Horse Daisy. Dr. Prior, however, assigns a different meaning to Bull-rush. Horse Chestnut may mean either a coarse or a spurious kind of Chestnut. Dog and toad very often mean that which is worthless or spurious, as in the case of Dog Violet, a violet which is worthless, from having no perfume like the real violet ; Dog-elder, a shrub which superficially resembles an elder-tree, but proves to be something totally different. Dog-rose probably belongs to this list, although it *may* mean a rose bearing a great number of prickles. Dog Parsley is a worthless, poisonous plant, somewhat resembling true parsley. Toad in like manner frequently means spurious, as in Toad-flax, a plant which, before it comes into flower, bears a tolerably close resemblance to a plant of the true flax. The same prefixes, however, very frequently relate to the animals themselves, so that the appearance and habits of the plant must be taken into consideration in determining the exact signification of a name.

A great number of plant-names may be called dedicatory, and embody the names of many of the Saints, and even of the Deity. The latter, however, are very few in number, owing perhaps to a sense of reverence : and God Almighty's Bread and Cheese ; God's Eye ; God's Grace ; God's Meat ; Our Lord's, or Our Saviour's, Flannel ; Christ's Hair, Christ's Herb, Christ's Ladder, Christ's Thorn, Holy Ghost, and Herb Trinity make up almost the whole list. Not so with the Blessed Virgin Mary, to whom a great number are dedicated under her name of "Lady" or "Our Lady." A reference to the names under the word "Lady" in the Dictionary will show how very numerous these are. Several of the names connected with the Blessed Virgin Mary, as Virgin Mary's Cowslip, Virgin Mary's Milkdrops, Mary's Tears, Virgin Mary's Pinch, perpetuate some charmingly interesting legends which will be found recorded under the various names.

Many other Saints have received a similar recognition ; very often because the plants named after them come into flower about the time that their festivals are kept. Many of these names are, of course, like the festivals themselves, transferred from heathen deities to Christian saints ; others, however, are directly Christian in origin.

Then the devil has come in for a large share of plant nomenclature ; and in a great majority of cases this has arisen, as one would naturally suppose, from some real or reputed bad qualities possessed by the plants which bear his name. Allied to these, perhaps, are the names, a tolerably numerous class, in which the words " Fairy " and " Witch " enter.

A very interesting class of names are those which point to some real or supposed medicinal virtue, more frequently, perhaps, an imaginary virtue, formerly implicitly believed in by physicians, and even yet receiving much credit at the hands of the country people, who study the old herbals, and in the North of England at any rate, collect vast quantities of medicinal plants. Thus the daisy was called Banwort, because according to Turner " it helpeth bones to knyt agayne." Knit-back and Backwort were names applied to the Comfrey, from a supposition that it was useful in cases of pains in the back. Coughwort, Eyebright, Squinancy Berry, Spleenwort, Whitlowgrass, Pilewort, and hundreds of others, speak of old medicinal uses. Amongst this class of names the most interesting are those which illustrate the old doctrine of signatures, and of such Lungwort, Throatwort, Spleenwort, Pilewort, Jaundice Tree, may be taken as examples.

A considerable number of names point to bits of folk-lore, and strange superstitions. Fairies' Horse, an Irish name for *Senecio Jacobæa*, perpetuates the belief that certain plants if trodden upon will turn into horses and carry you about during the night ; Mother-dee, a name applied in Cumberland to *Lychnis diurna*, and in Cheshire to *Torilis Anthriscus*, points to a superstition amongst children that if they pluck the flowers death or some misfortune will happen to their parents. In Cheshire, however, whilst the name remains, the superstition appears to be forgotten. Of another plant, *Veronica Chamædrys*, the same legend is related in Yorkshire, but

the ominous name is not applied. Many of these interesting superstitions in connection with plant-names will be found noticed in the following pages.

Many names, such as Fat-hen, Hunger-weed, Clay-weed, Sand-wort, point to good or bad qualities, and the agricultural capabilities of the soil. There are such a number, of the nature of Hungerweed, Pick-purse, Pickpocket, Poverty-weed, and similar names, which relate either to the extremely poor kind of soil in which they grow, or to the fact that they are plants which greatly injure the farmer by impoverishing the soil, that a long list might be cited of what may be said to form a distinct class of "poverty plants."

There are other classes which might, doubtless, be mentioned, but the foregoing sketch will be sufficient to show the principal points of interest which attach to the study of plant-names. One more point in connection with them remains to be noticed, namely, the very great number of peoples' names which appear to be derived from those of trees and flowers. How this has arisen it is difficult to say, but the following list of family names which we have from time to time made a note of, as we have met with them, shows that they are very numerous; and the list is by no means exhaustive. That they are all actually derived from plant-names is perhaps too much to say, for many doubtless have more than one meaning; they are at any rate similar to plant-names, or to the names given to various parts of plants.

Of parts of trees or plants we have :—

Berry, Branch, Budd, Bush, Cornes, Flower, Frith, Green-leaves, Plant, Pollard, Rice, Roots, Seeds, Stock, Thorn, Tree, Twigg, Wood.

Of trees and shrubs :—

Ash, Aykbowm, Birch, Broome, Brummel, Coling, Crabtree, Eychboom, Furze, Gale, Gorst, Gribble, Hawthorne, Hawtree, Hay, Heckthorne, Hollins, Holme, Maple, May, Oakes, Rose, Rosenbaum, Rowntree, Sycamore, Wickens.

Of fruits :—

Ackers, Avelin, Cherry, Crab, Coine, Fraser, Hague, Haigh, Merry.

Of flowers :—

Armstrong, Bent, Bennett, Bibby, Blaver, Blewitt, Boon, Boutflower, Burdock, Cadle, Calthrop, Cash, Cockle, Cole, Couch, Daffy, Darnell, Drew, Emry, Ferne, Fitch, Gallon, Golland, Gow, Grass, Harrop, Heath, Kelk, Kellock, Lavender, Lever, Leversedge, Lilly, Liversage, Liversedge, Marigold, Millet, Moss, Mosscrop, Oates, Onion, Primrose, Ramsey, Reed, Roughsedge, Rush, Sanctuary, Sowler, Spiers, Ware, Weir, Weld, Woodruff.

It has been found desirable to add an Index to the Dictionary, concerning which it may be necessary to say a few words. Not only is the same name applied, in many cases, to a number of different plants, as appears in the body of the work, but frequently a plant has received a very great variety of names in different counties, and sometimes even in neighbouring parishes. The Index, therefore (in the compilation of which Miss Beth Alcock has given valuable help) illustrates this rather interesting phase of our subject. In it the various English names of each plant are brought together under the scientific designation; by this means the different names of any species may be ascertained at a glance. In some cases, however, where the English equivalent is applied indiscriminately to several species of a genus, the name of the genus only is given. Several of the names, too, which appear in the Dictionary, are applied only to some particular part of the plant, as for instance such words as *Atchern* and *Eglet*, which refer to the fruit of the oak and the hawthorn respectively, and not to the trees which bear them. In these cases, with a view to condensing as much as possible, this is not stated in the Index; but such partial application of a name will be found fully explained in the body of the work.

No one can be more conscious than the compilers of the many short-comings of the present work. They, however, venture to hope for a verdict which, if not favourable, shall at least be lenient. It is the outcome of much labour and time, which neither author could well spare from more pressing duties: and it is their hope that it will at any rate serve as a contribution to any work of the kind which the future may have in store.

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# A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH PLANT NAMES.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND AUTHORITIES.

- Baxter** = British Phænogamous Botany, by Wm. Baxter. 1834—43.
- Bot. E. Bord.** = The Botany of the Eastern Borders, by Geo. Johnston, M.D. 1853. 'The Eastern Borders comprehend the whole of Berwickshire, the Liberties of Berwick, N. Durham, and the immediately adjacent parts of Northumberland and Roxburghshire.'
- Brockett** = A Glossary of North-Country Words. By J. T. Brockett. 1846.
- Brogd.** = Lincolnshire Glossary, by J. E. Brogden. 1866.
- Brown MS.** = A MS. List of Scotch plant-names, by Robert Brown, preserved in the Botanical Department of the British Museum.
- Buddle MS.** = A MS. List of English plant-names, by Adam Buddle (died 1715). Mus. Br. Bibl. Sloane, 2980.
- Bullein** = Bulwark of Defence . . . by William Bullein. 1562.
- Cockayne** = Saxon Leechdoms, Starcraft, and Wort Cunning. Edited by the Rev. T. O. Cockayne.
- Coles, A. in E.** = Adam in Eden, or the Paradise of Plants, by Wm. Coles. 1657.
- Coles, A. of S.** = The Art of Simpling. Same author. 1656.
- Dors. Gloss.** = Glossary of the Dorset Dialect, by the Rev. W. Barnes. 1863.

- Fl. M.** = *Collectanea for a Flora of Moray*, by the Rev. G. Gordon. 1839. 'The province of Moray is drained at the east by the Spey and its tributaries; on the west by the Beaul; on the north by the Moray Frith; and on the south by a line running from Loch Spey to Loch Moray.'
- Fl. Scot.** = *Flora Scotica*, by John Lightfoot. 1777.
- Fl. Vect.** = *Flora Vectensis*, by W. A. Bromfield. London, 1836.
- Forby** = *Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia*. 1830.
- Gard. Chron.** = *The Gardeners' Chronicle*. 1841.
- Gardiner** = *Flora of Forfarshire*, by William Gardiner. 1848.
- Ger.** = *The Herball, or General Historie of Plantes*, gathered by John Gerard. 1597.
- Ger. Appx.** = An Appendix to the preceding work of names 'gathered out of ancient written and printed copies, and from the mouthes of plaine and simple countrie people.'
- Ger. emac.** = The same work 'very much enlarged and amended by Thomas Johnson.' 1633.
- Ger. Index** = The Index to the same work.
- Grete Herball** = *The Grete Herball 'imprentyd . . . by Peter Treveris.'* 1526.
- Grose** = *A Provincial Glossary*, by Francis Grose. 1790.
- Hal.** = *Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*.
- Holl.** = *A General Dictionary of Provincialisms*, by William Holloway. 1838.
- Holme** = *The Academy of Armory*, by Randle Holme. 1688.
- Jamieson** = *A Dictionary of the Scottish Language*. Edited by Dr Longmuir. 1867.
- Loudon, Arboretum** = *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*. 1838.
- Lyte** = *A Niewe Herball . . . translated by Henry Lyte, Esq.* 1578.
- Mart. Mill.** = Thomas Martyn's edition of *Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary*. 1797—1804.
- Minsheu** = *The Guide into the Tongues . . . by J. Minsheu*. 1626(?)
- Nares** = *Nares' Glossary*. Edited by Halliwell and Wright. 1859.
- Nth. Gloss.** = *Miss Baker's Northamptonshire Glossary*. 1854.

**N. & Q.** = Notes and Queries.

**Nemnich** = Allgemeines Polyglotten-Lexicon der Naturgeschichte. By P. A. Nemnich. 1793.

**Parish** = Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect, by the Rev. W. D. Parish. 1875.

**Park. Parad.** = Paradisi in Sole: a garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers. Same author. 1629; ed. ii. 1656.

**Park. Theatr.** = Theatrum Botanicum; or an Herball of large extent. Collected by John Parkinson. 1640.

**Phyt. O. S.** = The Phytologist: a botanical Miscellany, edited by Geo. Luxford. 5 vols. 1841—1854.

**Phyt. N. S.** = The New Series of the same work. Edited by Alex. Irvine. 6 vols. 1855—1863.

**Polwhele** = History of Cornwall, by R. Polwhele. 1816.

**Pratt** = The Flowering Plants of Great Britain, by Anne Pratt. 3 vols. S.P.C.K. (no date).

**Prior** = The Popular Names of British Plants, by R. C. A. Prior, M.D. Ed. i. 1863; ed. ii. 1870.

**Prompt. Parv.** = Promptorium Parvulorum sive clericorum. Circa 1440. Edited by Albert Way. 1865.

**Pulman** = Rustic Sketches . . . in one of the south-western Dialects, by J. R. Pulman. 1871 (ed. 3).

**R. Cat.** = Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ, by John Ray. 1670.

**R. Syn.** = Synopsis Plantarum Angliæ. Same author.

**Skinner** = Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae. Auctore Stephano Skinner, M.D. 1671.

**Sternb.** = The Dialect and Folklore of Northamptonshire, by T. Sternberg. 1851.

**Threlkeld** = Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum, by Caleb Threlkeld. 1727.

**Treas. Bot.** = The Treasury of Botany, by J. Lindley, T. Moore, etc. (ed. 2). 1874.

**Turn. Herb.** = The Herball, by William Turner. 1551—1566.

**Turn. Lib.** = Libellus de re herbaria novus. Same author. 1538.

**Turn. Names** = The Names of Herbes in Greke, Latin, Englishe, etc. Same author. 1548.

**Wilkinson** = Weeds and Wild Flowers . . . by Lady Wilkinson. 1858.

**With.** = A Botanical Arrangement of British Plants, by William Withering, M.D. Various editions. 1776—1830. The Roman numerals following the reference indicate which edition is quoted.

**Wr.** = Wright's Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English. 1869.

**Aac**, an oak, *Quercus Robur*, L. — *North*, Hal. *Wr.*; *Yks.* Hal. Hence *aakin*, *oaken*.

**Aar**, *Alnus glutinosa*, L. — *W. Scoll.* Jamieson.

**Aaron** (*L. arum*), *Arum maculatum*, L. — *Grete Herball*.

**Aaron's Beard**. (1) *Hypericum calycinum*, L., so named from the bundles of hair-like stamens. *Prior*, p. 1. — *S. Dev.*; *Ess.* Hal., *Wr.*; *Glou.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Roxb.* Jamieson: who applies it to *H. perforatum*, but *H. calycinum* is clearly meant.

(2) *Spiraea salicifolia*, L. — *N. Bucks* (gardens).

(3) *Orchis mascula*, L. — *Berw.* (Cockburnspath) Bot. *E. Bord.*

(4) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, L. (in cultivation). — *Edinb.* Phyt. i. 711, o.s.

(5) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. (in cultivation).

**Aaron's Rod**, from the tall straight stem, and connected with Aaron because his rod, like his beard, is familiar from its mention in Scripture History.

(1) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L. — *Glou.*; *Oxf.* and *Midlands*; *Moray*, *Fl. M.*

(2) *Solidago Virgaurea*, L. — *Sal.* (Whitchurch); *Warw.* A garden species of *Solidago* (*S. canadensis*, L. ?) is so called in *Herts*.

**Abbey**, *Populus alba*, L. A corruption of *Abele*. — *West*, Hal.; *Westm.*; *Yks.* *Wr.* Also called **Abbey-tree**. — *Yks.* *Holl.*

**Abele**, *Populus alba*, L. — 'It is called . . . in low-Dutch *abeel*, of his horie or aged colour, and also *Abeelboome*; . . . in French *Aubel*, *Obel*, or *Aubeau*; in English . . . *Abeell*, after the Dutch name.' *Ger. Prior* (p. 1) says that the name was introduced with the tree from Holland in Evelyn's time; but the above extract shows it to have been in use at a much earlier date. — *Hants.* *Holl.*

**Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob**, *Borago orientalis*, L., 'from the three shades of colour in the flowers on one stem.' — *N. Linc.* In *E. D. S.* *Gloss.* c. vi. Mr. Peacock assigns this name to *Symphytum officinale*, L., but the plant we received from him was the *Borago* mentioned.

**Abraham's Balm**, 'a kind of willow.' — Hal. *Wr.* Probably a corruption of *Abrahams-boom*, a Dutch name for *Vitex Agnus-castus*, L., given by Dodoens.

**Abrecock**, an apricot. — *Ger.* Hal. 'The form *abricock* is still in use in Somersetshire.' — *Wr.* See **Apricock**.

**Abrioot**, 'an apricot. Rider calls an apricot-tree an *abricot-apple*.' — Hal. *Nares.* *Wr.* See **Apricock**.



**Absinth**, (L. *Absinthium*) *Artemisia Absinthium*, L.—'Absinth and poyson be my sustenance;' Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612; Nares.

**Absinthium**, wormwood.—Hal. See **Absinth**.

[**Accripe**, 'a herb'—Hal. Probably not.

'Some be browne and some be whit,  
And some be tender as *accripe*.'—Reliq. Antiq., i. 248.]

**Ach**, *Apium graveolens*, L. — MS. Harl. 978, f. 24; Hal. Wr., Prior, p. 1. See **Ache**.

**Acharne**, an acorn.—Prompt. Parv., which see.

**Ache**, (1) *Apium graveolens*, L. 'From the French *ache*, the old name of parsley;' Prior. The Lat. *apium* becomes *ache* in French, by rule.—Hal. MS., Hal. 'With alisaundre thereto, *ache* ant anys;' *Lyric Poetry*, p. 26.

(2) *Ranunculus sceleratus*, L. — In Turn. Lib., from its celery-like leaves.

(3) *Frazinus excelsior*, L. — 'This seems to be the meaning of it in the Plumpton correspondence, p. 188;' Hal.

**Achorn**, an acorn.—Ches. Hal., Wr.

**Achras**, 'a wild choak-pear. Kersey.'—Hal. 'But this is simply the Greek name of a tree in Theophrastus, commonly translated the wild pear.'—Mart. Mill.

**Achweed**, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—Baxter. See **Ashweed**.

**Ackern**, an acorn.—Cumb. Westm. Wr.

**Ackerons**, acorns.—Yks. (Whitby). E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Aconite**. (1) A common book-name for *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Prior, p. 1.

(2) *Eranthis hyemalis*, L.—Herts. and elsewhere.

**Aconite, Winter**, *Eranthis hyemalis*, L.—Prior, p. 2.

[**Acopus**, 'either a herb or a stone.'—Hal. Probably the latter.]

**Acte**, 'the elder-tree,' Hal.; which 'is called in Greeke *acte*.'—Turn. Names.

**Adam-and-Eve**. (1) 'The bulbs [tubers] of *Orchis maculata*, L., which have a fancied resemblance to the human figure.'—Yks. (Craven). Hal. Wr.; Hallamsh. Gloss. *Nhamp*. Baker. *I. of Man*, E. Forbes, MS.

(2) *O. latifolia*, L. 'The root . . . is generally known as *Adam-and-Eve*, the tuber which sinks being Adam, and that which swims being Eve.'—Bot. E. Bord., 193. According to Phyt., iv. 1127, o.s., this reference to *O. latifolia* in Bot. E. Bord. should be transferred to *O. mascula*.

(3) *O. mascula*, L.—Northd.; Corn., where the dark flower-spikes represent Adam and the pale ones Eve.

(4) *Arum maculatum*, L.—N. Linc. Yks. (Bedale); the dark spadices represent Adam and the light ones Eve. See **Lords and Ladies**.

(5) *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.; on account of the two-coloured flowers.—Cumb. (Keswick.)

(6) *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Norf.* (Yarmouth.) 'When the hood [of the flower] is lifted up, there is an appearance of two little figures.'—These are the upper petals. See *Venus' Chariot*.

**Adam's Apple**, 'a kind of citron. Gerard.'—*Hal. Wr.*

**Adam's Flannel**, (1) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*N. Linc. Nhamp.* (Baker.) *Yks.* (Craven) *Hal.*; *Hallamsh. Gloss.* From the texture and appearance of the leaves. 'Antique Mullein's flannel leaves.'—*Clare, Village Minstrel.*

(2) *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L.—*Leic.*

**Adder's Needle**, (1) *Scandix Pecten*, L., from the long needle-like fruits.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*

(2) A garden name for *Yucca gloriosa*, L., from a tradition that the hard point of the leaf was the needle with which Adam sewed the fig-leaves together.

**Adder's fern**, *Polypodium vulgare*, L.—*Hants.* It will be observed that most of the plants connected with the adder appear in spring, when snakes are most generally seen.

**Adder's flower**, *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Herts.* (Buntingford.)

**Adder's grass**, (1) *Orchis mascula*, L., 'fort. quia viperæ circa eam latitare solent' (!).—*Skinner. Ger. Index Nhumb. Turn. Herb. Hal. Wr.*

(2) *O. maculata*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*

(3) *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L.—*Turn. Herb.* 'Of some *Adders-grasse*, though improperly.'—*Ger.*

**Adder's meat**, (1) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Cornw.* (Bodmin.)

(2) *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—*Herts. Phyt.*, ii. 201, n.s.

**Adder's spear**, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L. 'It is still gathered [for making an ointment] in some parts of Surrey and Sussex, and used under the name of Adder's-spear ointment.'—*Newman's Hist. of British Ferns.*

**Adder's tongue**, (1) *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L.—*Turn. Names. Hal. Wr.*

'Because out of every leaf it sendeth forth a kind of Pestal, like unto an adder's tongue; it cureth the bitings of serpents.'—*Coles, A. in E.*, 558-9; *Prior*, p. 2.

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Mid-Ches.*

(3) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Cornw.*

(4) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Ess.*

(5) *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L.—*Nemnich.*

(6) *Maianthemum bifolium*, D.C.—*Nemnich.*

**Adder-spit**, *Pteris aquilina*, L.—*Suss.*

**Adderwort**, *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.; cf. the Dutch *naterwurtz*.—*Ger. Index. Hal. Wr.*

'This hearbe hath his root crooked and winding up, as a snake when he lieth wound up, and therefore it is called *Adderwort*.'—*Minshew.* 'The wreathed form of the root is a sign that [it] is good against the bitings of Serpents.'—*Coles, A. in E.*, p. 75; *Prior*, p. 2.

**Adhib**, 'à Fr. Gal. adib.' *Euphrasia officinalis*, L., in *Dr Thos. More's MS. additions to Ray. Hal. Wr. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16.*

**Adonis-flower.** The translation of *flos adonis*, an early name for *Adonis autumnalis*, L.—Merrett's *Pinax* (1667).

**Adrelwurt, Pyrethrum Parthenium**, L. In an early list of plants, MS. Harl. 978.—Hal. Wr.

**Ae-pointed-gairas**, from the sharp-pointed leaves. Various species of *Carex*. Lanarks. Jamieson.

**Affadil.** 'Ab anglis *affadyll*.' Turn. Lib.; in Prompt. Parv. (which see) **Affodylla.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. 'A common old form of the word, found in Palsgrave, Minshew, Florio, and Cotgrave.' Hal. Wr. gives **Affodell**. M. Lat. *affodillus*, Lat. *asphodelus*.—Prior. Lyte assigns the name only to *Asphodelus*, under which *Narthecium* was then included. See **Daffodil**.—Prior, p. 2.

**African**, 'a name for a species of marigold.'—Wr. *Tagetes erecta*, L., which, although a native of Mexico, is usually in our gardens called African Marigold.

**Affrodile**, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—Ches. Hal. Wr., but the Ches. word is really *Havrdril*.

**Agarick**. Originally applied to *Boletus laricis*, Jacq., which was formerly imported from Agaria, in the province of Sarmatia, and was hence called *agaricum*; but Linnæus employed *Agaricus* as the name of a large genus of fungi, which in English are known as *Agarics*.—Hal. Wr., Prior, p. 2.

**Agarves**, fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Mid-Sus., Parish.

**Ag-leaf**, i.e. hedge-leaf, from the conspicuous appearance of its leaves on hedge-banks. See **Hag-taper**. *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—S. Bucks.

**Aglet**, a corruption of Fr. *aiguillette*, used in Tudor-English. Spenser has *aygulet* (F. Q. ii. 3, 26). See Nares. (1) The catkins of Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, L.—Lyte, Hal. Wr. 'Instead of floures hang downe catkins, *aglets*, or blowings.'—Ger. 1250.

(2) Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—S. Devon.

(3) The anthers of flowers. The flowers of *Plantago major*, L., have 'small whitish threads with *aglets* hanging at the ends of them.'—Park. Theatr. 493.

*Osmunda* 'hath a long bush of small scaly *aglets*, as it were, which are accounted as the flower and seed.'—Coles, A. in E., 324.

**Aglet-headed Rush**, *Scirpus palustris*, L.—With.

**Ag-paper**, *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—S. Bucks. See **Hag-taper**.

**Agrimony**, *Agrimoniæ Eupatoria*, L. 'Omnes hodie vocant *Agri-mony*.'—Turn. Lib. Palsgrave gives **Agremony**.—Prior, p. 2.

**Agrimony, Bastard, Dutch, or Hemp**, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L. See **Hemp-Agrimony**.

**Agrimony, Noble**, *Anemone Hepatica*, L.—Lyte.

**Agrimony, Water**, (1) *Bidens cernua*, L., and *B. tripartita*, L.—Ger. *Eupatoria* was an old name for Agrimony; and *Bidens* is called by Ger., etc., *Eupatorium cannabinum fœmina septentrionalium*, and hence was regarded as a kind of Agrimony.

(2) *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L.—Mid-Ches. Prior, p. 2.

**Agrimony**, *Wild*, *Potentilla anserina*, L.—Lyte.

**Agriot**, 'a tart cherry. Howell.'—Hal. Wr. Cf. Fr. *aigre*, Eng. *eager* = tart.

[**Agrippa**, 'apparently the name of a herb. It is mentioned in a recipe for the stone in MS. Linc. Med., f. 298.'—Hal. See **Accripe**.]

**Ague-tree**, 'the sassafras. Gerard.'—Hal. Wr.

**Agworm-flower**, *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Yks. (Brandsby.) An equivalent of Snake-flower (which see), Agworm or Hagworm being the N. Country name for a snake or adder (see E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1, 2, 7).

**A-hundred-fald**, *Galium verum*, L.—E. Bord. 'As the flowers are exceedingly numerous and clustered, our common people call the plant *A-hundred-fald*.'—Bot. E. Bord., p. 100.

**Aigreen**, Hal. Wr. See **Aye-green**.

**Aik**, or **Aik-tree**, pl. **Akis**, an oak. North. Hal. Scotl. Jamieson; Bot. E. B. Hence *aiken*, *oaken*.—Jamieson.

**Aikraw**, *Stictina scrobiculata*, Scop.—S. Scotl. Jamieson.

**Ail-weed**, *Cuscuta Trifolii*, Bab.—N. Bucks. See **Hellweed**.

**Air-bell**, a book-name for *Campanula rotundifolia*, L. See **Harebell**.

**Airess**, or **Aress**, *Galium Aparine*, L.—See **Harif**. Yks. (Wakefield.)

**Air-grass**, a book-name for the genus *Aira*, apparently a modification of the generic name: or it may be a misspelling of **Hair-grass**, which see.

**Airif**, *Galium Aparine*, L.—Linc. See **Harif**.

**Airup**, *Galium Aparine*, L.—Yks. See **Harif**.

**Aischen**, *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Inverness.

**Aise**, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—Skinner. Hal. Wr. See **Ashweed**.

**Aiseweed**, **Aisheweed**, or **Ayshweed**, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—Lyte. See **Ashweed**. Prior, p. 11.

**Aishen-tree**, *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Dors.

**Aiten**, *Juniperus communis*, L.—Scotl. (Braemar.)

**Aitnach**, *Juniperus communis*, L.—Banff. Phyt. vi. 274, n.s. Moray. Fl. M.

**Aits**, oats. North. Hal. Scotl. Jamieson.

**Aits**, *Wild*, *Avena fatua*, L.—Scotl. Jamieson.

**Ait-skeiters**, *Angelica sylvestris*, L.—Moray, Fl. M. Anglicè *oat shooters*; children shoot oats through the hollow stems as peas are shot through a pea-shooter. See **Bear-skeiters**.

**Aivern**, or **Aiverin**, *Rubus Chamæmoris*, L.—Moray, Fl. M.; Jamieson.

**Akcorn**, an acorn. '*Akcorns* for hunger ete he.' MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 131. Hal.

- Ake**, an oak. 'Sir Eglamour undir ane *ake*.' MS. Linc. A. i. 17, f. 140. Hal.
- Akehorn**, an acorn.—Urry's Chaucer, p. 364. Hal.
- Akernel**, an acorn.—Lyte.
- Akeron**, an acorn.—*Yks.* (Wakefield.)
- Akker**, an acorn.—*Sal.*
- Akkern**, an acorn.—*Nhamp.* Sternb.
- Akran**, an acorn.—*Lanc.* E. D. S. Glosa. C. 3.
- Akyr**, an acorn. 'The bores fedying is propreliche y-cleped *akyr* of ooky's berynge and bukmast.'—MS. Bodl. 546. Hal.
- Alacompane.** See **Allicampane.**
- Alau** (Cornish), *Nymphæa alba*, L.—*Corn.* Polwhele, Borlase.
- Albespyne** (Fr. *aubépine*). *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Prior, p. 2. 'And there the Jewes . . . maden him a crowne of the braunches of *albespyne*, that is white thorn.'—Maundeville's Travels. Hal. Wr. *Alba spina* was an old Latin name of the tree, which has its equivalent in our white-thorn and in the modern French *épine blanche*.
- Alburn-tree.** A name of uncertain meaning. 'This word occurs in MS. Harl. 221 (the Promptorium Parvulorum) explained by "viburnum," the wild vine.'—Wr.
- Alder** (in Prompt. Parv. **Aldyr**), *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—Turn. Names. Prior, p. 2. Also used for **Elder** (which see).
- Alder, Berry, or Berry-bearing**, *Rhamnus Frangula*, L.—Prior, p. 3. A translation of *alnus nigra baccifera*, one of its old names, given to distinguish it from the common Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), 'whose barke is whitish, and beareth not berries as this doth.'—Park. Theatr. 241.
- Alder, Black**, *Rhamnus Frangula*, L. A translation of the old Lat. name, *alnus nigra*: see preceding.—*Corn. Wight*, Fl. Vect. 'The leaves be like those of the alder-tree, yet blacker.'—Ger. 1286. Prior, p. 3.
- Alder, Wild**, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*Linc.* (Grantham). **Alder** is here equivalent to **elder**, to the leaves of which those of the *Ægopodium* bear considerable superficial resemblance. See **Elder**.
- Alder-Buckthorn**, *Rhamnus Frangula*, L.—A modern book-name.
- Alderne**, *Sambucus nigra*, L.—'They [goats] love *alderne*.' Topsell, *Fourfooted Beasts*, p. 240.
- Alecampane.** See **Allicampane.**
- Alecoast, or Alecost**, *Tanacetum Balsamita*, L.—Ger. North, Hal. Wr. Ches. 'From L. *costus*, some unknown aromatic, and *ale*, so called from its having formerly been esteemed an agreeable bitter and much cultivated in this country for flavouring ale.'—Prior, p. 3. It is curious that the Cherokee name for *Gillenia trifoliata* is *Alecoste-este*, which means bitter-root.

**Alees**, 'Aloe-trees.' Hal. Wr.

'Of herberi and *alees*,  
'Of alle manner of trees.'—Pistill. of Susan, st. i.

**Alehoof**, or **Ale-hoove**, meaning that which will cause ale to *heave*, or work. *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—'The women of our northern parts . . . do tun the herbe *ale-hoove* into their ale.'—Ger. 708. Hal. Wr. See Prompt. Parv. 250. Ray says, '*Hederam terrestrem angli præsertim septentrionales in dolia immittere solent, ad depurandum seu clarificandam cerevisiam; quod brevi tempore, 24 nempe horarum spatio, præstare solet, unde et nomen Ale-hoof sive Tun-hoof adepta est. Verùm hic mos post receptum lupulorum usum paulatim desuevit.*'—*R. Cat.*, p. 163. *Sal.*; *Suss.*—Prior, p. 3.

**Aleis**. 'Aloes. Chaucer.'—Wr.

**Alexander**, or **Alexanders**, *Smyrniun Olusatrum*, L.—Turn. Lib. From its old name *Petroselinum Alexandrinum*, or *Alexandrina*, 'so-called of *Alexander* the finder thereof.'—Minshew. In Palsgrave *Aly-sandre*. Hal. Wr. 'Anglicè *Alexanders*, vel quia ab Alexandria *Ægypti* urbe ad nos advehi solitum est, vel quia id vulgo creditum.'—*R. Cat.* Prior, p. 3.

**Alexander's-foot**. Hal. Wr. 'A plant whose root resembles a foot.' Kersey. This name belongs, not to the true Pellitory (*Parietaria*) to which it is sometimes assigned, but to the 'Pellitory of Spain' (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, D.C.). Gerard says it is called 'in French Pied d'Alexandre, that is to saie, Pes Alexandrinus, or *Alexanders foote*,' p. 619.

**Alisaundre**, or **Alisanders**, *Smyrniun Olusatrum*, L.—(A. N.) Hal. Wr. 'With *alisaundre* thare-to.'—Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

**Aliways**. 'Aloes.' Linc.—Wr.

**Alkakengy**. 'The plant persicaria. Prompt. Parv.'—Wr., and Hal. to the same effect; but why this interpretation of the name (clearly an erroneous one) is assigned to Prompt. Parv. it is not easy to see, as that work gives 'alkenkengy, herbe morub. *Morella rubra*,' by which name a nightshade (probably the *Physalis Alkekengi* of modern authors) was doubtless intended.—Prior, p. 4. See **Alkekeng**.

**Alkanet**, various species of *Anchusa*.—Ger. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 4.

**Alkanet, Bastard**, *Lithospermum arvense*, L.—Prior, p. 4.

**Alkekeng**, 'the winter cherry.' Wr. *Physalis Alkekengi*, L. See **Alkakengy**.

**Allar**. See **Aller**.

**Allbone**, or **Allbonie**, *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—A translation of the Greek ἁλόντιον, from the 'jointed skeleton-like stalks.'—Prior, p. 4.

'In English *All-bonie*: whereof I see no reason, except it be by the figure *Antonoma*, as when we say in English, He is an honest man, our meaning is, that he is a knave. For undoubtedly this is a tender herbe, lightly braied or pound, having no such bonie or tough substance in him.'—Ger. 43.

**Alleluia**. (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Grete Herbal. Hal. Wr. 'By reason when it springeth forth and flowreth [*i.e.* between Easter and

Pentecost] . . . . . *Alleluja* was wont to be sung in churches.'—Ger. 1031. This is probably the real origin of the name; but Withering says:—'By a strange corruption this plant obtained the name of *Alleluia*, probably from its being called in the South of Italy *Iuliola*, whence also its official name *Luzula*.' Coles (A. in E.) says, 'It is called by the Apothecaries in their shops, *Alleluja* and *Lujula*, the one, as some think, because it was found in Procession, whilst the Processioners were singing *Alleluja*, or else because it flowreth about that time, which is used to be between Easter and Whitsuntide; the other came corruptly from *Iuliola*, as they of Calabria in Naples do call it'—Prior, p. 4.

(2) *Genista tinctoria*, L.—*Sal.* (Pulverbatch.)

**Aller, Allar, or Aller-tree** (A.S. *alr*, *aler*). *Alnus glutinosa*, L. Prior, p. 3. Turn. Names.—*West.* Hal. Wr. *Scott.* Jamieson. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. *Cumb.* Dors. Dors. Gloss. *Som.* Holl. *Inverness.* In Dev. *allerbury* is the name for a plantation of alders.—Wr. A species of trout which frequents deep holes under the roots of this tree is called in the north the *aller-float* or *aller-trout*.—Hal. Wr.

**Aller, Black, Rhamnus Frangula**, L.—Ger. See **Alder**.

**All-good** (Lat. *tota bona*). *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—Lyte. Hal. Wr. *Hants.* Pratt. Prior, p. 4.

**All-heal.** (1) *Valeriana officinalis*, L. 'Country people of our days commonly use the leaves as an application to wounds; hence it is often called *All-heal*.'—Pratt. Perhaps *V. pyrenaica*, L., was intended.

(2) *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—*W. Ches.* N. Yks.

(3) *Viscum album*, L.—*Scott.* Brown MS.

(4) In Ger. and old writers, *Opopanax chironium*, Koch. Hal. Wr.

**All-heal, Clown's, Stachys palustris**, L. A name given by Gerard. See **Clown's Woundwort**. Prior, p. 5.

**Allhoove, Nepeta Glechoma**, Benth.—Minsheu. Hal. Wr. Doubtless a misprint for *Alehoove*.

**Allhose.** 'The herb horsehoof.'—Hal. Wr. This would be *Tussilago Farfara*; but *Alehoove* (*Nepeta Glechoma*) is probably intended, *Allhose* being probably a mere misprint for *Alehoofe*.

**Allicampane, Inula Helenium**, L.—Turn. Lib. In Turn. Names, **Alecampane.** A corruption of the old Latin name *Enula campana*. 'Enula campana, which we common plain people call **Alacompane**.'—Bullein, *Book of Simples*, fol. 15. *Ches.* See **Elecampane**.

**Alliff, Nepeta Glechoma**, Benth.—*E. Suss.* See **Alehoof**.

**Allison,** 'The wood-rose. So at least Florio seems to understand it.' Hal. Wr. Turner (Herb.) seems to intend *Sherardia arvensis* under this name. The **Sweet Alison** of gardens is a cruciferous plant (*Alyssum maritimum*) very different from either; *Arabis alpina* is known in cultivation as **White Allison**.—Prior, p. 4.

**Allolida** (a corruption of *Alleluia*). *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Wr.

**All Saints' wort, Hypericum Androsænum**, L.—Nemn. A mistaken translation of the French name *toute-saine*. See **Tutsan**.

**Allsbushes, Alnus glutinosa**, L.—*N. Dev.*

**Allseed**, a book-name (often a translated one) for various small plants producing a great quantity of seed. Prior, p. 5.

(1) *Radiola Millegrana*, L.—Merrett's *Pinax*, 1667.

(2) *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, L.

(3) *Chenopodium polyspermum*, L.—Ger. 257.

(4) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Pratt.

**Almandre**, an almond-tree.—Wr. : plural *Almandris*. 'And of *almandris* grete plenté.'—Rom. of the Rose. Hal.

**Alme**, *Ulmus campestris*, L.—(Dan.) *Nhamp*. Wr. Sternb. 'Askes of *alme*-barke.'—MS. Linc. Med. f. 282. Hal. Hence *almen*, made of elm.—Wr.

**Alpine** (corr. of *orpine*), *Sedum Telephium*, L.—Ches. (gardens.)

**Alshinder**, a Scotch form of *Alexander*. *Smyrniolum Olusatrum*, L.—Scotl. Jamieson. See **Elshinder**.

**Alsike**, the commercial name of *Trifolium hybridum*, L.

'Linnæus mentions in his *Flora Suecica* that *Trifolium hybridum* grows abundantly in the parish of *Alsike*, about 10 English miles south of Upsala. . . . The present name in Swedish is *Alsike Klöver*.'—N. & Q. 4, v. 76. Prior, p. 5.

**Alum**, from its astringent properties, *Symphytum officinale*, L.—Kersey.

**Alysaunder**, *Smyrniolum Olusatrum*, L.—Prompt. Parv. See **Alexander**.

**Alysson**, 'the herb madwort.'—Hal. Wr. See **Alisson**.

**Amber**, *Hypericum perforatum*, L.—Kent. Pratt, etc.

**Amber, Sweet**, *Hypericum. Androsæmum*, L.—Suss.

**Ambroise**, *Teucrium Scorodonia*, L. 'The people of Jersey are said to make use of it in brewing, calling it *ambroise*.'—With. ed. 7, iii. 695.

**Ambrose** (of old writers). *Chenopodium Botrys*, L.—Turn. Names. 'Wild Sage.' Hal. Wr.; by which the foregoing is probably intended. See Prior, p. 5, and Prompt. Parv., p. 11.

**Ameë**, 'the herb ameos.'—Ger. Hal. Wr. See **Ameos**.

**Amel-corn**, 'a kind of corn.'—Hal. Wr.

**Ameos**, 'the herb bishop's weed.'—Hal. Wr. *Ammi majus*, L. See Prior, p. 6. *Ægopodium Podagraria* is also called **Bishop's Weed**, which see; but in this instance *Ammi* is doubtless meant.

**American Cress**, *Barbarea præcox*, L. Commonly so called in cultivation.

**American Waterweed**, *Anacharis Alismastrum*, Bab.

**Amond**, 'an almond. Minsheu.'—Hal. Wr.

**Amyllier**, 'an almond-tree.'—Hal. Wr.

**Ananbeam**, *Euonymus europæus*, L.—Cockayne, ii. 369.



[**Anape**, 'apparently the name of a herb. It is mentioned in an old receipt in a MS. of the 15th century.'—Hal. May it not be a *nape*, a turnip?]

**Anchuse** (Lat. *anchusa*), *Anchusa officinalis*, L.—Wr.

**Andurion**, (a corruption of *Eupatorium*?) *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L.—Lanc. (Ormskirk.)

**Anemony**. The genus *Anemone*: see Prior, p. 6.

**Anet** (Lat. *anethum*). *Anethum graveolens*, L.—Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 7.

**Aneys**, *Pimpinella Anisum*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Angelica**, 'a species of masterwort.'—Hal. Wr. Nares.

The common (Latin) name under which the *Archangelica officinalis* was, and still is, known and employed in confectionery, etc. 'All in generall call it *Angellica* from the angell-like properties therein.' Park. Theatr., p. 941. Prior, p. 7.

It is probable that the 'sweet angelica' of Heywood's *Marriage Triumph* (1613) is *Myrrhis odorata*, L.

'And as they walke, the virgins strow the way  
With costmary and *sweet angelica*.'

**Angel's eyes**, *Veronica Chamædrye*, L.—Dev.

'Around her hat a wreath was twined  
Of blossoms, blue as southern skies;  
I asked their name, and she replied,  
"We call them *Angel's Eyes*."—Garden, June 29, 1872.

**Angleberries**, *Lathyrus pratensis*, L.—Northern counties. Cornhill Mag., July, 1865.

**Angober**, 'a sort of large and long pear.'—Hal. Wr.

**Anise**. (1) *Pimpinella Anisum*, L.—Prior, p. 7.

(2) *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—Durh. (Upper Teesdale).

**Anny**, *Pimpinella Anisum*, L.

"Some *anny* seeds be sweet and some more bitter."

*The Englishman's Docter*;

the Anny having arisen from a mistake of Anise for a plural noun.'—Prior, p. 7.

**Annyle**, 'anise seed. Huloet.'—Hal. Most likely a misprint for *Annyse*, the long *i* being mistaken for *l*.

**Anthill-grass**, *Festuca sylvatica*, Vill. — Marshall's Rural Econ. of Midl. Counties, ed. 2, p. 107.

**Anthony-nut**, *Staphylea pinnata*, L.—Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 8.

**Aparine**, 'the [Lat.] name of a plant; cleavers.'—Wr. *Galium Aparine*, L.

**Apis**, 'a kind of apple-tree, which Skinner says was introduced into this country about 1670.'—Hal. Wr.

**Aplyn**, apples. (A.S.) Hal. Wr.

**Apopuak**, 'a kind of herb.'—Hal. Wr. Perhaps this should be **Apopnak**, and **Opoponax** is intended.

[**Apostolione**, 'an ingredient, perhaps a herb, mentioned in an old medical recipe in MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 295.'—Hal. Wr. More probably incorrectly written for '*Apostolicon*, a universal remedy.' See Nares.]

**Appel-leaf**, 'the violet.' 'It is the translation of *viola* in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, and is the A. S. word.'—Hal. Wr.

**Appelyn**, or **Applen**, Apples. (A.S.) Hal.

**Apple**, the fruit of *Pyrus Malus*, L., and applied to other fruits. Holl. has '*Æpple*, Sax. = any round fruit.' See **Apple**, **Fir**

**Apple, Berk**, the cone of *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—Yks. (Wensleydale.)

**Apple, Cane**, *Arbutus Unedo*, L. 'It hath come to us from Ireland by the name of the *Cane-apple*, with as great judgement and reason as many other vulgar names are.'—Park. Theatr. 1491. 'His ignorance of the Irish Language made him censure the name, for Pliny called the fruit Pomum, and the word *Cachne* [*Caihne*] is Irish, so that Mr. Parkinson ought to have forborn his Fling upon the Word *Cane-apple*.'—Threkelde.

**Apple, Coddled**, *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss. Linc. See **Apple-pie**.

**Apple, Deal**, the cone of *Pinus Abies*, L., probably.—East. Holl.

**Apple, Fir**, the cone of *Pinus Abies*, L.—N.-W. Cumb.; Hants, Holl; Linc. Young's Survey; Suss. Holl. Sometimes called simply **Apple**; 'the poor people supply themselves with very good fuel by gathering the fir-apples; you will sometimes see twenty children in my plantation *appleing*, as they call it.'—Young's Agric. Survey of Lanc.

**Apple, Hen**, *Pyrus Aria*, L.—Moray, Fl. M.

**Apple-John**, or **John-Apple**, 'a kind of apple.'—See Hal. Wr. and Nares. This apple is well known in Cheshire, and is so called because it is ripe about S. John's Day.

**Apple, Pine**, the cone of *Pinus Abies*, L.—Lyte. See **Pine-apple**.

**Apple, Sorb**, *Pyrus domestica*, L.—Lyte, p. 726.

**Apple, Thorn**, *Datura Stramonium*, L.—Prior, p. 234.

**Apple-pear**, 'a kind of pear.'—See Hal. Wr. and Nares.

**Apple-pie**, from the odour of the flowers and young shoots.

(1) *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—Ches. Ess. Glou. (Stroud.) Herts. (Buntingford). Suff. Yks. Lady Wilkinson (p. 164) calls this **Apple-pie Plant**.

(2) *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—Mid.-Ches.

(3) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Yks. (Bedale).

**Apple-riennie**, or **Apple-ringie**, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—Scotl. Jamieson. Stirlingsh.

**Apple-riennie**, Deil's, 'wild Camomile.' *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L., or an allied plant. *Stirlingsh.*

**Apple-rose**, a book-name for *Rosa villosa*, L.—With. iv.

**Apples of Love**, see **Love-apples**. *Lycopersicum esculentum*, Mill.—Hal. Wr.

**Appletree**, Sorb. *Pyrus domestica*, L.—Lyte, p. 726.

**Appletrees**, Deil's, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L., and other species. *Clackmannansh.*

**Appo**, an apple.—*Ches.* Hal. Wr.

**Appulle**, an apple.—Hal.

**Apricock**, an apricot, cfr. *Richard II.*, iii. 4. 89. 'Feed him with *apricocks* and dewberries.'—*Mid. Night's Dream*, iii. 1. 169. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 9.

**Apron**, Tanner's, *Primula Auricula*, L.—*Glouc.*

**Aps**, or **Apse**, for **Asp**: 'this is a very common corruption in Sussex and Hants; as clapee for clasp; hapse for hasp.'—Holl. It is not, however, a corruption, but the oldest form. The A.S. for *asp-tree* is *æps*; *clapsed* for *claped* is in Chaucer, Prol. 273; and the A.S. for hasp is *hæps*. *Populus tremula*, L.—*South and West*, Hal.; *Dev. Hants*, Holl.; *Kent*, Pegge; *Surr.*; *Suss.* Parish; *Som.* Holl.; *Warw.* Wr.; *Wight*, Fl. Vect. 'The provincial word *Apse* for this tree gave rise, I presume, to the names of several places so-called in this island, as *Apse* farm, *Apse* heath, &c.'—Fl. Vect., p. 463. Hence *apsen*, made of aspen-wood.

**Apyum** (= *Apium*), 'Parsley,' Hal.; or perhaps *Apium graveolens*, L.

**Arach** (Minsheu), or **Arage** (Prompt. Parv.), *Atriplex hortensis*, L., and other species. See **Orach**. Prior, p. 10.

**Arbeal**, *Populus alba*, L.—Nemnich. A mis-spelling of *Abele*.

**Arbeset**, *Arbutus Unedo*, L.—(A. N.) 'Arbeset men heom calleth.'—Kyng Alisaunder, 6765. Hal. Wr.

**Arbouses**, 'the dark hard cherry. Howell.'—Hal. Wr.

**Arbut-tree**, *Arbutus Unedo*, L.—Lyte.

**Arby**, or **Arby-root**, *Armeria maritima*, L.—*Orkneys*, Jamieson.

**Archall**, *Rocella tinctoria*, L.—Park. Theatr., 1315. Hal. Wr. 'Sold by the name of *Archel* in this city' [Dublin].—Threlkeld. Spelt also **Arce**; the commercial name is **Archil**. (*How*, Phytologia Britannica, 1650.) See **Orchil**. Prior, p. 10.

**Archangel**, a name applied to *Archangelica officinalis*, and also to various species of *Lamium*, in Trev., Turn. Lib., and other old authors. *Stachys sylvatica* is included under the name by Lyte; the *Lamiums* are so-called in *Glou.*, but not generally; *L. album* in *Leic.* (Belgrave); and Hal. renders the word 'the dead nettle.' In Prompt. Parv. we find 'Archangel, defe nettylle.'—Prior, p. 10.

**Archangel**, **Black**, *Ballota nigra*, L.—Ger. Index.

**Archangel, Red,** *Lamium purpureum*, L.—Ger.

**Archangel, Sweet,** *Lamium purpureum*, L.

'It is far from being foetid, as is the case with many others, so that by some for distinction this plant is termed the *Sweet Archangel*.'—E. Baylis, *New & Compleat Body of Physic*, 1791.

**Archangel, White,** *Lamium album*, L.—Ger.

**Archangel, Yellow,** *Lamium Galeobdolon*, L.—Ger. *Leir*.

**Archarde**, an acorn.—Prompt. Parv., p. 6. Hal. Wr.

**Archer, Water,** *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L.—Ger. 'Because it is good to pull out arrows' (Minsheu), a notion suggested on the doctrine of signatures, by the form of the leaves. See **Arrowhead**.

**Areche**, *Atriplex*.—Turn. Lib. See **Arach**.

**Areges**, 'an herb.'—Hal. No doubt the same as **Arach**, which see.

**Arestogie**, 'a kind of herb'—Hal. Wr.

**Argans** (from Lat. name), *Origanum vulgare*, L.—Dev. See **Organ**.

**Argemone**, 'the wild tansy.'—Minsheu. Hal. Wr. See **Argentina**.

**Argentill**, *Alchemilla orvensis*, L.—Hal. Wr. Ger. Appx. From its pale colour.

**Argentina**, *Potentilla anserina*, L.—'Argentina, wild tansy, grows the most in the fallowes in Coteswold.'—Aubrey's MS. Hal. Wr. 'The later Herbarists do call it *Argentina*, of the silver drops that are to be seene in the distilled water thereof when it is put into a glasse, which you shall easily see rowling and tumbling up and downe in the bottom.'—Ger., p. 841. 'I judge it rather so called of the fine shining silver coloured leaves.'—Johnson in Ger. Emac, p. 993.

**Argentine**, (1) *Onopordum Acanthium*, L.—With. Lyte and Ger. call it *Argentine Thistle*, from the whiteness of the leaves.

(2) *Potentilla anserina*, L.—With. Hal. Wr. See **Argentina**.

**Aristoloch**, 'the plant called round birthwort' (i. e. *Aristolochia rotunda*, L.).—Hal.

**Armstrong**, *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Suss. (Hastings). From the difficulty of pulling it up.

**Arn**, or **Arin**, *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—Scotl. Jamieson. *Inverness*; *Moray*, Fl. M.

**Arnberries**, fruit of *Rubus Idæus*, L.—Yks. (Whitby). E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Arnit**, or **Arnut**. (Du. *aardnut*, earth-nut.) (1) *Bunium flexuosum*, L.—North. Hal. Wr. Brockett. Scotl. Jamieson. Yks. (Tadcaster). Nthumb. (Newcastle). Bot. E. Bord. Dumfries (Moffat). Roxb. (Kelso). Prior, p. 10, who includes *B. Bulbocastanum* under the name Arnut.

(2) *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, Beauv.—Scotl. Jamieson. Also **Swine-Arnut**.

**Arnit, Lousy, Lucie, or Loozie.** *Bunium flexuosum*, L.—Forf. Fl. Forf. Moray. Fl. M. Stirl.

**Arntree.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—Scotl. Loudon, Arboretum.

**Aron.** (1) *Arum maculatum*, L.—Lyte. Hal. *Teriottl.*, Jamieson.

(2) The commonly cultivated *Richardia athiopica* is so called in Wales.

**Arrow, Green,** a corruption of Green Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium* L.—*Suff.*

'Green 'Arrow, Green 'Arrow, you bears a white blow ;

If my love love me my nose will bleed now ;

If my love don't love me, it 'ont bleed a drop ;

If my love do love me 'twill bleed ivery drop.'

Suffolk rhyme. See *Nosebleed*.

**Arrow-grass,** a book-name (transl. of *Triglochin*), *Triglochin palustre*, L.—Prior, p. 10.

**Arrow-head.** *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L.—Hal. 'Hath large and long leaves, in shape like the signe sagittarius, or rather like a bearded broad arrowe heade.'—Ger., 336. Prior, p. 10.

**Arrow-root.** (1) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*I. of Portland.* So called from the starch prepared from its tubers, which is known as 'Portland Arrow-root' from its resemblance to the arrow-root of commerce, which is obtained from the rhizome of *Maranta arundinacea*, L.—See Phyt. iv. 1032, o.s.

(2) *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Suff.* A corruption of Yarrow-root.

**Arrow-wood.** *Rhamnus Frangula*, L.—Lyte.

**Arsenick.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—'Waterpepper or arsenicke.' Nomenclator, 1586. Hal. Wr.

**Arsesmart** (Turn. Names), or **Aramert** (Turn. Lib.). *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—Hal. Wr. 'Because if it touch the taile or other bare skinne, it maketh it smart, as often it doth, being laid into the bed greene to kill fleas.'—Minsheu. *Ches. Cumb. N. Linc.* Prior, p. 10.

**Arsesmart, Dead.** *Polygonum Persicaria*, L. 'It doth not bite as the other doth.'—Ger. 362.

**Arsmart,** the usual spelling in more recent books of **Arsesmart**, which see.

**Artetyke,** a corruption of *arthritica*, an old name of the plant, because it was 'thought to be good against the pains of the joynts,' Ger.; a disease which was known as artetyke. See Hal. *Primula veris*, L.—Grete Herball.

**Artichoke.** *Cynara Scolymus*, L.—Nares. Prior, p. 10.

**Asarabacca.** *Asarum europæum*, L.—'Vulgo azarabacca dicitur.' Turn. Lib. See Prior, p. 10.

**Ash** (in Prompt. Parv. *Asche*). *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Prior, p. 11.

**Ash, Ground.** (1) *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—With. *Ches. Linc.* Brogd. See *Ashweed*.

(2) *Angelica sylvestris*, L.—*E. Bord.*, Bot. E. Bord.

**Ash, Mountain.** (1) *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—Ger. 'From a fancied resemblance of its pinnate leaves to those of the ash-tree, and its usual [native] place of growth.'—Prior, p. 11.

(2) *Populus tremula*, L.—*Inverness*, Scottish Naturalist, April, 1871.

**Ash, Quaking.** *Populus tremula*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson*. *Inverness*, Scottish Naturalist, April, 1871.

**Ash, Sweet.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, L.—*Glou.*

**Ash, Wild.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—Ger. and Park. give this as the general name for the tree; it was known in Latin as *sylvestris fraxinus*. Ger. p. 1290. See **Ash, Mountain**.

**Ash-candles**, the fruit of the Ash.—*Dors.*, *Dors. Gloss.* Hal. Wr.

**Ashchats**, the fruit of the Ash.—*North*, *Grose*. See **Ashkeys**.

**Ash-keys**, the fruit of the Ash.—Hal. Wr. *Herts. Nhamp.*, Nth. Gloss., *Sternb. N. Linc. Suff.* 'They are called in Englishe *ashe keyes* because they hang in bunches after the manner of keyes.'—Turn. Herb.

**Ash of Jerusalem**, 'wild wad.'—Turn. Names. This may be *Isatis tinctoria* or *Roseda Luteola*; the *New Ash of Jerusalem* in Turn. Herb. is certainly the former, which he says is so called in England.

**Asthroat**, an A.S. name for *Verbena officinalis*, L., and perhaps other plants: see Cockayne, i. 9, 91; ii. 368.

**Ashweed.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—Ger. Baxter spells it *Achweed*. *Sal.* 'From its ternate leaves somewhat resembling those of the ache or celery.'—Prior, p. 11; or perhaps because the foliage has a casual resemblance to that of the ash. See **Ground Ash**.

**Asp.** *Populus tremula*, L.—Turn. Lib. *Heref.* Hal. Wr. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. With. (ed. vii) extends it to 'a poplar of any kind.'

**Asp, White.** *Populus alba*, L.—'White Esp-tree.'—Turn. Names.

**Asparagus.** *Asparagus officinalis*, L.—Prior, p. 11.

**Asparagus, Bath, French, Prussian, or Wild.** The young flower scapes of *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, L., are tied up in bundles, and sold under these names in Bath market. See *Gard. Chron.*, 1873, p. 843.

**Asparagus, Foxtailed.** *Equisetum maximum*, Lam.—*Glou.*

**Aspen.** *Populus tremula*, L., is generally so called; but in *Herts.* *P. alba* is known by this name.—Prior, p. 11.

**Aspen, Great.** *Populus alba*, L.—*Loudon*, *Arboretum*.

**Asphodel** (in Hal. and Wr. **Asphodil**). 'The plant of the Greek poets is supposed to be the *Narcissus poeticus*, L.; that of Lucian and of modern botanists, *Asphodelus*, L.; that of our earlier English and French poets, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.'—Prior, p. 12.

**Asphodel, Bog, Bastard, or Lancashire.** *Narthecium ossifragum*, L. 'In Lancashire it is used by women to die their haire of a yellowish colour.'—Ger. Prior, p. 12.

**Asphodel, Scotch.** *Tofieldia palustris*, Huds.

**Aspodil, or Aspod-flower**, apparently *Asphodelus ramosus*, L. — Holme, ii. 112.

**Ass-ear** (Fr. oreille d'âne). *Symphytum officinale*, L. — Nomenclator, 1585, p. 137. Hal. Wr.

**Asses-foot**, from the shape of the leaves, *Tussilago Farfara*, L. — Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 12.

**Asses' Thistle.** 'The *Asses' Thistle* . . . of other days cannot now be exactly identified.' — Pratt, ii. 117. The name seems to have been suggested by the Greek *Onopordon*, and is probably a book-name for *Onopordum Acanthium*, L.

**Ass-parsley, or Asse-persellie**, 'the chervil.' — Hal. Wr. Dr Prior thinks ass-parsley is probably *Æthusa Cynapium*, L.; it may be *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. — Prior, p. 12. It is probably a corruption of *ache-parsley* = parsley-parsley; just as *beam-tree* = tree-tree.

**Ass-plum**, 'Florio has *asinine*, a kinde of *asse-plum*.' — Hal. Wr.

**Astrologia.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.

'Bistorta is called . . . in the south country *Astrologia*.' — Turn. Names. Hal. and Wr. give **Astrology** as a herb mentioned by Gower and Palsgrave.

**Astrophell**, Hal. Wr. Burnett (Med. Bot.) thinks the *Astrophel* of Spenser is *Veronica Chamædrys*, L. See Nares. Spenser appears to have called two plants by this name. His 'bitter *astrofell*' (*Daphn.* 344) may be *Aster Tripolium*, as Nares conjectures; but in the other extract given by Nares from Todd's Spenser, viii. 60, the *Veronica* may be meant.

'That hearbe of some starlight is cald by name,  
Of others Penthia, though not so well;  
But thou where ever thou doest find the same,  
From this day forth do call it *astrophel*.'

**Atcaern, or Oak-atchern**, an acorn. — *Mid. Ches.*

**Atchorn**, an acorn. — *Var. dial.* Hal. Wr. Hence *atchorning*, gathering acorns. 'The pigs are gone o' aitchorning.' — Hartshorne, *Salopia Antiqua*.

**Atterlothe**, 'Nightshade,' MS. Harl. 978, p. 25. — Hal. Wr. Mr. Cockayne (Leechd. i. 149) considers *Panicum Crus-galli* to have been intended; but this could scarcely be.

**Aubepyne** (Fr. *aubépine*). *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L. — Wr.

**Augers.** *Salix viminalis*, L. — Hence *augerholm*, an osier-holt. — *Nhamp.*, Nth. Gloss.

**Aul.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L. — *Heref.* Hal. Wr.

'When the bud of the *aul* is as big as the trout's eye,  
Then that fish is in season in the river Wye.'

Heref. Proverb. Hal.

Hence *aulen*, made of Alder.

**Auld-wife-huid.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Cumbd.* (Winderwath).  
See **Monkshood**.

**Auld-wives-tongues.** *Populus tremula*, L.—*Roazb.* (Kelso). Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39. 'This tree,' says Ger. (p. 1303), 'is the matter whereof women's toongs were made, as the poets and some others report, which seldome cease wagging.'

**Aulne.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—Cotgrave.

**Aum, or Aum-tree;** in Bayley's Dict. (1724) **Aulm-tree.** *Ulmus campestris*, L.—*North.* Brockett, Hal. *Cumb.* *Nhumb.* Grose, Wr. *Yks.*

**Ausier**, an osier.—*E. Angl.* Forby. *Suff.* Hal.

**Auteeose.**

'The flowre is of a gode lose [is worthy of praise]  
That men calleth auteeose.'—*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 195. Hal.

**Autumn bellflower, or violet.** *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, L. Lyte.  
—Prior, p. 12, gives *Autumn-bells*.

**Autumn Crocus.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*Warw.*

**Avance.** *Geum urbanum*, L., 'in Topsell and Askham' (Prior).—Ray (*Cat. Pl. Ang.*) says, 'Sanamunda vulgo, Barbaris *Avancia*.' See **Avens**. Hal. and Wr. say, 'The herb harefoot,' though *G. urbanum* does not seem to have been known under that name. See Prompt. Parv. p. 17.

**Avant-peach**, 'an early kind of peach. Skinner.'—Hal.

**Ave grace.** *Ruta graveolens*, L.—'It is to this day called *Ave grace* in Sussex, in allusion doubtless to *Ave Maria gratiā plenā*.' (!) London, Arboretum, i. 485. See **Herb Grace**.

**Avens**, in Prompt. Parv. **Avenoe**, in Turn. Names **Avennes**. 'A word of obscure origin and quite unintelligible.' See **Avance**. Prior, p. 13.

**Avens, City, or Wood.** *Geum urbanum*, L.

**Avens, Drooping, or Water.** *Geum rivale*, L.

**Avens, Mountain.** *Dryas octopetala*, L.

**Averill.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—Holme, ii. 66.

**Averin, or Averen.** See **Aiverin**.

**Averoyne** (Fr. *auvergne*, Lat. *abrotanum*). *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. (A. N.) Wr. Prior, p. 13.

**Awbel**, probably *Populus alba*, L.—Pr. Parv. (which see). Hal. Wr.

**Aw'food** [Half-wood]. *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—*Worc.*

**Awl-wort** (Lat.), a book-name for *Subularia aquatica*, L.—Prior, p. 13.

**Awts**, oats.—*Lanc.* Hal. Wr.

**Axe, Flower of the.** A name applied by the country-people about Axminster (*Dev.*) to the rare *Lobelia urens*, L., which is found in



Britain only upon Kilmington Common, near that town. See Journal of Horticulture, Oct. 7, 1875.

**Axfetch, Ax-seed, or Axwort**, apparently *Coronilla varia*, L.—Ger. Hal. Wr.

**Axweed**. *Egopodium Podagraria*, L.—Prior, p. 11.

**Aye-green** (Lat.). *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—Lanc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3, where it is spelt **Aigreen**. Hal. Wr. A name given by Turner (Herb.), who says: 'The leaves are grene: wherefore we thynke that *Aygreen* is a better name for it than *Singrene*' (which see).—Prior, p. 13. See note in Prompt. Parv. on Howaleke, p. 251.

**Ayshweed**, Hal. Wr. See **Aiseweed**.

**Axy-tree**. *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—S. Bucks.

**Bacchar**. 'The herb ladies' glove. A full description of it is given in Holme's *Academy of Armory*, p. 88.—Hal. Wr. It is impossible to identify the plant from Holme's description.

**Baccobolts**. *Typha latifolia*, L., from a resemblance in the spikes to a roll of tobacco.—Wight, Fl. Vect.

**Bachelor's (or Batchelor's) Buttons**. A name given to many flowers, usually from their round form or button-like appearance.—Prior, p. 13.

(1) *Ranunculus acris*, L., the double-flowered garden form.—Lyte. Ger. mentions that it was in his time so called 'about London,' as is still the case.—Oxf.

(2) A similar form of *Ranunculus aconitifolius*, L.—Ger.

(3) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. Hal. Wr.—S.-W. Cumb.; Ess.; Kent (Folkestone); Suff. (Moor); Suss.; N. Yks.—Of the double red or white flowered form, which is still common in cottage gardens, Johnson says—'The similitude that these floures have to the iagged cloath buttons anciently worne in this kingdome gave occasion to our gentlewomen and other lovers of floures in those times to call them *Bachelour's Buttons*.'—Ger. Emac. 472; Hal.—Nham. Nth. Gloss.; Warw.

(4) *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.—Suss.; N. Yks.

(5) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—S. Bucks.; Suff.; in this instance referring to the button-like capsules. See **Shirt-buttons**.

(6) *Lychnis Githago*, L.—Gard. Chron.

(7) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—E. Suss.

(8) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—Hal. Wr. Glou.

(9) *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—Glou.

(10) *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—Gard. Chron.

(11) *Achillea Ptarmica*, L., the double-flowered garden form. Curtis, Flora Londinensis.—Nham. Nth. Gloss.

(12) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—Stirl.

(13) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—Derb.; Yks.; With. ed. ii.

(14) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Irel. (Belfast); Fl. B.

(15) *Centaurea Scabiosa*, L.—Glou.

(16) *Bellis perennis*, L.—Gard. Chron. Sal. (the garden daisy).

(17) *Arctium Lappa*, L. (flower-heads of).—Hal. Wr.

**Bachelor's Buttons, Red**. *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—Suff.

**Bachelor's Buttons, White.** (1) *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth. — Deering's Cat. Stirpium; *Suff.*

(2) *Ranunculus aconitifolius*, L.—*Ayrsh.* "

**Bachelor's Buttons, Yellow.** The double-flowered garden variety of *Ranunculus acris*, L.—*Ayrsh.*

**Backwort.** *Symphytum officinale*, L.—*Ger.* Index. Hal. A preparation of the roots is 'a most excellent medicine against . . . all paines and consumptions of the backe:' *Ger.* 661, where the name is printed **Blackwoort** (which see), as it is also in *Ger. Emac.* 807.—*Hal.*

**Baclin.** *Bidens cernua*, L.—*Hants.*; Pulteney's MS. in British Museum Herbarium.

**Bacon-weed.** See **Biacon-weed.**

**Badderlocks.** *Alaria esculenta*, Grev.; *Scotl.* (Mearns); Jamieson. 'Clearly a corruption of Balderlocks, or the locks of Balder, a Scandinavian deity, to whom other plants have been dedicated.'—*Treas. Bot.* See **Balderbrae.**

**Badman-oatmeal,** 'the flowers of the hemlock.'—*Yks.* (Holderness); E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7; but probably *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm., is intended, which is often popularly called 'hemlock.' The 'bad man' = the devil: see **Devil's Oatmeal and Deil's Meal.**

**Bad Man's Bread.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*Yks.*

**Bad Man' Posies.** *Lamium purpureum*, L.—*Nhumb.*

**Badmoney.** 'The plant Gentian.' *Roxb.*, Jamieson. See **Baldmoney.**

**Baffiners.** *Ranunculus acris*, L.; *R. bulbosus*, L.; *R. repens*, L.; Culpeper. Probably a misprint for **Bassinet** (which see).

**Bairnwort.** (1) *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Yks.* Wr.; E. D. S. Gloss. B 2. Hal. Perhaps because children gather it; but an older name is **Banwort** (which see), of which it probably is a form.

(2) 'Some say violets also.'—*Yks.* (Whitby); E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Baldar Herb.** 'The Amaranthus,' Huloet; Hal. Wr. This is doubtless *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, L., of which Turner (Lib.) says, 'quibusdam flos amoris, gallis est passevelutum anglis autem *Baldare.*'

**Baldemoyne** (in Treveris, **Baldymony**). 'Gentian.' MS. Sloane. Hal. *Gentiana Amarella*, L. *Ger. Appx.*

**Balder Brae, or Balder's Brae.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*Nhumb.*; i.e. Baldur's brow, in reference to the white brow of Baldur, the popular northern divinity. The name is given to *A. Cotula* in Sweden, and to *Pyrethrum inodorum* in Iceland. The Prose Edda, speaking of Baldur, says—'So fair and dazzling is he in form and features that rays of light seem to issue from him; and thou mayst have some idea of his beauty when I tell thee that the whitest of all plants is called Baldur's brow.'—See N. & Q. 4. ix. 159, 210, 269, 348; and Cockayne, iii. xxxi.

**Balderry.** *Orchis latifolia*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Baldseyebrow.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*N. of England*, Cockayne, iii. xxxi. See **Balder Brae**.

**Baldmoney** (or sometimes **Bawdmoney**, which Camden says is its Yorkshire pronunciation).

(1) *Meum athamanticum*, Jacq. Ger. App. Yks., Camden; *Westm., Ray*—‘In Westmorlandia, about two miles from Sedberg in the way to Orton, abundantly in the meadows and pastures, where it is known to all the country-people by the name of *Baud-money*, of which name I can give no account.’—*R. Cat.*, p. 209. Prior (p. 13) derives the name from the Latin *valde bona*, but the evidence he adduces in favour of this supposition seems to us insufficient. Sir W. J. Hooker (*Brit. Flo.*) says: ‘Bald, or Baldmoney, is a corruption of Balder, the Apollo of northern nations, to whom this plant was dedicated.’ See **Balder Brae** for a similar dedication.

(2) *Gentiana*, various species.—Ger. Parkinson (*Theatr.*) limits the name chiefly to *G. lutea* and *G. cruciata*, and in his index calls *G. Amarella* Bastard B. Coles, A. in E., applies it to *G. Amarella* or *G. campestris*.—Cockayne, iii. 313.

**Baldwein.** ‘Gentian.’—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. See **Baldmoney**.

**Baldymony.** See **Baldemoyne**.

**Balewort.** *Papaver somniferum*, L.—‘From *bealo*, bale, mischief.’ Cockayne, iii. 313.

[**Balin.**

‘Having th’ herbe *balin* in his wounds infus’d.’  
*Great Britaines Troy*, 1609.—Wr.

Is not this a misprint for Balm ?]

**Ballagan.** *Lapsana communis*, L.—*Ayrsh.*: Pratt.

**Ballock Grass.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—Lyte, p. 222. See Cockayne, iii. 313; Hal. Wr.; Prior, p. 14.

**Ballocks, or Balloxe.** A book-name applied by Turner, Lyte, Gerard, and other old writers, to various orchids; it is merely the equivalent of the Latin *orchis*. *Orchis Morio* is **Fool’s B.** in Lyte; *O. hircina*, **Hare’s B.** of the same author; *Spiranthes autumnalis* is **Sweet B.** in Ger., etc.—Hal.

**Ball Thistle.** A species of *Echinops*.—Ger.; Hal. Wr.

**Ballweed.** (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Hal. Wr.

(2) In Ger. (p. 990), apparently a species of *Echinops*.<sup>1</sup>

**Balm** (in Lyte’s Index, **Baulm**). *Melissa officinalis*, L. Contracted from *Balsam*; Lat. *Balsamum*. Prior, p. 14.

**Balm, Bastard.** *Melittis Melissophyllum*, L.—Prior, p. 14. With., ed. iv., calls this **Balm-leaf**.

**Balm, Field.** *Calamintha Nepeta*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Balm of Warrior’s Wound.** *Hypericum perforatum*, L., given as an old name in Hooker’s *Brit. Flora*. ‘The wine wherein the leaves thereof have been boyled hath power to consolidate and close up woundes.’ Lyte.—See also Ger. 433, where a recipe is given for the

making of a 'compound oile' from the plant, which is called 'a most pretious remedy for deep wounds and those that are thorow the body.' On holding a leaf up to the light it appears as if perforated. It seems likely that these perforations were supposed to resemble wounds, and that, according to the doctrine of signatures, nature thus indicated the use to which it should be applied.

**Balam, or Balsamine.** *Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*, L., a book-name. —Prior, p. 14.

**Balsam, Kentish.** *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—*Kent.* Pratt.

**Balsam-apple.**—'A herb mentioned by Florio in v. Caránza.' Hal. Wr.

**Balsam Poplar.** A frequent name for *Populus balsamifera*, L., from the fragrance exhaled by its unfolding leaves and expanding catkins.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Balsamynte.** *Tanacetum Balsamita*, L.—Lyte. From its mint-like smell; or perhaps a mere modification of the Latin name.

**Bamchiches.** 'A kind of chiches, mentioned by Florio, in v. Arietini.' —Hal. Wr.

**Banadle.** *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.—*Wales.* See **Bannal**.

**Band-plant.** *Vinca major*, L.—'From the toughness of its stem.' Country, Dec. 3, 1874, p. 486.

**Baneberry.** *Actaea spicata*, L., from its poisonous nature.—Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 14. 'The winter cherry.'—Wr.

**Banewort**, from its poisonous properties. (1) 'The night-shade.'—Hal. Wr.; probably *Atropa Belladonna*, L.

(2) *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.—Lyte; 'because it is dangerous and deadly for sheepe.'—Ger. (p. 815), who includes *R. Lingua* and *R. sceleratus* under this name.—Prior, p. 14.

(3) 'A poisonous plant. "It's some mak o' banewort," some kind of vegetable poison.'—Yks. (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. We cannot identify this with certainty.

**Bank Cress**, from its growing on hedge-banks.

(1) *Sisymbrium officinale*, L.—Ger. p. 198. Prior, p. 14.

(2) *Barbarea præcox*, L.—Wight. Phyt. iii. 208, o. s.

**Bank Thistle.** *Carduus lanceolatus*, L., and *C. nutans*, L.—Dr. John Hill, Herb. Brit., 1769.

**Bank Thyme.** *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—*Berks.*

**Bannal.** *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.—*Cornw.*, from the old Cornish and Welsh name, *Bannadle*.

**Bannut.** (1) The fruit of *Juglans regia*, L.—*Heref.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 12.; *Glou.* Cotsw. Gloss.; *Sal.* According to Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua* the name is applied to large walnuts. *West.* Hal. Wr.

(2) *Juglans regia*, L. (the growing tree).—*Heref.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 12, which is also called

**Bannut-tree.**—*West.* Hal.; *Glou.* Grose, who spells it **Bannet-tree.**

**Banwood.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Yks.* Clevel. Gl. (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. See **Banwort**.

**Banwort.** (1) *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Nhumb.* Turner, Lib.; *Yks.* Clevel. Gl. 'The Northren men call this herbe a *Banwurt*, because it helpeth bones to knyt agayne.'—Turn. Herb. and Lib. Johnston, referring to this passage, says, 'This is good authority, but I cannot learn that Banwort is ever now so applied.'—Bot. E. Bord., p. 103. See **Daisy**.

(2) 'A violet.'—Dunelm. Hal. See Cockayne, ii. 371, where it is rightly considered an equivalent of Bonewort, and applied with doubtful accuracy to *Viola lutea* and *V. lactea*, and also to *Erythræa Centaurium* and *Solidago Virgaurea*. In Cockayne, iii. 313, however, it is assigned to *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, and another (and erroneous) derivation is given—viz., 'a derivative of *bana*, a man-slayer, from the blood-stained colour of the petals; whence the plant is sometimes now called Bloody Warriors;' the daisy is supposed to have shared the name on account of 'the petals being tinged with red.'

**Bar.** *Hordeum vulgare*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Barbara's (St.) Herb** (Gerard), or *Herbe S. Barbe* (Lyte), *Barbarea vulgaris*, R. Br. S. Barbara's Day falls in the winter (Dec. 4), and this herb was 'used in the winter season for salades' (Lyte); hence perhaps the name. The Dutch, Latin, and French names given by Lyte, etc., are to the same effect, and do not support Grimm's explanation as quoted by Prior, p. 201.

**Barbaryn.** *Berberis vulgaris*, L.—Pr. Parv.; Hal. Wr.

**Barberry, or Berberry.** *Berberis vulgaris*, L. (spelt in Nennich Birberry), Lyte, p. 684; *E. Anglia* (fruit), Forby; *Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Yks.* (Northallerton); *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. M. Lat. *Berberis*, from Ar. *Barbâris*. Prior, p. 14.

**Barber's Brushes.** *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L.—*Ess.*, Francis' Little English Flora, p. 32. *Wilts.*, Flower's Flora of Wiltshire.

**Barbine.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—*Sal.* (Hanwood). See **Bear-bind**.

**Barboranne.** *Berberis vulgaris*, L.—Gower. Hal.

**Bare-bind.**—Prior, p. 17. See **Bear-bind**.

**Barfoot.** *Helleborus foetidus*, L.—*Warw.*: a corruption of **Bearsfoot** (which see).

**Bargeman's Cabbage.** *Brassica campestris*, L.—*Bucks* (by the Thames).

**Barley, Bare, Naked, or Wheat.** *H. vulgare*, var. *gymnodistichum*.—Lyte.

**Barley, Beare, Great, or Winter.** *H. vulgare*, var. *hexastichum*.—Lyte.

**Barley, Common, Lesser, or Summer.** *Hordeum vulgare*, L.—Lyte; Prior, p. 14.

**Barley, Mouse.** *Hordeum murinum*, L.—Baxter. The name *mouse* is a translation of *murinum*, which has probably been given from some confusion between *murinum* and *murale*, the plant growing on and about walls.

**Barley, Wall.** (1) *Hordeum murinum*, L.—Turn. Herb.; from its growth near walls.

(2) *Lolium perenne*, L.—Lyte, p. 504.

**Barley, Way.** *Hordeum murinum*, L.—Ger. Emac.; from its frequency by the roadside.

**Barley, Wild.** *Hordeum murinum*, L.—*E. Bord.*: Bot. E. Bord. A general name for this plant.

**Barley-big.** *Hordeum vulgare*, L. *E. Anglia*, Forby. A pleonasm, *big* being a Northern name for *barley*.—Hal. Wr.

**Barley-plum.** 'A kind of dark purple plum.'—*West.* Hal. Wr.

**Barliche.** 'Barley. MS. Douce, 291, f. 16.'—Hal.

**Barm-leaf.** *Melissa officinalis*, L.—With.

**Barnabas.** *Centaurea solstitialis*, L.—Hal.

**Barnaby's Thistle, or St. B. T.** *Centaurea solstitialis*, L., from its flowering about St. Barnabas' day (June 11).—Prior, p. 15.

**Barne.** 'A kind of flower mentioned in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.'—Hal. Wr. We do not know it.

**Barnwort.** 'See Banwort.'—Hal.

**Baron's Mercury.** Male plants of *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—Lyte; but probably a mere confusion between 'baron' and 'barren.' See *Boy's Mercury*.

**Barren Hempe.** *Cannabis sativa*, L. (male plants).—Lyte, p. 71.

**Barren Ivy.** 'Creeping Ivy.—Bailey.'—Hal. Wr. This is the small-leaved form of *Hedera Helix*, L., which grows on hedge-banks.

**Barren Strawberry.** A modern book-name for *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, L.

**Barrenwort.** *Epimedium alpinum*, L. A name invented by Ger. (p. 389), who says: 'I have thought good to call it *Barrenwoort* in English; because . . . being drunke it is an enemie to conception.'—Hal. Wr.; Prior, p. 15.

**Barrow Roses.** *Rosa spinosissima*, L.—*Pemb.* (Tenby). Possibly from their growth there on sand-hills near the sea, one meaning of *barrow* being a hillock. See Hal.

**Barweed.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—*Som.* (Taunton).

**Basam, Basom, Bassam, or Bisom.** (1) *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.—*Dev.* Hal. 'From its use in making brooms or besoms. "As yellow as a basom," is a common S. Devon expression.'

(2) 'Basam, the red heath broom.'—*Dev.* Hal. Wr. This is probably *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb. See *Broom* (2).

**Base Broom.** *Genista tinctoria*, L.—Lyte, 667; Hal. Wr. Referring, according to Prior, p. 15, not to its low growth, but 'to its being used as a *base* to prepare woollen cloths for the reception of scarlet and other dyes.' Lyte, however, does not so understand it. He says, 'It

may be well called in Latine, *Genista humilis*; in Italian, *Cerretta*, that is, lowe and base Broome,' and this is the simpler derivation.

**Base Rocket.** *Reseda lutea*, L.—So called, according to Prior (p. 15), 'from its rocket-like leaves, and its being used as a base in dyeing woollen cloths.' But it is not this species, but *R. Luteola*, L., which was employed by dyers (see *Dyer's-weed*), and the name was first bestowed by Parkinson (*Theatr.* 823), because 'being referred to the rockets they are base and wilde herbes, but clammer not.' Wr. erroneously applies the name to 'the burdock.'

**Base Vervain.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—Lyte.

**Basier.** See *Baziera*.

**Basil.** *Ocimum basilicum*, L. Gr. βασιλικον, royal, from its being used in some royal unguent, bath, or medicine.—Prior, p. 16; or 'because the smell thereof being so excellent, is fit for a king's house.'—Park. *Theatr.*, p. 20.

**Basil, Cow.** *Saponaria Vaccaria*, L.—Ger. 'Sic dicta quia vaccæ ejus esu delectantur, et à similitudine Ocymi.'—Skinner. But it does not all resemble an *Ocimum*.

**Basil, Red Cow.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC.—Ger.

**Basil, Field, Stone, or Wild.** Book-names for *Calamintha Clinopodium*, Benth., and *C. Acinos*, Clairv.

**Basil-balm.** A name given by Baxter to *Calamintha Acinos*, Clairv.

**Basil Thyme.** A modern book-name for *Calamintha Acinos*, Clairv.

**Basilwood.** A name given by Baxter to *Calamintha Clinopodium*, Benth.

**Basket-fern.** *Nephrodium Filix-mas*, Rich.—Corn.; Hants. From the hollow basket-like form in which the fronds grow up.

**Bass.** (1) *Scirpus lacustris*, L.—Cumb. 'According to Kennett, the term is also applied to "a collar for cart-horses made of flags:" in Cumberland the word is applied generally to dried rushes.'—Hal. Wr.

(2) A species of lime is so called in *N. Linc.*; the wood is known as **Bass-wood**. It is probably *T. parvifolia*, L. See **Bast**. Young (Agric. Survey of Linc.) says: 'The woods in the south part of this county produce oak, ash, and poplar, about one-third of each, and scarce any other sort is to be met with therein, except a tree (the real name of which I could never learn) called by the woodmen **Pill-Bass**. It seems to be of the poplar class, but a distinct species.' This is probably also a lime. See E. D. S., C. 6. In N. America *T. americana* is commonly called **Bass-wood**; 'the name (now obsolete in England) alluding to the use of the inner bark for mats and cordage.'—Asa Gray (*Man. Bot. N. United States*). The **Bass** or **Bast** employed by gardeners is also obtained from the inner bark and leaf-stalks of various other trees. See *Treas. Bot.*

**Bassam.** 'Heath.'—Dev.; Hal. Wr.

**Bassinet** (in Skinner, *Basinet*). 'Fr. *bassin*et, a small basin, a skull-cap, from the shape of the flower.'—Prior, p. 16; Hal.

(1) Buttercups (which see). In Normandy the name 'embrasse toutes les Ranuncules jaunes.' Le Héricher (*Essai sur la flore populaire de Normandie*), p. 36.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L., which Lyte calls **Brave B.**

(3) 'Some [species of *Geranium*] are called in many places of England *Bassinets*.'—Park. Parad., p. 230. Lyte calls *G. sylvaticum* **Bassinet Geranium**.

**Bast.** *Tilia parvifolia*, L. 'In *Lincolnia* a rusticis (ut nos monuit D. Martinus Lister) *Bast* dicitur, quoniam ex ejus corticibus funes texunt.'—Raii *Historia Plantarum*, ii. 1695. Prior (p. 16) gives '**Bast-tree**, *Tilia europea*, L.'—See **Bass**.

**Bastard Pellitory.** *Achillea Ptarmica*, L.—Deering (Cat. Stirp). From its resemblance to the Pellitory of Spain (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, DC.).

**Bat in Water.** 'Water-mint,' L.—Hal. Wr. We can find no explanation of this name, and do not know where it originally occurs.

**Batter Dock.** (1) *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—*Ches.*

(2) *Potamogeton natans*, L.—*Ches.* Wilbraham's Ch. Gl.

(3) *Rumex obtusifolius*, L.—*Sal.* (Ellesmere). 'Beware of a breed, if it be but a *batterdock*,' is a Shropshire proverbial saying.

**Baunmemint.** 'Water mint.' Florio.—Hal. Wr.

**Bawdmoney.** See **Baldmoney**.

**Bawd-ringie.** *Meum athamanticum*, L.—*Perthsh.*

**Bawme** (or **Baum**, With. ed. ii.). *Melissa officinalis*, L.—Lyte, p. 259; Hal.; *Ches.*; *Cumb.*; *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. Balm was formerly in great repute in *Cumb.* as a medicinal plant, and *Bawm-tea* is still a cottager's antidote to feverish colds. *Baum-tea* is also in use in *Linc.* (see E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.), and in *Ches.*

**Baum-leaf.** *Melittis Melissophyllum*, L. (A translation of the specific name.) With. ed. ii.

**Baw-tree.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. See **Bore-tree**.

**Bawtry-salad.** 'The weeds which come down the river Trent in summer time when the drains and ditches which communicate with it in the earlier part of its course are being cleaned.'—*N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

**Bay, or Bay-tree.** *Laurus nobilis*, L.—Lyte, p. 688. 'In old works *bay* means a berry generally, as the *bayes* of ivy, but as those of the sweet bay, the *lauri baccae* of Virgil, were an article of commerce, the term came to be applied to them exclusively, and was thence extended to other evergreens, much as is *laurel* at the present day.'—Prior, p. 16.

**Bay, Dwarf.** (1) *Daphne Mezereum*, L.—Baxter.

(2) *Daphne Laureola*, L.—Prior, p. 16.

**Bay, Rose.** A frequent book-name for *Epilobium angustifolium*, L. Skinner says: 'Sic dictum, quia folia Laurum . . . flores purpurei rosam referunt.'



**Bayberries.** The fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, L. Lyte, p. 688. Wr. This is a pleonasm: see **Bay**: *Beam-tree* (which see) is a similar instance. The name is still in use, 'bay-berries' being obtainable at chemists' shops.

**Bay Lambs.** Male flowers of *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—*Yks.* (North-allerton).

**Bayle.** Aubrey (Nat. Hist. of Wilts.) mentions a meadow plant by this name. We have not been able to identify it.

**Bay Oak.** *Quercus sessiliflora*, Sm.—*Berks.* (Newbury). 'Folia huic obscurius viridia et minus profunda sinuata quam vulgaris, unde a vulgo circa Newberry oppidum *The Bay-Oak*, i. e. *Lauro-quercus* dicitur.' R. Syn. iii. 440. The name probably refers only to a local variety.

**Bays, Willow.** *Salix pentandra*, L. — *Staff.* (Wolverhampton). From the aromatic bay-like smell of its leaves.

**Bay Willow, or Bay Willow-herb.** (Misprinted **Bay Yellow-herbe**, in Ger. Emac., 479.) *Epilobium angustifolium*, L. Has 'leaves like the greatest willow or ozier.'—Ger. 387.

**Baxiers** [i. e. bear's ears]. *Primula Auricula*, L. This name occurs in the refrain of a South Lancashire May-song—

'The *baxiers* are sweet in the morning of May.'

See Book of Days, i. 647; and E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.

It is in general use in South Lancashire (see N. & Q., 4, vii. 350) and in the Eastern counties (N. & Q., 3, ii. 305). See also E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.

**Bazocks.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby). E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Bead-sedge.** See **Bede-sedge**.

**Beam Tree.** *Pyrus Aria*, L. A contraction of *White Beam Tree*. See **White Beam**. 'Beam, without the *white* prefixed, is a vague term, meaning in A.S. a tree generally, so that *Beam-tree* is a silly pleonasm, a *tree-tree*.' Prior, p. 16.

**Bean.** *Vicia Faba*, L.—Prior, p. 16.

**Bean, Flat or Fig.** A name for some species of *Lupinus*.—'After the Dutch name, because [the seeds] are flat and round as a fig that is pressed.'—Coles, A. in E.; R. Cat., 110.

**Bean Trefoil**—'Sometimes applied to *Menyanthes trifoliata*.' Treas. Bot.

**Beer, Beir, Bere.** *Hordeum vulgare*, L.—*Yks.* Clevel. Gl.; *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Ayrs.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Hal. Wr.; Cockayne, iii. 313; Prior, p. 17.

**Bear Berry, or Bear Bilberry.** *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, L.—*Aberd.* 'From its fruit being a favourite food of bears.' Prior, p. 17; but is this explanation founded on fact?

**Bearbind, or Bearbine.** 'Bindweed.'—*North*, Hal. Cockayne, iii. 313. This probably includes both (1) and (2).

(1) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—From its binding together the stalks of bear or barley. Prior, p. 17. *Yks.*

(2) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Bucks* (Wycombe); *Surr.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4.

(3) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Staff.* Pitt.

(4) *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Ches.* The name must here have some other derivation than that given for (1).

**Beard Tree.** *Corylus Avellana*, L.—Boucher, Hal. Cf. **Filbeard** and **Filbert**.

**Bearfoot.** See **Bear's foot** (1, 2, 3).

**Bear's Breech** (in Lyte **Beare Briche**, quoted from Cooper's *Dictionary*). *Acanthus*. Prior, p. 17, says the name has been 'transferred by some mistake' from the *Acanthus* to *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Wr.*

**Bear's Ears.** *Primula Auricula*, L., of gardens.—Hal. *Wr.* *East.* ('the early red auricula') Hal.; *Glou.*; *Norf.*; *Suff.* N. & Q., 4, vii. 351, 420; *Scotl.* N. & Q., as above. Old Lat. *Ursi auricula*, from the shape and texture of the leaves. See N. & Q., 4, vii. 256, 350, 420. Prior, p. 17.

**Bear'sfoot.** (1) Usually *Helleborus foetidus*, L.—*Ger.* *Yks.* (Northallerton); *Warw.* Hal. Prior, p. 17.

(2) *Helleborus viridis*, L.—Applied to this species by Petiver in 1713. *Glou.*

(3) *Helleborus niger*, L., in Turn. Names and Lib.—'Ego censeo illam herbam quam vulgus cantabrigiense vocat *Bearefote* esse verum *elleborum nigrum*.'—Turn. Lib. Parkinson (Theatr.) says some call this species **Bearefoot**, 'but that name doth more fitly agree with the two [preceding] kinds.'

(4) *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L.—*North.* Camden; *Hants.* Field, May 1, 1875.

(5) *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Notts.*

(6) It appears that by some *Acanthus* was so called. See Turn. Lib. under *Acanthus*.

**Bear's Garlic.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—Lyte. Prior quotes Tabernæmontanus as saying '*ursi eo delectantur*;' p. 17.

**Bear-skeiters** [*i. e.* barley-shooters]. *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. M. See **Aitakeiters**.

**Bear Whortleberries.** *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Bearwort** (from the German name). *Meum athamanticum*, L.—*Ger.* Hal. Prior, p. 17.

[**Beaten Woman's Herb.** *Tamus communis*, L.—This has no claim to be considered an English name, as it is merely the translation given by Mrs. Hooker in her English edition of Le Maout and Decaisne's *Traité de Botanique* of the French *Herbe aux femmes battues*; but it is finding its way into English books, and is hence included here.]

**Beche.** An old spelling of **Beech**.—Hal. *Wr.*

- Beckbean.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—Treas. Bot.
- Bede-sedge.** *Sparganium ramosum*, L.—From the large bead-like fruits (A.S. *bead*, a prayer). 'A name given to it by Turner.' Prior, p. 17.
- Bedewen, or Bedwen.** *Betula alba*, L.—West. Hal. Wr.; Corn. Borl. Gl.
- Bedflower.** Milne and Gordon (Indigenous Botany, 1793) call *Galium verum*, L., 'Golden Bedflower.'
- Bedfurze.** *Ulex nanus*, Forst. *Hants* (New Forest).
- Bedlam Cowslip.** Wr. 'The Paigle or larger Cowslip.'—*Nhamp.* Baker. It seems, however, likely that *Pulmonaria officinalis* was intended; which Langham (Garden of Health, 1597) calls Cowslips of Bedlem, and which is called Bedlam Cowslip in *Oxf.*
- Bedsfoot.** A book equivalent for *Clinopodium*, of which it is a translation.—Park. Theatr., &c. 'Sic dictum quòd surculi (aliis, ut Plinio, orbiculati florum ambitus) speciem Pedum Lecti præbeant,' Skinner. Hal. and Wr. quote Skinner as assigning this name to 'the plant mastic,' but we find no such reference.
- Bedstraw.** The general popular name for the various species of *Galium*, excluding *G. Aparine*, L. Prior, p. 18.
- Bedstraw, Lady's,** in old writers **Our Ladies Bedstraw, or Bedstre,** and in Holme (ii. 98), **Ladies Bendstraw.**—A name which refers to the use of dried plants as bedding, and which is associated with the Blessed Virgin from her having given birth to our Saviour in a stable. A legend connecting *Galium verum* with the Nativity will be found in the Athenæum of April 4, 1868. *Galium verum*, L. (Lyte, Ger.; *N. Yks., Wilts.* Prior, p. 18), is the true Lady's Bedstraw, but the name is sometimes applied to *G. saxatile*, L. (*Glou.*), and *G. Cruciala*, Scop. (*E. Yks.*).
- Bedstraw, White.** *Galium Mollugo*, L.—Prior, p. 18.
- Bedstraw, Yellow.** *Galium verum*, L.—Prior, p. 18.
- Bedwind.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Glou.*
- Bedwine.** (1) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Hants.*  
(2) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Dors. Barnes; Hants; Wight*, Fl. Vect.
- Beebread.** (1) *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Kent.* Rather a misnomer, as the *hive bee* cannot reach the honey; the flowers are fertilized by means of the humble bee. See Darwin, *Origin of Species*, ed. 6, p. 75.  
(2) *Borago officinalis*, L.—*Gard. Chron.* 1871. Often grown purposely for bees.
- Beech, or Beech Tree.** *Fagus sylvatica*, L.—Lyte. The fruit is generally known as **Mast, or Beechmast.**—Prior, p. 18.
- Beech, Dutch.** *Populus alba*, L.—'The Dutch Beech is an old name given to this tree, as we are informed by Hartlib, in his *Complex Husbandman* (1659), on account of ten thousand trees of it having been brought over all at once from Flanders, and planted in

the country places; where the people, not knowing what they were, called them *Dutch beech trees*.'—London, Arboretum.

**Beech, Horn.** *Carpinus Betulus*, L.—Warner (*Plantæ Woodfordienses*), 1771. Prior, p. 118. See **Hornbeam**.

**Beech, Horse, Horst, or Hurst.** *Carpinus Betulus*, L.—'From its growth in hursts, and some resemblance of its leaves to those of the beech tree.' Prior, p. 121. *Kent*, Camden (*Britannia*); *Suss.* Hal. Burley Hurst Wood, Mobberley, Cheshire, was remarkable for the number and size of its hornbeams; they appeared to be self-sown.

**Beech, White.** *Carpinus Betulus*, L.—*Ches.*

**Beech Fern.** *Polypodium Phegopteris*, L.—*W. Cumb.* The common book name for this species, in reference to its specific name.

**Beechwheat** *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—Under this heading Nemnich has the following extract: 'The English term *Buckwheat* seems to be a corruption. I am rather inclined to think it ought to be *Beechwheat*, from its likeness in shape and colour to the beech-mast, also from its classical name *Fagopyrum*. I have likewise seen it termed *Beechwheat* in an English treatise on husbandry, written in the reign of Henry VIII. *Bath Papers*, iii. 291.'

**Beedy's Eyes.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Som.* Hal. Wr.

**Bee-flower.** (1) *Ophrys apifera*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect. The lip is 'in form and colour so like a bee, that any one unacquainted therewith would take it for a living bee sucking of the flower.'—Holme, ii. 109; Prior, p. 17.

(2) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—*Park. Parad.* p. 258. *Linc.* 'Wall-flowers, commonly called *Bee-flowers*, . . . are good for bees.'—*A New Orchard and Garden*, by W. Lawson, p. 15 (1638).

**Bee-larkspur.** *Delphinium grandiflorum*, L., and other cultivated species. 'From the resemblance of the petals, which are studded with yellow hairs, to the humble-bee whose head is buried in the recesses of the flower.'—*Treas. Bot.* Prior, p. 18.

**Bee Nettle.** (1) *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—Prior, p. 18.

(2) *G. versicolor*, L.—*Ches.*; *Scotl.* Pratt.

(3) *Lamium album*, L.—*Leic.*

**Bee Orchis.** A common but not an old name for *Ophrys apifera*, L.—Prior, p. 18.

**Bee's-nest.** *Daucus Carota*, L.—*Ger. Emac.* From the nest-like shape of its inflorescence. Prior, p. 18. See **Bird's-nest** (1). Hal. and Wr. quote Skinner as assigning this name to 'a kind of flax:' his words, however, are, 'secundum Gerardum Linariæ species.' But in *Ger. Emac.* it is assigned to *Daucus*.

**Beesom.** *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.—*W. Dev.* Marshall; *E. D. S. Gloss.* B. 6.

**Beet.** (1) *Beta maritima*, L.—The Latin name is said to be given from the resemblance of its seeds to the β of the Greek alphabet. The resemblance, however, is not very apparent.—*Cockayne*, iii. 313. Prior, p. 18.

(2) *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—'Bistorta is called of the Northerne men *Betes*.'—Turn. Names.

**Beetle, March or Marish.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—Lyte, Ger. In allusion to the form of its inflorescence and to its growth in marshy places. See *Beetle* in Nares and Hal.

**Beetraw, or Beetrie.** 'The red beet. Corr. from E. *beetrave*, Fr. *bete*, beet, and *rave*, a radish.'—Scott. Jamieson.

**Beewort.** What plant was so called in Anglo-Saxon cannot now be ascertained. Mr. Cockayne interprets it as *Acorus Calamus*, L., but the statement quoted by him that it 'is produced in cultivated places, and in wort beds, and in meads,' does not bear out this supposition. Moreover *Acorus* is not considered an indigenous British plant. See Cockayne, i. 97, ii. 371, iii. 313.

**Begg.** *Hordeum vulgare*, L.—Dumfries, Jamieson.

**Beggar Brushes.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—S. Bucks.

**Beggar Lice.** *Galium Aparine*, L. From the seeds adhering to the clothes and resembling insects.—'In some countreyes they call the seed *Begger lice*.' Coles, A. in E. 293. N. Bucks.; Nhamp. Wr. Prior, p. 19. Lyte gives this as a translation of the Dutch name for *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.

**Beggar-man's Oatmeal.** *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.—Leic. (Quorndon).

**Beggar's Basket.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—Ches. (in gardens).

**Beggar's Blanket.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Beggar's Buttons.** The flower-heads of *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Dev. Hal. Wr.

**Beggar's Needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L., from its long beaked fruits.—Hal. Wr. With. Midland Counties, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5; Sal. (Wellington).

**Beggar's Stalk.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Beggar Weed.** A name applied to several plants by farmers, either because they denote poverty of soil, or because they are such noxious weeds as to beggar the land.

(1) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—'In some places,'—Batchelor's Beds. Gloss.

(2) *Cuscuta Trifolii*, Bab., because it destroys the clover plants on which it grows.—Wilts. (Herb. Lambert in Herb. Kew.) Beds. Batchelor's Gloss.

(3) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—Beds. Batchelor's Gloss.

(4) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—Beds. Batchelor's Gloss. Hal.

(5) *Galium Aparine*, L.—Nhamp. Wr.

**Beggary.** East Anglia. 'I know not the botanical name. It bears in Anglo-Saxon a very indecent appellation.'—Rev. W. T. Spurden's Appendix to Forby. This reference to the Anglo-Saxon name leaves little doubt that a *Fumaria* (probably *F. officinalis*, L.) is intended,

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which still bears in Norfolk a similar appellation. See Cockayne, iii. xxxii. and 320, col. 2. Hal. and Wr. have '*Beggary*: full of weeds. *East*.'

**Belamour.** 'A flower:

"Her ruddy cheeks like unto roses red,  
Her snowy brows like budded *belamoures*."

Spen. Sonn. 64.

I have not yet discovered what flower is here meant. It seems to be applied to the lily or iris in F. Q. II. vi. 16. Yet the construction is too obscure to determine anything.—Nares.

**Beldairy, or Bildairy.** *Orchis mascula*, L., and *O. Morio*, L.—*Aberd. Phyt.* ii. 360, N. S.

**Belder-Root.** *Oenanthe crocata*, L.—*Wight, Fl. Vect.*

**Belene.** *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.—'The name seems derived from its bell-shaped capsules; *belle*, a bell; *bellen*, furnished with bells; and the final *e* is the usual final distinctive form of names of worts.'—Cockayne, ii. 371; iii. 313. See Prior, p. 109, under *Henbane*.

**Bell, or Bells, Dead Man's, or Men's.** (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord.; *Scotl. (Aberd., Clark., Edinb., Forf., Moray, Perth)*.

(2) *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Sal.*

**Bell, Cow.** *Silene inflata*, Sm.—*Scotl., Floricultural Cabinet.*

**Bell, Easter.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—From its time of flowering, and the shape of the half-expanded blossoms.—*Dev.*

**Bell, Hare, or Hare's.** A general name for (1) *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—*W. Ches., N.E. Yks.* The spellings *Hairbell* or *Airbell* are quite modern, and seem to have been adopted in accordance with a fancied derivation of the name, which, however, is quite without authority. The name itself is unexplained. Prior, p. 101.

(2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Ger. (Index).* Park. Parad., p. 120. *Dev.* (Teignmouth).

**Belladonna.** *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—Prior, p. 19.

**Bell-bind.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.: *i. e.* the bindweed with bell flowers.—*Ess., Suff. (Bell-bin) Moor.*

**Bellbinder, or Bellwinder.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—T. Forster's Pocket Encycl. of Nat. Phenomena, p. 83 (1827).

**Bell-bine.** (1) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—*Camb., N. Ess., Norf.*

(2) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Suff.*

**Bell Bottle.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*S. Bucks.*

**Belle-bloma.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Belleisle Cress.** *Barbarea præcox*, L.—Prior, p. 19. 'This species is generally thought to have been introduced to Europe from the New World, whence the names of American or *Belleisle Cress*, from the straits of that name between Labrador and Newfoundland.'—*Fl. Vect.*

**Beller.** See *Billers* (3).

**Bell-flower.** (1) A general name for the species of *Campanula*, from the shape of the corolla.—Prior, p. 19.

(2) *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—‘In some counties.’—Hal. Wr. Som. Jennings.

(3) In Park. Theatr. (626) applied to *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, but here a misprint for *Beeflower*.

**Bell-flower, Autumn.** *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, L.—Lyte, Ger.

**Bell-flower, Great.** *Campanula latifolia*, L., and *C. Trachelium*, L.—Lyte.

**Bell-heath.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—Hants (New Forest).

**Bell-heather.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—Scott. Jamieson.

**Belliborion.** ‘A kind of apple. East.’—Wr.

**Bellows, Deadmen’s.** (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

(2) *Ajuga reptans*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Bell Pear.** ‘A sort of pear.’—Wr.

**Bellragges.** ‘A species of water-cresses, mentioned by Flyot in v. Laver.’—Hal. Probably *Nasturtium amphibium*, Br., or *N. palustre*, DC., is intended. Turner (Names) says: ‘Laver, or Sion, is called of some Englishmen *Bellragges*, of other some yealowe watercresses.’ See Billers.

**Bell-rose.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—Som. ‘Pronounced *Bulrose*.’—Pulman.

**Bell-ware.** ‘The sea-weed of which kelp is made, *Zostera marina*. Agr. Surv. Caithn.’—Jamieson.

**Bellwinder.** See **Bellbinder**.

**Bellwine** (in Nemnich, **Bellwind**; also in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3). *Convolvulus arvensis*, L., and *C. sepium*, L.—Bucks.

**Bells.** The garden *Fuchsia*.—Ches.

**Bells, Candlemas.** *Galanthus nivalis*, L.—Glou. Cotswold Gloss. From their flowering about Candlemas (Feb. 2nd).

**Bells, Canterbury.** (1) *Campanula Trachelium*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 37. From their growth in woods about Canterbury, according to Gerard. See **Canterbury Bell**. Warw.

(2) *C. medium*, L. (gardens).—‘Of some about London *Canterbury bells*, but improperly.’ Ger. (p. 363), who considers *C. Trachelium* as the true Canterbury bell. Suss., Midd., and in general use.

(3) *C. glomerata*, L.—Lyte.

(4) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Norf. Ger.

**Bells, Coventry.** (1) *Campanula medium*, L.—Lyte, who says, ‘These pleasant floures grow about Coventrie in England;’ and Ger., who writes: ‘About Couentrie they growe very plentifully abroad in the fields, and are there called *Coventrie bells*.’ But this species is not British; and it is, perhaps, more probable that another species, *C. Trachelium*, L., is intended. Prior, p. 54.

- (2) *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.—‘In Cambridgeshire where they grow they are named *Coventry bells*.’ Ger., p. 309.
- Bells, Crow, or Yellow Crowbells.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—Ger.
- Bells, Hedge.** (1) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—Cumb., Staff. Prior, p. 107.  
(2) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—Ger.
- Bells, Lint.** ‘The blossom or flower of flax when growing. *Burns*.’—Jamieson, who gives *bell* as the general Scotch name for the flower of a plant.
- Bells, Peach.** *Campanula persicifolia*, L.—Dev.
- Bells, Sea.** *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—Ger.
- Bells, Steeple.** *Campanula pyramidalis*, L.—Dev.
- Bells, Witch, or Witches.** (1) *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—Scott, Jamieson; Edinb.; Lanarks., Jamieson.  
(2) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—North, Hal.; Edinb.
- Bells, Wood.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—N. Bucks.
- Bells, Yevering.** *Pyrola secunda*, L.—Prior, p. 257.
- Bell Thistle.** *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—Yks. (Northallerton), Warw. Possibly *C. nutans* may be intended, on account of the drooping habit of the flowers.
- Bell Woodbind.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—Bullein, fol. 21.
- Bellywind.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—Hants (Titchborne).
- Belweed.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Ger. Appx. Perhaps *Ballweed* is intended.
- Belwort.** ‘The name of a herb. In MS. Sloane, 5 f. 3, the Latin name given is *acandus*, and in f. 8, *pullimonaria*, the word being spelt *bellwort* in the latter instance.’—Hal.
- Ben, or White Ben.** *Silene inflata*, L.—Prior, p. 19. A corruption of *Behen*, *Cucubalus Behen* being an old name of the plant.
- Bendock.** *Enanthe crocata*, L.—Kent, Gard. Chron., 1843, p. 412. This is probably a corruption of *Bane-dock*, a name appropriate to this plant, the poisonous properties of which have frequently caused fatal results.
- Bendstraw, Ladies.** See *Bedstraw*.
- Benewith Tree.** Prompt. Parv., Hal. Wr. ‘This appears to be the woodbine [*Lonicera Periclymenum*], which in Swedish is called *beenwed*. Linn. Fl. Suecica. Verelius explains the Icelandic *beinvid* to be *ossea pericliminis species*, a bony kind of honeysuckle—*beinvid* signifying bone-wood.’—Prompt. Parv. The ivy, which is called *Bentwood* in Bot. E. Bord., may, however, be intended. See *Bindwood*.
- Benione.** The name of a plant mentioned by Walton (Complete Angler, part i. chap. ii.). ‘There is a herb *Benione* which being hung in a linen cloth near a fishpond makes him [the otter] to avoid



the place.' It is conjectured that assafoetida is meant. See N. and Q. 4, i. 235, 398.

**Bennels.** (1) *Phragmites communis*, Trin.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* The name is also applied to 'a kind of mats, made of reeds woven together, used for forming partitions in cottages; or laid across the rafters to form an inner roof. *Roxb.*'—Jamieson.

(2) 'The seed of flax. *Roxb.*' Also called **Lint Bennels**.—Jamieson.

**Bennergowan.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Scotl.* (Dumfries). N. and Q. 4, viii. 143.

**Bennert** (i. e. *Banwort*). *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Bennet, or Bennets.** (1) Usually an equivalent of **Bent**, which see; but in *S.W. Cumb.* applied to *Bellis perennis*, L., and in this case a corruption of **Banwort**. Ger. calls *Hordeum murinum*, L., **Way B.**

(2) *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, L.—*Sal.* (Stokesay).

**Bennet, Herb.** (1) *Geum urbanum*, L.—From the old Lat. name, *Herba benedicta*, blessed herb. 'Where the root is in the house the devil can do nothing, and flies from it; wherefore it is blessed above all other herbs' (Ort. San. c. clxxix.) Prior, p. 110. *Glou.* (**Herbal Bennet**); *Sal.*

(2) *Conium maculatum*, L.—Ger.

(3) *Valeriana officinalis*, L., fide Prior, p. 110.

**Bent, or Bents.** A term of general significance, applied usually to the old stalks of various grasses (*Glou.* Cotswold Gloss.; *Nhamp.* Sternb.; *Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.; *Midlands.* Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5); in *S. Bucks.* and *Cumb.* it is principally applied to *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.; in *N. Yks.* to *Agrostis vulgaris*, L.; in *Suff.* (Moor) and *Scotl.* (Jamieson) to *Triticum junceum*, L.; in *Forfarsh.*, *E. Bord.* (Bot. *E. Bord.*), and other parts of Scotland (Jamieson), and the North of England (Brockett), to *Psamma arenaria*, Beauv. In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2, it is explained as 'coarse sedge grass' (*Yks.*, Whitby). In *E. Bord.* (Bot. *E. Bord.*) it is applied to *Juncus squarrosus*, L., which is probably the plant intended in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, by 'a species of rush which grows on the Moreland Hills' (*E. Yks.*). Bailey (*Dict.*) assigns it to *Scirpus lacustris*, L. The heads of *Plantago major*, L., are so called in *Wilts.* and those of *P. lanceolata*, L., in *Wilts.* and *E. Yks.*; in the latter district the dry stalks of *Hypochaeris radicata*, L., are also so named. One correspondent states that *Erica cinerea*, L., is so called in *W. Ches.*; and about Delamere Forest (*Ches.*) the name is given to *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb. Hal. Wr. and Nares understand the term in its extended sense. In Ger. Emac., p. 6, is the following note upon *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.: 'I take this to be the grasse with which we in London do usually adorne our chimneys in sommer time; and we commonly call the bundle of it handsomely made up for our use by the name of *Bents*.' Hal. also explains the word as 'a plain; a common; a field; a moor; so called from those places being frequently covered with the bent grass;' and Hal. and Wr. both give the word *Bentles*, meaning 'dry, sandy pastures near the sea, covered chiefly with bent grass (*East*),' which would here

probably mean *Psamma arenaria*, Beauv. See Prior, p. 19, and Bot. E. Bord., p. 209.

**Bent, Black.** (1) *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.

(2) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—Bucks.

(3) *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—North, Winch, Bot. Guide; Dur.

(4) *Nardus stricta*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Bent, Broad.** *Psamma arenaria*, Beauv.—Scotl. Edmonston's MS.

**Bent, Hendon.** *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.—Müld. 'The hay of Middlesex is often of good quality. Hendon, perhaps, produces the hay which has the best name in the market. The *Hendon bent* (*Cynosurus cristatus*) is well known to the dealers, and is seldom found except on good meadow-ground.'—Journ. Royal Agric. Soc., 1869, p. 25.

**Bent, Narrow.** *Elymus arenarius*, L.—Scotl. Edmonston's MS.

**Bent, Rose.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Bent, Sea.** *Carex arenaria*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Bent, Star.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Bent, Stool.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Bent, Sweet.** *Luzula campestris*, Willd.—Ayrsh.

**Bent, The Mother of.** *Elymus arenarius*, L.—Outer Hebrides, Macgillivray, Journ. Nat. and Geogr. Science, ii. 93.

**Bent, Way.** *Hordeum murinum*, L.—Turn. Herb.

**Bent, Whirl.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Bent, White.** *Nardus stricta*, L.—Nthumb.

**Bent, Wire.** *Nardus stricta*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Bentbrow.** 'Stamp bentbrow with young Marigolds and strein it.'—Langham's Garden of Health, p. 384. We do not know what plant is here intended.

**Bent Grass.** (1) *Agrostis vulgaris*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Cumb. Hal.

(2) *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—S.W. Cumb.

(3) *Aira flexuosa*, L.—S.W. Cumb.

(4) *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.—Martyn's Flora Rustica (1793).

**Bent Grass, White.** *Agrostis alba*, L.—Baxter.

**Bentles.** *Triticum junceum*, L.—Suff. Moor. *Bentles* is also a name given to low, sandy, flattish land on the sea-shore of Suffolk, where nothing but this coarse reedy bent seems to thrive or grow. Moor's Suff. Gloss.

**Benton Pry.** *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—S.W. Cumb.

**Bents.** See Bent.

**Bentwood.** *Hedera Helix*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. See Bene-with Tree and Bindwood.

**Benweed.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson; *Ayrsh.* Ireland (Antrim and Down).

**Benwort.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*S.W. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Benwyttre.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—Prompt. Parv. Hal. Wr. See Benewith Tree.

**Barber.** *Berberis vulgaris*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Berbine.** *Verbena officinalis*, L.—*Kent*, Hal.; Cockayne, iii. 313.

**Bergamot.** (1) *Monarda fistulosa*, L. (gardens). From the smell of the plant exactly resembling the perfume known as oil of bergamot. Prior, p. 20.

(2) A species of mint, probably the Bergamot mint (*Mentha citrata*, Ehr.) of Hooker's Student's Flora, with variegated leaves, is the plant so called in London gardens.

**Berries.** Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Dumf.*; *Nhumb.*; *Linc.* Brogden's Gloss.; *Yks.*

(2) *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(3) 'Currants,' according to Nemnich.

**Berry.** Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*North.* Hal. Wr.; *Yks.* (Whitby). 'We'll soon find out if he's Yorkshire,' said the Londoner, 'ask him if he likes berry-pie.' E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6, where we have 'berry-pie, gooseberry pie; berry-tree, a gooseberry bush.'

**Berry Alder, or Berry-bearing Alder.** See Alder. Prior, p. 20.

**Berry-bearing Poplar.** *Populus monilifera*, L.—'The berry-bearing poplar, brought from Nottinghamshire by Mr. Cartwright into Holland Fen, thrives very greatly, and much exceeds the Lombardy; they are 18 or 20 feet high in six years.'—Young's Agric. Survey of Linc. (1799), p. 212.

**Berry-tree.** See Berry.

**Bertry.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Yks.* (Northallerton).

**Bertram.** *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—Lyte. 'A corruption of Lat. *Pyrethrum*.'—Prior, p. 20. Parkinson (Theatr. Bot.) assigns the name to *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, DC.

**Besidery.** 'A kind of baking pear. *Kersey*.'—Hal.

**Bessy Banwood.** (1) *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

(2) 'Some say violets also.'—*Yks.* (Whitby) *Id.*

**Betayne.** *Stachys Betonica*, Benth.—Prompt. Parv. Hal. Lyte. See Betony. 'It hath been formerly called Betayne, or Betaine.'—Coles, A. in E., p. 12.

**Bethlem Star.** *Ornithogalum* (probably *O. umbellatum*, L., more especially).—With. ed. ii. See Star of Bethlehem.

**Bethwine.** (1) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

(2) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Hants.*

- (3) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Glou.* Cotswold Gloss.; *Hants*; *Suss.* Parish (Bethwind); *Wight*, Hal. Wr.
- Betony.** *Stachys Betonica*, Benth.—*Lyte*; *S.W. Cumb.*; *N. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. According to Pliny, first called *Vettonica*, from the Vettes, a people of Spain.—Prior, p. 20. Turner (Names) gives 'Betony, or Beton.' Coles, A. in E., says 'It hath been formerly called Betayne, or Betaine.'
- Betony, Brook.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L., in R. Turner's *Botanologia*.
- Betony, Paul's.** *Veronica officinalis*, L.—*Lyte*, Ger.
- Betony, Water.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L.—Turner, *Lyte*; *Leic.* (Belgrave), *Suss.*, *Yks.* (Wakefield). Prior, p. 20.
- Betony, Wood.** *Stachys Betonica*, Bth.—*Ches.*
- Betty go to bed at noon.** *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L., from the closing of the flowers in the middle of the day.—*Sal.* (Ellesmere).
- Bezors.** *Primula Auricula*, L. (of gardens).—*Glou.* A corruption of *Bear's Ears* (which see).
- Biacon-weed.** *Chenopodium album*, L.—*Dors.* (Barnes), Hal. Wr.; i. e. *Bacon-weed*, because it denotes rich, fat land.
- Biddy's Eyes.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Som.* Hal. Wr.
- Bident.** Nemnich gives this as an English name for *Bidens*.
- Bidney.** *Stachys Betonica*, Benth.—*Kent.* A corruption of *Betony*.
- Bifoil.** *Listera ovata*, R. Br. From Lat. *bifolium*. See *Tway-blade*.—Prior, p. 20.
- Big Daisy.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*E. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Bigg.** *Hordeum vulgare*, L.—*Lanc.* (Furness), E. D. S. *Lanc.* Gloss.; *Cumb.*, Jamieson; *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Yks.*, Cleveland Gloss.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. In *Cumb.* the word 'is nearly obsolete, but fifty years ago we constantly heard of *bigg-awns*, *bigg-meal*, and "a bishel o' bigg" in Westmoreland. The *Bigg*-market, a street in Newcastle, keeps the name.' (Mrs. Atkinson.) Prior, p. 20.
- Bigold.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—Ger. (Appx.) Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 20.
- Bilberry, the fruit Bilberries.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Ger. 1231; Hal.; *Ches.*; *Linc.* Brogden; *Sal.*; *N. Yks.* 'In the parts about London.' Coles, A. in E. Prior, p. 20.
- Bilberry, Bear.** *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, L. See *Bearberry*.
- Bilberry Whortle.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—With. ed. iv.
- Bildairy.** See *Beldairy*.
- Bilders.** (1) *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, Koch?—See *Billers*.  
(2) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Coraw.*
- Billers.** (1) 'The curious treatise of the nature and properties of herbs, Roy. MS. A. vi. f. 69, 6, gives "*Billura*, an herbe that we

clepeth *billure*: he ys much worth to rype bocch." Elyot [T. Cooper's 1559 ed.] explains *lauer* to be "an herbe growynge in the water, lyke to alisander, but hauynge less leaues: some doe call it *bilders* or bell-raggas."—Prompt. Parv. It is difficult to say what plant is intended here, as Elyot (or more correctly Cooper) goes on to say: 'Some name it yealow watercresses.' The colour of the plant militates against its being *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, Koch, which the description otherwise resembles, and which is still called *Billers* in *Dev.* See *Bell-raggas*.

(2) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Dev.*

(3) *Nasturtium officinale*, L.—*Derry* (Kilrea), where *Biller* or *beller* is 'the common name for water-cress among the lower classes.'—See *Bilders*.

**Billie Beatie.** *Parietaria officinalis*, L.—*Irel.* (Belfast).

**Billy Button.** (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Bucks.*

(2) Sometimes applied in gardens to the double-flowered variety of *Saxifraga granulata*, L.

(3) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*Yks.* (Bedale).

(4) *Bellis perennis*, L. (the garden form).—*Sal.* (Ellesmere).

**Billy-clipper.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—*Sal.* (Hanwood). *Clip* = to embrace, A.S. See Hal.

**Billy White's Buttons.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Warw.* Phyt. vi. 416, N.S.

**Bind.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—Prompt. Parv. (**Bynde**).

**Bind, Common.** *Convolvulus* (probably both *C. arvensis* and *C. sepium*).—Turn. Lib. *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6, 'pronounced with short i.'

**Bindcorn.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson, from its twining round the stems of corn. Hal. has '*Bindcorn*, buckwheat;' but the above is probably meant.

**Bindweed** (*i. e.* the *weed* that *binds*, a name applied to several plants which climb up and clasp the stems of other plants).

(1) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—Turn. Names; Hal.; *Hants*, Holl.; *Kent*, Holl.; *Linc.* Brogd.; *Suss.*; *N.* and *E. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Also a bookname and in general use. Prior, p. 20. This is usually pronounced *bindweed*, but Mr. Peacock (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6) says that in *N. Linc.* the *i* is short.

(2) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—Turn. Names; *Hants*, Holl.; *Suff.* Moor's Gloss., where it is also given as **Bineweel**.

(3) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—'In the fens.'—Holdich. *W. Ches.* *Cumb.*

(4) *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Yks.* (Craven).

(5) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Scotl.* (S. Renfrewsh.), Jamieson. In this case a corruption of *bunweed*, having no connection with *bind* in the sense explained above.

(6) *Tamus communis*, L., according to Nemnich; but this is doubtful.

**Bindweed, Black.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 23.

- Bindweed, Blue.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—So called in Ben Jonson's *Vision of Delight*. Prior, p. 21.
- Bindweed, Corn.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*N. Yks.*
- Bindweed, Great.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*W. Ches.*
- Bindweed, Ivy.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Lyte.*
- Bindweed, Sea.** *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—*Ger.*
- Bindweed, Small.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—*Lyte.*
- Bindweed Nightshade.** *Circœa Lutetiana*, L.—*Ger.* 280.
- Bindwith.** *Clematis Vitulba*, L.—*Mart. Mill.* 'Derived from one of the uses of the plant, viz., that of binding up other plants, for which it is used instead of withs or withies.' *Phyt.* i. 304, *N.S.* Prior, p. 21. Thoresby (*Yks.*) has '*Binding*, a hazel rod or thorn, two or three yards long, so called because used for binding the hedge-tops.'—*E. D. S. Gloss.* B. 17. *Binder* has a similar signification in *N. Linc.*: see *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 6.
- Bindwood.** (1) *Hedera Helix*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.* 'Pron. *bin-wud*: denominated perhaps from the strong hold that it takes of a wall, a rock, trees, &c., i. e. the *binding wood*.'—*Jamieson.*  
(2) *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Cumb.*
- Bine, or Bines.** (1) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—*Suff.*  
(2) 'The hop-stalk which binds round the pole' is so called in *Suss.*—*Parish.*
- Bines, Great.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Cyclopædia of Agriculture.*
- Bineweed.** See **Bindweed** (2).
- Binnwood.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Yks.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 5.
- Binweed.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.*
- Birch.** The general name for *Betula alba*, L.—*Lyte*; Prior, p. 21. Also called *Lady B.* and *Silver B.*
- Bird Brier.** *Rosa canina*, L.—*Ches.* Because the hips are eaten by birds.
- Bird Cherry.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—*Cumb.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8; Prior, p. 22.
- Bird Eagles.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Ches.* *Eagles* or *Agles* is the diminutive of *Hague*, the more common name of the haw in *Ches.* See *Hague*.
- Bird-œen.** *Primula farinosa*, L.—*Cumb.*  
'The lockety gowan an' bonny *bird-œen*  
Are the fairest flowers that ever were seen.'  
*Cumb. Children's Rhyme.*
- Bird-eye, or eyes.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Cumb.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8; *Yks.* (*York*). See **Bird's-eye**.
- Bird Grass** ('by which name it is known to the seedsmen'). *Poa trivialis*, L.—*With.* ed. ii.

**Bird's Bread.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Fr. *pain d'oiseau*; why so called is not at all apparent. Prior, p. 21.

**Bird's Bread and Cheese.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Dev. **Bird's Cheese and Bread.**—Cumb.

**Birdseed.** (1) Heals of *Plantago major*, L.—Suss. *Clackm. Dumf.* (Moffat).

(2) *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—Yks.

(3) *Phalaris canariensis*, L.—Prior, p. 22.

**Bird's-eggs.** *Silene inflata*, Sm.—Sal. (Stokesay). No doubt in reference to the form and appearance of the inflated calyces before the flowers are expanded.

**Bird's-eye, or eyes.** One of the most generally received of plant names, applied especially to *Veronica Chamædrys*, L., but extended locally to many other plants with small bright, usually blue, flowers.—Prior, p. 21; Hal. **Bird-een** and **Bird-eye** (which see) are other forms of the same name.

(1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—Hal. Bucks, Camb., Cumb., Dev., Dors., Ess., Glou., Herts., Wight (Fl. Vect.), Lanc., Leic., Norf., Notts., Nhamp., Sal., Suff., Suss., Warw., Yks.

(2) *Veronica Buxbaumii*, Ten.—S. Bucks.

(3) *Veronica hederifolia*, L.—Ess.

(4) *Myosotis arvensis*, L.—Bucks., Notts.

(5) *Myosotis palustris*, L.—Nhamp.

(6) *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—S. Bucks., Oxf.

(7) *Sagina procumbens*, L.—Suss.

(8) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—Bucks., Dev., E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

(9) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—S. Bucks.

(10) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Worc., Dur.

(11) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Yks. (Brandsby), E. Yks., Sal.

(12) *Primula farinosa*, L.—Ger. Yks. 'In the middle of every small flower appeareth a little yellowe spot, resembling the eie of a bird, which hath mooved the people of the north parts (where it aboundeth) to call it *Bird's einc*.'—Ger. 638. Withering calls it **Bird's Eye Primrose**.—Prior, p. 20.

(13) *Briza media*, L.—Mart. Mill.

**Bird's-eye, Blue.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—S. Bucks., Oxf., Suss.

**Bird's-eye, Pink.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—S. Bucks.

**Bird's-eye, Red.** (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—Radnor (borders of Hereford).

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—Prior, p. 22. Oxf.

**Bird's-eye, White.** (1) *Stellaria media*, L.—Bucks. (Great Marlow).

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Radnor (borders of Hereford).

**Bird's-foot.** From its long seed pods, which resemble bird's feet.

(1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L., which is commonly called **Bird's-foot Trefoil** in books, and **Bird's-foot Clover** in With. ed. iv.—Suff.

(2) *Ornithopus perpusillus*, L.—Lyte; Prior, p. 22.

**Bird's Knotgrass.** A book-name for *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—With. ed. vii.

**Bird's Meat.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Som. Hal.

**Bird's Nest.** (1) *Daucus Carota*, L.—‘The whole tuft [of flowers] is drawn together when the seede is ripe, resembling a birdes nest: whereupon it hath beene named of some *bird's nest*.’—Ger. 873. Lyte and Ger. give *Vogels Nest* as a German name of the plant. *Scott. Jamieson*.

(2) *Pastinaca sativa*, L.—Ger. Appx.

(3) *Neottia Nidus-avis*, L.—A translation of the old Latin name of the plant, which ‘hath many tangling rootes platted or crossed one over another verie intricately, which resembleth a crows nest made of stickes.’—Ger. 176; Prior, p. 22.

(4) *Monotropa Hypopitys*, L.—Prior, p. 22. A modern bookname.

**Bird's Tongue.** (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Ger. Appx.; Cockayne, iii. 314. Probably from the shape of the leaves.

(2) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—North. Ger. 452. ‘So called from the form of the leafe.’ Coles, A. in E., 305. Prior, p. 23.

(3) The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Turn. Herb. (*Burdes tonges*). From the ‘form thereof being like unto a bird's tongue.’—Coles, A. in E., 305.

(4) *Acer campestre*, L.—Evelyn, Sylva.

(5) *Senecio paludosus*, L.—With. ed. ii.

(6) *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—Norf. Cockayne, iii. 31; Prior, p. 23.

**Bird Thistle.** *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—Because goldfinches and other birds feed on the seeds; or perhaps a form of **Bur Thistle** (which see). *Worc.*

**Birk.** *Betula alba*, L.—General in the north of England and in Scotland, extending as far south as *N. Lanc.* (E. D. S. Lanc. Gloss., which see for old examples of the use of the word) and *N. Linc.* (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6). Hal. Wr. **Birk-tree**, *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Birk Apples.** Cones of *Pinus sylvestris*, L., and probably of other species. *Yks.* (Northallerton).

**Birthwort.** *Aristolochia Clematitis*, L., and other species.—Ger. 696. From its supposed efficacy in hastening parturition. Prior, p. 22.

**Bishop, or Bishop's, Leaves.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L.—*Yks.* Ger. Prior, p. 22. ‘Vel quod aliquis nomine episcopus eam ad medicos usus primus adhibuit; vel quod supremi omnium flores cidarin episcopalem imaginose alicui representare visi sunt.’—Skinner.

**Bishop's Elder.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*Wight*.

**Bishop, or Bishop's, Weed.** (1) *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Moray*, Fl. M.; *Belf.* Flor. Belf.

(2) *Ammi majus*, L.—Ger. 882; Hal.; Prior, p. 22.



**Bishop's Wig.** *Arabis alpina*, L.—*Ches.* From the resemblance of the tufts in full flower to the old-fashioned powdered wigs worn by bishops.

**Bishopswort.** (1) *Stachys Betonica*, Benth.—Ger. Appx. See Cockayne, i. 3, ii. 372, iii. 314; but there may be some confusion between this plant and the Water Betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*, L.), which was called **Bishop Leaves** (which see).

(2) In R. Turner's *Botanologia*, *Nigella damascena*, L.—Prior, p. 22. Perhaps because the carpels look something like a mitre.

**Bisom.** See **Basom**.

**Bistort.** A common book-name for *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—A contraction of the Latin name—Lat. *bis*, twice, and *torta*, writhen, from its twisted roots.—Prior, p. 22.

**Bistort, Dock.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—Turn. Herb.

**Bither-sweet.** See **Bitter-sweet**.

**Bitter Cress.** A book-name for the species of *Cardamine*, more especially *C. amara*, L.—Prior, p. 22.

**Bitter Herb.** *Erythraea Centaurium*, L.—Holme, *Academy of Armory*, ii. 88.

**Bittersgall** [*i. e.* bitter-as-gall]. The fruit of *Pyrus Malus*, L.—‘It is often said of a soft silly person, “He was born where th’ *bitters-galls* da grow, and one o’m vall’d on his head and made a zaate (soft) place there.”’—Pulman.

**Bittersweet.** (1) *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—Turner, *Herbal* (**Bitter Swete**); *Nhamp.* Sternberg; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. A name apparently coined by Turner as a translation of the Latin *Amara dulcis*, and adopted by subsequent writers; he explains it that ‘when it is first tasted it is bitter, and afterwards sweet.’ Hal. Prior, p. 23.

(2) A kind of apple.—Hal. This is its meaning in the old dramatists. See Nares. Shakespeare has **Bitter-sweeting**, *Rom. and Jul.*, ii. 4. Prior, p. 23.

(3) ‘A tall weed with a cream-coloured flower, found in marshy places (**Bither-sweet**).’ *Yks.* (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7. No doubt the Meadow-sweet (*Spiraea Ulmaria*, L.) is meant.

**Bitter Vetch.** A modern book-name for (1) *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.

(2) *Vicia Orobus*, DC.—Prior, p. 23.

**Bitter-weed.**

“Oak, ash, and elm tree,  
The Laird can hang for a’ the three;  
But fir, saugh, and *bitter-weed*,  
The Laird may flyte, but make naething be’et.”

This popular rhyme affords data for ascertaining the comparative value of our indigenous woods. The *Bitter-weed* is the poplar, the bark of which is very bitter.—Bot. E. Bord., p. 177. The name is

assigned to no particular species of poplar, nor have we met with it elsewhere.

**Bitter-wort.** (1) Various species of *Gentiana*.—Ger. 352; in Coles, A. in E., 190, either *G. Amarella* or *G. campestris*; in Park. Theatr. *G. lutea* and *G. cruciata*. Prior, p. 23.

(2) In Cockayne, iii. 314, **Byterwort** is glossed *Leontodon Taraxacum*.

**Bity-tongue.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—*Cumb.* From its sharp pungent taste, like the Latin *Hydropiper*.

**Bizzom.** *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.—*W. Dev.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6.

**Blab.** *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. 'So called from its globular form.' See *Blob*.

**Blacebergan.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—'This term occurs in an early list of plants in MS. Hunter, 100.' Hal.

**Black Alder, or Aller.** See *Alder*.

**Blackamoor.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.; Hal. Wr.

**Blackamoor's Beauty.** *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L.—*Som.* Jennings; Hal. Wr.

**Black Archangel.** See *Archangel*.

**Blackball.** *Tilletia caries*, Tul., and *Ustilago carbo*, Tul.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Black Bent.** See *Bent, Black*.

**Blackbern.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*N. Lanc.* E. D. S. Lanc. Gloss.

**Blackberry.** (1) *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—A general popular and book-name for both the fruit and the shrub producing it. Turn. Lib. has '*Blakberry-bushe*: fructus ejus vocatur aut *blackeberys* aut *blakebyers* aut *bumble-berys*.' Hal. says: 'The fine weather which is generally experienced at the latter end of September and the beginning of October, when the blackberries ripen,' is called in Hants the *blackberry* summer.

(2) *Ribes nigrum*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, Hal. Wr.; *Yks.* Clevel. Gloss., also Holderness, where 'the bramble berry is never so termed, as is usual in the south.' E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(3) *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Ger. *N. Yks.*

(4) *Prunus spinosa*, L.—Bailey's Dictionary.

**Black Bindweed.** See *Bindweed*.

**Black Blegs.** Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Yks.* Wr.

**Black-bowours, or bowwowers.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *North*, Brockett; Hal. Wr.

**Blackboyds.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*W. Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Black Briar.** Apparently *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Mascal*, Government of Cattel (1662), pp. 188, 233.

- Black Bryony.** *Tamus communis*, L.—Prior, p. 23.
- Blackcap.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—Cumb.
- Blackcaps.** *Luzula campestris*, Willd.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Black Corn, or Black Wheat.** (1) A translation of *Melampyrum* (Fr. *Blé noir*).—Lyte.  
(2) 'Beans; dark pulse.'—*Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.
- Black Couch.** *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.—Prior, p. 23.
- Black Crottles.** *Parmelia saxatilis*, Ach.—*Scotl.* (Highlands).
- Black Curran Berries.** *Ribes nigrum*, L.—*S.W. Cumb.*
- Black Dogwood.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—*Surr.* (Lingfield), N. and Q., 4, iii. 44.
- Black Gooseberries.** *Ribes nigrum*, L.—Lyte.
- Black Grass.** (1) *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.—Hal. Wr.; Curtis, Fl. Londinensis; East, Hal.; Ess.; Wight, Fl. Vect.; Suss.  
(2) *A. geniculatus*, L.—Curtis, Fl. Londinensis.  
(3) *Bromus sterilis*, L.—'In some counties.'—Martyn's Fl. Rustica.  
(4) *Medicago lupulina*, L.—*S. Bucks.*
- Black-head Grass.** *Luzula campestris*, Willd.—*W. Ches.*
- Blackheads.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—Wight, Fl. Vect.
- Blackheart.** (1) *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—*Hants* (New Forest).  
(2) A cultivated variety of cherry.
- Black Heath.** *Erica cinerea*, L.—*Hants* (New Forest).
- Black Hellebore.** *Astrantia major*, L.—Lyte.
- Black Horehound.** *Ballota nigra*, L.—Lyte; Prior, p. 23.
- Blackites, or Black-kites.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Nhumb.*
- Black Ling.** *Calluna vulgaris*, L.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.
- Black Maidenhair.** *Adiantum Capillus Veneris*, L.—Ger., who says 'Theophrastus and Pliny name it *Adiantum nigrum*.'
- Black Man's Posies.** *Lamium purpureum*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Black Merry.** *Prunus Avium*, L.—*Hants.* To distinguish it from a red variety which is known in Hants.
- Black Nonesuch.** *Medicago lupulina*, L.—Mart. Mill. *Norf.*
- Black Puddings.** From the shape and colour of the flower-heads. *Typha latifolia*, L.—Wight, Fl. Vect.
- Black Quitch.** (1) *Agrostis vulgaris*, L.—Pratt.  
(2) *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.
- Black Root.** *Symphytum officinale*, L.—*Dur.* (Fence Houses). 'The root is great and long, black without.'—Coles, A. in E.

- Black Saltwort.** *Glauz maritima*, L.—Ger.; Prior, p. 23.
- Black Seed.** *Medicago lupulina*, L.—Curtis, Fl. Lond.; *S. Bucks.*; Prior, p. 23.
- Black Spice.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—Yks. Hal. Wr.
- Black Squitch Grass.** (1) *Agrostis vulgaris*, L.—*Warw.*  
(2) *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.—Prior, p. 23.
- Black Strap.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Hants.*
- Black Tang.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Blackthorn** (in Prompt. Parv. **Blake thorne**). A general name for *Prunus spinosa*, L., in distinction to the Whitethorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*, L.)—Lyte, *Dors.*, *Glouc.*, *Wilts.* N. Yks. Prior, p. 23. Hal. has '*Blackthorn-chats*: the young shoots of blackthorn, when they have been cut down to the root. *East.* The cold weather which is often experienced at the latter end of April and the beginning of May, when the blackthorn is in blossom, is called *blackthorn-winter*.'
- Blackthorn May.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Midd.* (Brentford).
- Black Top.** *Centaurea Scabiosa*, L.—*Cyclopædia of Agriculture.*
- Black Trefoil.** *Medicago lupulina*, L.—*Norf.*
- Blackweed.** *Sparganium simplex*, L.—*Norf.*
- Black Whort.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Lyte. With. (ed. iv.) spells it **Blackworts**. Prior, p. 24.
- Black Whortle, or Whortleberry.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—With.
- Blackwort.** *Symphytum officinale*, L.—'In englishe *Blackwurte*, and in duche schwartz wurtz.'—Turn. Names. 'The root is great and long, *black* without.'—Coles, A. in E., 552.
- Bladder Campion.** The common book-name for *Silene inflata*, Sm., from the inflated calyx.—*Suff.* Prior, p. 24.
- Bladder Fern.** *Cystopteris fragilis*, Bernh.—A translation of the Latin generic name. Prior, p. 24.
- Bladder Herb.** *Physalis Alkekengi*, L.—From its inflated calyx, from which it was supposed to be useful in diseases of the bladder. Prior, p. 24.
- Bladder Nut.** *Staphylea pinnata*, L.—From its inflated capsules. Prior, p. 24.
- Bladder-smout.** *Utricularia vulgaris*, L.—With. ed. iv. Prior, p. 24.
- Bladder-wort.** *Utricularia vulgaris*, L., and other species, from the vesicles on the leaves: a translation of the Latin name. Prior, p. 24.
- Blade Ore.** A general name for the species of *Laminaria*.—*Scilly Islands.* Journ. Royal Agric. Soc., 1870, part ii. p. 384.
- Blaeberry**, spelt also **Blayberry**, **Bleaberry**, **Bleeberry**, &c. *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.: in the plural form, the fruit of that plant: a term of general use in the north of England, and, excepting

Cheshire, as far south as Salop; also in Scotland and Ireland. *Blae*, or *blea*, refers to the colour of the fruit. Willan has '*Blea*, *blay*, a bluish colour, as in the *blay-berries*,' E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7; and Mr. W. H. Paterson, writing from Belfast, says: '*Blae* is blue, or rather livid: thus—"You're *blae* with cowl." In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2 (*Yks.*, Whitby), we have '*Bleea*, of a dusky blue or leaden colour.' Prior, p. 24; Hal. Wr., &c.

**Blakeberry.** An old form of **Blackberry**.

'*Blake-beries* that on breres growen.'

William of Palerne, l. 1809 (1350).

**Blakethorn.** See **Blackthorn**.

**Blanket Leaf.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L., from the woolly texture of the leaf. Warw.

**Blaver, or Blavert.** (1) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Berv.* Bot. E. Bord.; *North*, Hal.; *Roxb.* Jamieson. Cotgrave has *blaves* and *blaveoles* for this plant and the 'wild poppie': also '*blavier*, of or belonging to corne, or corneland.'

(2) 'Some give the same name to the violet.'—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

(3) *Papaver dubium*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. M.

**Blaverole.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—Hal. (under Blow-ball). See **Blaver** (1).

**Blawing Garss.** *Molinia cærulea*, Moench.—*Lanarks.*, Jamieson.

**Blawort.** 'From *bla*, livid, and *wort*, an herb.'—Jamieson.

(1) *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—*Lanarks.*, Jamieson. In Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen (1793), *Blawart* is given as the general Scotch name for this plant: 'It has given a proper name to some places in Scotland, as *Blawart-hill* in the parish of Renfrew' (p. 241).

(2) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—Hal. Wr. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Edinb.*; *Forf.*, Fl. Forf.; *N. Scotl.* Jamieson. In Brown's MS. and in *Aberdeensh.* this is pleonastically called *Blue Blawort*. See **Blewart**.

**Blayberry.** See **Blaeberry**.

**Bleaberry.** (1) *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L. (See **Blaeberry**).—Prior, p. 24.

(2) Sometimes applied to *Vaccinium uliginosum*, L.—*Treas.* Bot.

**Bledewort.** 'The wild poppy.'—MS. Sloane; Hal.

**Bleeding Heart.** (1) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—*West*, Hal.; Prior, p. 24.

(2) A cultivated variety of cherry.

**Bleeding Nun.** *Cyclamen europæum*, L.—*Irel.* (Wexford).

**Bleeding Willow.** *Orchis Morio*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Bleedy Tongues.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. Mor. See **Bluid-tongue**.

**Bleggs.** The fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Yks.*

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**Blessed Thistle.** (1) In books usually *Carduus benedictus*, L.—Prior, p. 24.

(2) *Carduus Marianus*, L.—Warw.

**Bletherweed.** *Silene inflata*, Sm.—Dors. On account of the form of the calyx: *blether* = bladder. Hal. See **Bladder Campion**.

**Blewart.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.

‘When the *blewart* bears a pearl,  
And the daisy turns a pea,  
And the bonnie lucken-gowan  
Has fauldit up her ee.’

Hogg, *When the kye comes hame*.

Dr. Johnston has shown that the above plant, and not, as has been supposed, *Centaurea Cyanus*, is referred to in these lines; the allusion is to the appearance of the blossom when closed, showing the ‘pale glaucous underside’ of the corolla. See **Blawart**.

**Blewball.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—Ger. Index.

**Blewblow.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—Ger. Hal.

**Blewit, or Blewits.** *Agaricus personatus*, L., ‘in some parts of England.’—Treas. Bot. Sowerby says it was sold under this name in Covent Garden. Dr. Badham suggests the name should be ‘*blue-hats*,’ but it is rather the stem than the pileus that is of a violet or bluish hue. See **Blue-legs**. Mrs. Hussey spells it *Bluette*. North. Hal. Wr.

**Blight.** ‘An hearbe so called because it seemeth to be blighted or burned.’—Minshew. He goes on to explain it as referring to *Ustilago*, various species of which are often so called.

**Blind Ball.** Various species of *Lycoperdon*, especially *L. Bovista*, L.—*Var. dial.* Hal. Wr.; *Sal.*, Hartshorne. The *Lycoperdon*, like the poppy (see **Blind Eyes**), is supposed to cause blindness if placed too close to the eyes.

**Blind-buff.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—*Sal.* (Clun).

**Blind Eyes.** *Papaver Rhæas*, L., or *P. dubium*, L.—*N. Bucks.*; *Norfol.*; *Nhamp.* Baker, Wr. There is a belief in Yorkshire that if placed too near the eyes it will cause blindness. Cf. **Blindy Buffs** and **Headache**.

**Blind Flower.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Durh.* (Hartlepool), where it is said by the children that, if you look steadily at it for an hour, you will become blind.

**Blind Harry.** ‘The puff-ball.’—Nemnich. This is also a Scotch name for the game of **Blindman’s-buff**: see **Jamieson**.

**Blind Man’s Ball.** *Lycoperdon*.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. ‘An idea, according to Linnæus, prevails throughout the whole of Sweden that the dust of this plant causes blindness.’—Jamieson.

**Blind Man’s Bellows.** *Lycoperdon*.—*Roxb.* Jamieson.

**Blind-man’s Buff.** A species of *Lycoperdon*, probably *L. Bovista*, L.—Hal. Wr. *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Blind Man's Een.** The same as **Blind Man's Ball** (which see).—*Scott. Jamieson.*

**Blind Nettle.** A name given to many labiate plants having leaves resembling those of the nettle, but which do not sting.

(1) Various species of *Lamium*, especially *L. album*, L.—Grete Herball, Lyte (spelt *Nettell*), and in frequent modern use. Prior, p. 24.

(2) *Stachys sylvatica*, L.—Lyte.

(3) *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—Dev. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6; Hal. Wr.

**Blind Weed.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—Yks. (Northallerton).

**Blindy Buffs.** *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5. See **Blind Eyes.**

**Blinking Chickweed.** *Montia fontana*, L.—Prior, p. 25.

**Blinks.** *Montia fontana*, L.—Prior, p. 25.

**Blister-plant.** Buttercups, especially *Ranunculus acris*, L.: used by the 'herb women' for blisters.—*Linc.*

**Blisterwort.** *Ranunculus sceleratus*, L.—Lyte's MS. in a copy of Dodoen's *Histoire des Plantes* (Bibl. Mus. Brit., 442, h. 9.).

**Blite.** A name assigned in books to various species of *Atriplex* and other *Chenopodiaceæ*. Prior (p. 25) refers it to *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L., from Lat. *blitum*, Gr. βλίτον, insipid.

**Blithran.** *Potentilla anserina*, L.—Ireland (Co. Louth). This is no doubt a form of the original Irish name, which is given by Threlkeld as *briscan*.

**Blob.** (1) 'A term applied to the flower of the water ranunculus.' Wr. *Caltha palustris*, L. (which is called **Horse-blob** and **May-blob** in *Leic.*, and **Horse-blob** and **Water-blob** in *Nhamp.*, Wr., and **Mare-blobs**, Prior, p. 145), is probably here intended; or possibly *Nuphar lutea*, Sm., as Hal. says, 'Water-blobs are water-lilies.' *Blob* signifies a bubble or blister, and *blub* (adj.), swollen, plump, or round (Wr.); terms which would apply equally well to the round flowers of the *Caltha* or the *Nuphar*. Jamieson defines the word as 'anything tumid or circular.'

(2) 'A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin.'—Jamieson.

(3) The flowers of *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—'In *Suffolk* and *Essex* they are called *Blobs*, because the children pull off a flower, and with the fingers of one hand closing up the mouth, and giving the other end a slap, it bursts with a noise like the word *blob*.'—Francis's *Little English Flora*, p. 124 (1842).

**Block-wheat.** *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—Hal.

**Blodewort.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—Grete Herball.

**Blood Cups.** *Peziza coccinea*, L.—*Suss.* From their crimson colour.

**Blood Hilder** (i. e. **Blood Elder**). *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.—*Norf.*, where 'it is believed to have been brought over by the Danes, and planted on the battle-fields and graves of their countrymen.'—Cockayne, iii. xxxij. Cf. **Dane's-blood**.

**Blood Root.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth.—*Scotl.* (Lammermuirs), Bot. E. Bord.; from the red colour of its roots, whence it was used in cases of dysentery. Prior, p. 25.

**Bloodstrange.** *Myosurus minimus*, L.—Lyte (Bloudstrange). 'Vel. q. d. *Bloodstrange*, à stringendo (i. e.) constringendo sanguinem, vel quasi *Blood-stang* vel stanch, ab It. stagnare, quod sistere sanguinem designat.'—Skinner. Parkinson speaks of its use as a styptic, and says, '*Blood-strange*, I thinke corruptly from blood-staying.'—Theatr., p. 501. Prior, p. 25.

**Blood Vine.** *Epilobium angustifolium*, L.—*Hants.* The whole plant has a red appearance.

**Blood Wall.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—*Nhamp.* Baker, Wr. The dark double variety, from the colour of its petals.

**Bloodwort.** (1) *Rumex sanguineus*, L.—*Ger.*; Coles, A. in E., 286; Prior, p. 25. *N. of England.* In *Ches.*, *R. Hydrolapathum*, L. See Leechdoms, iii. 314.

(2) *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.—Lyte. See **Dane's-blood**.

(3) *Erythraea Centaurium*, L.—*Sal.* (Hanwood).

(4) *Trifolium repens*, L. (the variety with deep purple leaves).—*With.* ed. iv.

(5) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

(6) Treveris (Grete Herball) assigns the name to *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L., of which he says, 'Some call it sanguinary or bloudworte, because it draweth blood in places yt it is rubbed on.' He also calls *Achillea Millefolium*, L., bloudworte, as well as another plant which we cannot identify.

**Bloodwort, Burnet.** *Sanguisorba officinalis*, L.—*With.* ed. iv.

**Bloody-bones.** 'The dog willow.'—Nemnich.

**Bloody Butchers.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Nhamp.* Phyt. ii. 380, N.S. *Sal.*

**Bloody Dock.** *Rumex sanguineus*, L.—Prior, p. 25.

**Bloody, or Bluidy Finger.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Cumb.* (Keswick); *Yks.* (Bedale); *Dumfries*; *Galloway*, Jamieson.

**Bloody Flixwort.** *Filago minima*, Fries.—Lyte.

**Bloody Man's (or Men's) Finger (or Fingers).** (1) *Orchis mascula*, L., from the red blotches on the leaves, looking as if some one with bloody fingers had touched them.—*Ches.* (where the name is also given to *O. Morio*); *Glou. N. & Q.* 1, x. 226; *Worc.*

(2) *Arum maculatum*, L., for a similar reason.—*Worc.* *With.* ed. ii.; Prior, p. 25.

(3) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Heref.*, probably from the habit of children to put the red flowers on their fingers.

(4?) *Scilla nutans*, L.—*Glou.* (Stroud). Some error is to be suspected here.

**Bloody Man's Hands.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Kent* (Folkestone).

**Bloody Mars.** A kind of wheat. A corruption of *Blé de Mars*. See *Holl.*



**Bloody Twig, or Rod.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Pratt, Nemnich.  
From the colour of its twigs.

**Bloody Wallier.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—West. Hal. Wallier is a corruption of *Warrior*.

**Bloody Warrior, or Warriors.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L., especially the double dark-flowered variety. Hal.; Prior, p. 25. *Corn.*; *N.* and *S. Dev.*; *Dors.* Barnes; *Midd.* (London); *Nhamp.* Baker; *Sal.* (Ellesmere); *Som.* Jennings; *Suss.* Pulman.

**Bloom-fell, or Fell-bloom.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Scott. Jamieson. Anderson (Essays, i. 419) gives *Fell-broom* as a name for this plant.

**Blooming Sally, i. e. Flowering Willow.** *Epilobium angustifolium*, L., and occasionally *E. hirsutum*, L.—Belfast, Antrim, Down, Fl. Belf.; *Sally* is a corruption of Lat. *Salix*, the *Epilobiums* being known as Willow herba.

**Bloomy-down.** *Dianthus barbatus*, L.—Pulman.

**Blowball.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L., because children blow the ripe fruit from the receptacle to tell the time of day, and for other purposes of divination. See *Daily Telegraph*, May 29, 1873, where 'a feathery ball of *thistle down*' is erroneously said to have been employed. Hal. assigns this name to *Centaurea Cyanus*, but incorrectly, as is evident from the quotation which he gives in illustration;

'Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,  
Or shake the downy *blowball* from his stalk.'

Sad Shepherd, p. 8.

Wr. has the same error; in both cases *blewball* is probably intended. Prior, p. 25.

**Blower.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L. 'A child's name for the downy heads of dandelion.' Wr. See *Blowball*.

**Blubber Grass.** 'Different species of *Bromus*, from their soft inflated glumes; in particular *mollis*, which infests barren pastures. East.' Hal. Wr. Forby, *Norf.* Cyc. Agric.

**Blue-ball.** *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—Suss.

**Blue Bannets (i. e. bonnets).** *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—Lanarks. Jamieson.

**Blue Bell, or Bells.** From the colour and shape of the flowers: 'In Douch Blauw cloekkens, that is to say in Latine *campanula cærulea*.'—Lyte.

(1) *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—Lyte (spelt *Blewbelles*); *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Dev.* (Teignmouth); *Dors.*; *Herts.*; *Moray* (Elgin), Fl. Moray; *N.E. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; Prior, p. 25.

(2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—Cockayne, iii. 314. *Bucks.*; *W. Ches.*; *S.W. Cumb.*; *Dev.* (Teignmouth); *Dors.*; *Glou.*; *Herts.*; *Leic.* Pulteney in Herb. Mus. Brit.; *Oxf.*, *W. of Eng.*; *Yks.* (Tadcaster); *Warw.* Prior, p. 25.

**Bluebell, The Little.** *Viola canina*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Blueberry.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Fks. N. & Q.*, 1, vii. 231.

**Blue Bird's-eye.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*S. Bucks., Oxfr., Suss.*

**Blue-blauers, or Blue-blavers.** *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—*Roxb. Jamieson.*

**Blue-blaw.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Lyte, Turn. Names, &c. Nthumb.* 'Hanc ego herbam arbitror esse quam northumbria vocat a blew-blaw aut a blew-bottel.'—*Turn. Lib. Prior* (p. 25) says this name is tautological, and means 'blue-blue;' which is supported by the fact that the plant is still called *bleu-bleu* in Normandy, according to Le Héricher. In *Scotl.* it is called **Blue-blawort** (*Brown MS.*).

**Blue Bonnets.** (1) *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.* 'In Gothland in Sweden this plant has a fanciful name somewhat similar—*Baetmans myssa*, the boatman's cap or mutch.'—*Jamieson.*

(2) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Aberdeensh.; Moray, Fl. M.; Stirl.*

(3) *Jasione montana*, L.—*Dumfries.*

**Blue Bottle.** A name assigned to various blue flowers, especially to

(1) from the shape of its blossoms.

(1) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Bucks (Wycombe); Wight, Fl. Vect.; Kent (Folkestone); Surr. Phyt. iii. 994, O.S.; Suss.; Wilts (Devizes).*

(2) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Turn. Lib. (see Blue-blaw); Ger. (Blew-bottel); Skinner; N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; Oxon. Hal. Wr.; Sal.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Prior, p. 26.*

(3) *Echium vulgare*, L.—*Norf.*

(4) *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—*Bucks (Wycombe).*

**Blue Buttons.** A name assigned to various plants with round heads of blue flowers.

(1) *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Ches.; Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; Warw.* There is a field in Mobberley, Cheshire, called 'Blue Buttons,' from the prevalence of this plant.

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*S. Cumb.*

(3) *Jasione montana*, L.—*S. W. Cumb.*

*Moor* assigns this name in *Suff.* to *Heracleum Sphondylium* or *Senecio Jacobæa*, but is certainly wrong in so doing: one of the above, or possibly *Centaurea nigra*, is doubtless intended. See **Buttonweed**.

**Blue Camomile, or Blue Daisy.** *Aster Tripolium*, L., which *Ger.* says is so called by 'women that dwell by the seaside.' *Kent.*

**Bluecaps.** (1) *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Yks. Hal.; East, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; Prior, p. 26.*

(2) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Kent, Pratt; Nham. Wr.*

(3) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*Hal. Wr.; Prior, p. 26.*

**Blue Cowslip.** *Pulmonaria augustifolia*, L.—*Wight, Fl. Vect.* See **Bethlem Cowslip**.

**Blue Daisy.** *Ger. Kent.* See **Blue Camomile**.

**Bluemony (i. e. Blue Emony, or Anemone).** *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.—*Rutl.*

**Blue Eye.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Wilts (Devizes).*

- Blue Foxglove.** *Campanula Trachelium*, L.—*Sal.* (Tilstock).
- Blue Gramfer Greyglae.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*N. & Q.* 4, iv. 345.
- Blue Grass, or Blue-gerass.** Various species of *Carex*.—*W. Scott.* Jamieson. *Alopecurus geniculatus*, L., is called *Blue-grass* by Nemnich, probably in error.
- Blue-heads.** *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Sal.* (Corvedale).
- Blue-kiss.** *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Suss.*
- Blue-legs.** *Agaricus personatus*, L., in reference to the colour of the stem.—*Camb., Norf.*
- Blue Moor-grass.** A book-name for *Sesleria cærulea*, Scop.
- Blue Poppy.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—Cockayne, iii. 314.
- Blue Rocket.** *Aconitum 'pyramidale'*, and other species.—T. Forster's Pocket Encyclopædia of Natural Phenomena.
- Blue Runner.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*N. Bucks.*
- Blue Seggin.** 'The blue flower-de-luce.' *Iris fatidissima*, L.—*Ayre.* Jamieson.
- Blue Starry.** *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—Hal.
- Blue Stars.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Stirl.*
- Blue Tar-fitch (i. e. Tare Vetch).** *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*Ches.*
- Blue Thistle.** *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*Worc.*
- Blue Tops.** (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Worc.*  
(2) *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Worc.*
- Bluette.** See *Blawit*.
- Blue Violet.** (1) *Gentiana verna*, L.—*Dur.* (Teesdale), With. ed. vii.  
(2) *Viola sylvatica*, Fries.—*Ches.*
- Bluid-tongue.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scott.* Wilkinson. 'Children with the leaves practise phlebotomy upon the tongue of those playmates who are simple enough to endure it.'—Bot. E. Bord., p. 100: a custom which seems general in Scotland, and occurs also in Cheshire.
- Bluidy Bills.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Lanarks.* Jamieson.
- Boar's, or Bore's, Ears.** *Primula Auricula*, L. (of gardens).—*N. Scott.* Jamieson. A corruption of *Bear's Ears*, which see. 'A bear is called a *boar* in Scotland, especially in North Scotland.'—Jamieson.
- Boar's Foot.** *Helleborus viridis*, L.—*S. Bucks.*
- Boar Thistle (i. e. Bur Thistle, which see), Hal.** (1) *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby; *S. Bucks*; *Hants*, Holl.; *Norf.*; *Sal.*; *Staff.* Pitt, Essay on Weeding; *Suff.* Holl.; *Suss.* Holl.; *Worc.*; *Midland District*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5. 'The *Carduus lanceolatus*, having very strong prickles, and so called in opposition to the *Sonchus arvensis*, the sow thistle, having weaker prickles!'—Holl., cited as a fair sample of his derivations.  
(2) *C. arvensis*, L.—Gard. Chron. 1860, p. 802.

- Bobbin-and-Joan, Bobbin-Joan, or Bobby-and-Joan.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Nhamp.* Wr., Sternb., &c.
- Bobbins.** (1) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*N. Bucks.* The spadices are very like the lace bobbins in use in Bucks.  
(2) 'The water-lily. *Bobbins* are properly the seed-vessels.'—*Scotl. Jamieson.* From a subsequent reference it appears that both *Nymphaea alba*, L., and *Nuphar lutea*, Sm., are included under this name.
- Bobbyn.** (1) The seed-pod of birch, *Loth.* (2) The bunch of edible ligaments attached to the stalk of Badderlocks, a species of seaweed eaten by both men and cattle: *Fucus esculentus*, Linn. [*Alaria esculenta*, Grey.], *Mearns.* Fr. *bubon*, a great bunch.'—*Jamieson.*
- Bobby's Eyes.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Hants.*
- Bob Grass.** 'A kind of oat-grass often found among ray-grass,' probably *Bromus mollis*, L.—*Dors. Agric. of Dors.*
- Bogwheat.** *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—*Lyte.* 'Du. *Bockweit*, Ger. *Buchwaitzen*, from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to *bechnuts*.'—*Prior.*
- Boddle.** A spelling of *Boodle* or *Buddle*, which see. See E. D. S. Gloss. to Tusser, D. 21, p. 321.
- Bogbean.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L. — Hal. Wr. *S.W. Cumb.;* *Nhamp. Baker;* *Warw.;* *Yks. Hal. (Northallerton); Belf. (pronounced boagbane); Ulster.* Probably a corruption of its olden name, *buckbean.* *Prior*, p. 26.
- Bog-berry, or Bogwort.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L. — *Nemnich. Prior*, p. 26.
- Bog Blaeberry** (*Rural Cyclopædia*). See **Blaeberry**.
- Boggard Flower, or Boggard Posy.** *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—*Yks.*
- Bog Featherfoil.** A book-name for *Hottonia palustris*, L., from its feathery leaves. *Prior*, p. 26. ;
- Bog Moss.** A common book-name for various species of *Sphagnum*. *Prior*, p. 26.
- Bog Myrtle.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Prior*, p. 26.
- Bognut.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.*
- Bog Onion.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.*
- Bog Pimpernel.** *Anagallis tenella*, L.
- Bog Reed.** *Phragmites communis*, Trin.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*
- Bog Rhubarb.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—*Linc.*, from the likeness of its leaves to rhubarb, and its growth in swampy places.
- Bog-rush.** A book-name for *Schaenus nigricans*, L.—*Prior*, p. 26.
- Bogs Horns.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—*Linc.* The children use the hollow stalks as *horns* or *trumpets*.
- Bogspinks (i. e. Bog Pinks).** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*

- Bog Strawberry** (see **Strawberry**). *Comarum palustre*, L.—*Isle of Man*.
- Bog-thrissel**. *Carduus palustris*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Bog Trefoil**. *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—*Yks.* From its clover-like leaves which grow in boggy places. (French, *trèfle de marais*.)
- Bog Violet**. *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—Hal. *Cumb.*; *Yks.*; *East*, Wr. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2. Prior, p. 26.
- Bolas**. 'A bullace.'—Hal. Wr. See **Bollas**.
- Bolbonac**. *Lunaria biennis*, L.—Lyte, who says it is so called 'of the herboristes.'—Prior, p. 26.
- Bolder, or Boulder**. *Scirpus lacustris*, L. 'The rush used for bottoming chairs.'—*Norf.*; Hal. Wr.
- Boleweed, or Bolleweed**. (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Hal. Wr.
- Bolewort**. 'Bishop's weed.'—Topsell's Hist. Beasts, p. 77; Hal. Wr.
- Bolgan-leaves**. *Lapsana communis*, L.—*Scotland*. 'Perhaps from Isl. *bolg-a*, tumere, or Su. G. *bolginn*, swollen, *g.* "swelling leaves," as being supposed by the vulgar in S. to be efficacious in removing swellings.'—Jamieson. *Bolgan* is a Scotch word for 'a swelling that becomes a pimple.'—Id.
- Bolimonge**. *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—Lyte.
- Bollas, or Bullas**. 'A small wild plum, the fruit of the sloe or blackthorn. [*Prunus spinosa*, L.] The last form is general; the first Mid-Yorkshire. The word is the synonym for what is bright, black, or sour: "As bright as a *bullas*."—E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5.
- Bolt, or Bolts**. (1) An equivalent of **Buttereups** in Park. Theatr. —Hal.; Prior, p. 26.  
(2) *Trollius europæus*, L.—Ger. Appx.
- Bolwes** (i. e. 'balls, the hard round heads of the wort.'—Cockayne, iii. 315). *Centaurea nigra*, L.
- Bomariaskie**. 'An herb, the roots of which taste exactly like licorice; perhaps the *Astragalus glycyphillus* of Linn. *Upp. Clydes*.'—Jamieson. It is almost certainly *Ononis arvensis*, L. See **Liquorice**.
- Boneflower**. *Bellis perennis*, L.—*North of Eng.*—Hal. Wr. E. D. S. Gloss. B. i. 3.
- Boneset**. *Symphytum officinale*, L. 'Fracturas ossium consolidat, quotidianâ experientia attestante, unde et Anglicè à nonnullis *Boneset* dicitur.'—*R. Cat.* p. 80. The name also occurs in Buddle's MS.
- Bongay**. *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L.—*Suff.*; N. & Q. 5, ii. 326.
- Bongrace moss**. *Splachnum rubrum*. Nemnich.
- Bonny Bird Ee, or Een**. (1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Cumb.*; E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

- (2) *Primula farinosa*, L.—*Cumb.*; E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.  
 (3) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Cumb.*; E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Bonny Rabbit.** *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*Dev.* (i. e. *Bunny Rabbit*, a tautological children's name).
- Bonwort.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Arch.* xxx. 404; *Hal. Wr.*
- Boodle.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Hal.*  
 'The brake and the cockle be noisome too much,  
 Yet like unto *Boodle* no weed there is such.'  
*Tusser.*—'Five Hundred points of good Husbandry.'  
*Norf. With.* ed. iv.; *Nhamp. Baker*; *Suff. Moor.* Prior, p. 26.
- Booin.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Boollesse.** A spelling of *Bullace*, which see. See E. D. S. Gloss. to *Tusser*, D. 21, p. 321.
- Boon-tree.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Boor's (Boures) Mustard.** *Thlaspi arvense*, L.—*Turn.* (Names) gives this name, from the Dutch *Bauren-senfe*. Lyte quotes it as *Bowers Mustard*, from which the transition to *Bowiers* or *Bowyers Mustard* (*Ger.* 204, 205, where the name is applied to *Lepidium rudemale*) is easy. Cf. *Churli's Mustard*.
- Boor-tree.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*S. Lanc.* E. D. S. *Lanc. Gloss.*; *Scotl.* (Ayr.); *Irel.* (Belfast), Fl. B.
- Bootry.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Clackm.*
- Boots.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Ches. Ger.* Compare *Meadow Bouts*. Prior, p. 27.
- Boots and Shoes.** (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Suss.*  
 (2) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—*Corn.*
- Borage.** *Borrigo officinalis*, L.—Lyte, and all subsequent authors. Prior, p. 26.
- Bore.** (1) A word used by *Tusser*, and probably meaning *Sambucus nigra*, L.—Prior, p. 26. See *Bore-tree*.  
 (2) Dr. Prior writes to us: 'A police-constable, giving evidence at Bishop's Lydeard (*Som.*) in a case of starving sheep, said "they had ate up everything they could get at but the *bores* in the hedge." One of the magistrates has since procured and shown me one. It is *Curdus eriophorus*. The man meant *Burs*' (which see).
- Borecole.** *Hal. Wr.*; Prior, p. 26.
- Bore-tree, or Bor-tree.** (1) *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Ches.* *Wilbraham's Gloss.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 (pronounced *bortery*); *N. Lanc.* E. D. S. *Lanc. Gloss.*; *Yks. Clevel. Gloss.* and E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; *Scottish Bord.* Jamieson; *Irel.* (Belfast). Prior, p. 27. In *N. Lanc.* elder wine is called *bortree* joan; or it may be because children bore the wood to make popguns, which in *Cumb.* are called *bore-tree* guna. Coles (A. in E.) says: 'Perhaps because the pith being forth, it seemeth as if it was bored.' See *Bourtrees* and *Bur-tree*.  
 (2) *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—*Cumb.* Ray's North Country Words.

**Borith.** See **Buryt.**

**Borral, or Borral Tree.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson; *Bot. E. Bord.*

**Boss Fern.** A book-name for various species of *Nephrodium*.

**Boston.** In the Inventory of goods of the Guild of the B. V. Mary of Boston (*Line.*), 1534, occurs: 'Itm, an altar cloth of red silke powtheryd wt flowres called *boston*.' We cannot determine what flower was intended; but it has been suggested that *boston* may have been written in error for *bouton*, fleurs de boutons meaning such button-shaped flowers as daisies, bachelor's buttons, &c., which might have been the character of the pattern figured in the fabric. See N. & Q. 1, x. 182, 291.

**Bosvel.** 'A species of crowfoot.'—*Wr.* We do not know what plant is here intended.

**Botham.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Dors. Agric. of Dors.*

**Bothen.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Hants. Fl. Vect.* It is rendered *Rosmarinus officinalis* in Cockayne, i. 185, and *Thymus Serpyllum* in Cockayne, ii. 373, iii. 315; but we find no reference elsewhere to either plant under this name.

**Bothen, White.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Ger. (Appx.); Cockayne*, iii. 315.

**Botherum, or Botherem.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Dors. Barnes.*

**Bothery-three.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Yks. (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.* The same as **Bottery-tree** (which see). The toy pop-guns made from the branches are called *bothery-guns*.

**Bothul.** 'A cowslip.' *Prompt. Parv.* 'Perhaps the marigold.' *Hal. Wr.* Probably not *Primula veris* but *Chrysanthemum segetum* is intended.

**Bottery** (a corruption of *Bore-tree*). *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5.*

**Bottery Tree, i. e. Boretree tree,** a pleonastic name. *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*North, Grose.*

**Bottle.** See **Bluebottle.**

**Bottle, White.** *Silene inflata*, Sm.—*With. ed. iv.*, from the flask-shaped calyx.

**Bottle, Yellow.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Kent, Martyn, Fl. Rustica.*

**Bottle Brush, or Brushes.** (1) *Equisetum sylvaticum*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* From the form in which it grows.

(2) *Equisetum arvense*, L.—*Prior*, p. 27.

(3) *Hippuris vulgaris*, L.—*Hants. Holl.*

**Bottle of all Sorts.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L., no doubt in allusion to the flowers of two different colours.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.*

**Bottry** (*i. e.* *Bore tree*), or, tautologically, **Bottry-tree**. *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.

**Boulder**. See **Bolder**.

**Bountree**. *Sambucus nigra*, L.: the fruit **Bountree Berries**.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Bourage**. Minsheu gives this spelling of *Borage*.

**Bourholm**. *Arctium Lappa*, L.—MS. Sloane, 5 f. 3; Hal. Wr.

**Bourtree**. *Sambucus nigra*, L.—Turn. Lib.; *Scotl.* (Borders), Jamieson; *Ayr.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Moray*, Fl. M.; *Perthsh.* Prior, p. 27. 'It seems to have received its name from its being hollow within, and thence easily *bored* by thrusting out the pulp.'—Jamieson. The same name is applied to 'a small air-gun made of a twig of elder with the pith taken out.' An elder shrub is called a **Bourtree bush**.

**Boutree, Boutrey, or Boutry**. *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Cumb.*, *Ayrsh.*, *Irel.*

**Bouts, Meadow**. *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Ches.* See **Boots**. Prior, p. 27.

**Bowel-hive, or Bowel-hive Grass**. *Alchemilla arvensis*, Scop.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* N. & Q. 2, v. 48. 'Because it is said to be an effectual remedy in the *bowel-hive* of children;' a disease which subsequent writers consider either as 'the irritation caused by intestinal worms,' or as 'flatulency or heaving of the bowels with wind' (op. cit. 266, 303). Jamieson says it is 'an inflammation of the bowels to which children are subject.'

**Bowens**. *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Bowers Mustard**. See **Boor's Mustard**.

**Bow Fistle, or Thistle**. *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*Ches.*

**Bow Kail**. 'Cabbage, *Scotl.* So called from the circular form of this plant. For the same reason its Belg. name is *buyskool*.'—Jamieson.

**Bowlochs** (Gaelic, *buaghallan*). *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*S. Wigtonsh.* Jamieson.

**Bowweed**. *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Hal.

**Bowwood**. *Centaurea nigra*, L., and *C. Scabiosa*, L.—Ger. (Appx.)

**Bowyer's Mustard**. *Thlaspi arvense*, L.—Ger. It is suggested by Skinner that '*Bowyer*' was the name of some apothecary by whom it was employed, but it is a corruption of **Boor's Mustard** (which see). Prior, p. 27.

**Box, or Box Tree**. *Buxus sempervirens*, L.—Lyte. A general name. Prior, p. 27.

**Box, Dwarf, or Ground**. *Buxus sempervirens*, L. (the small variety used for edgings).—Lyte.



**Box, Flowering.** *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.—*Ches.* (in gardens), from the resemblance of its leaves to those of box.

**Box, Prickly.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—Lyte.

**Box Holly.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—Baxter. Prior, p. 27.

**Boyd's, or Black-boyd's.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*W. Scott.* Jamieson.

**Boy's Love.** *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—*West.* Hal. Wr.; *Dev.*; *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.; *Som.* Jennings; Pulman; Prior, p. 27.

**Boy's Mercury.** The female plant of *Mercurialis annua*, L., which was supposed by Lyte and other old writers to be the male plant. A similar confusion prevailed with regard to other species (see **Carl Hemp**). This name (like **Baron's Mercury**, which on p. 26 we have inadvertently referred to the 'male plant of *M. perennis*') is a mere translation from the Greek, and refers to an old belief that when 'dronken [it] causeth to engender male children.'—Lyte, p. 78.

**Bozzom, or Bozzum.** (1) *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.

(2) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Wight*, Hal. Wr.

**Bozzum, Yellow.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.

**Bracken, or Brecken,** the plural of **Brake**, *q. v.* Ferns generally, especially the larger kinds, and perhaps more particularly *Pteris aquilina*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Cumb.*; *Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scott.* Jamieson (spelt *Brachen*, *Braikin*, and *Brecken*); *Inverness*; *Moray*, Fl. M.; *Antrim* and *Down*. Turner (Lib.), under *Filix-mas*, says, 'Angli a Ferne aut a brak aut a bracon:.' and (Names) says of *Pteris*, 'The northerne men cal [it] a bracon.' Prior, p. 27.

**Bracken, French.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—Cooke's Fern Book for Everybody.

**Bracken, Lady.** 'The female fern. *Dumfr.*, *Roxb.*.'—Jamieson, who intends *Pteris aquilina*, L., by this name.

**Bracken, Royal.** '*Osmunda regalis*, L., or rather *Pteris aquilina*.' *Scott.* Jamieson, who spells it *Brachens*.

**Bracken, Sweet.** *Myrrhis odorata*, Scop.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. From its aromatic fragrance, and the resemblance of its leaves to those of fern or bracken.

**Brackins, Fearn.** *Nephrodium Filix-mas*, Rich., and allied species. —*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Bragger.** 'The broad leaves of the *Alga marina*.'—*Western Isles*, Jamieson. We are uncertain what seaweed is here intended.

**Brain-leaf.** 'Apparently a kind of herb. It is mentioned in Greene's Gwydonius, 1593.'—Hal.

**Brake, or Brakes.** *Pteris aquilina*, L., and other large ferns.—Turner, Lyte, Ger., Hal. Wr. *North.* Grose; *East* (usually confined to *Pteris*), Forby; *Nhumb.*; *Suff.* Moor; *Suss.* Parish; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Cockayne, iii. 315. See **Bracken**. Prior, p. 27.

**Brake-fern.** *North.* 'A general word all England over, and better known in this county (*Essex*) than fern; indeed the only word in use among the vulgar, who understand not fern.'—Ray. See Gloss. B. 15.

**Brakens.** *Pteris aquilina*, L.—*Moray* (Elgin), Fl. M.

**Brake of the Wall.** *Polypodium vulgare*, L.—Turn. Lib.

**Brakes, Rock.** *Allosorus crispus*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Braklemp.** 'The herb Orpin.' Wr. See **Broklambe**.

**Bramble.** (1) Usually *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—Turn. Lib. S. W. *Cumb.*, *Dors.*, *Herts.*, *Inverness*, *Suff.*, *Yks.* (Wakefield Gloss.). Cockayne, iii. 315. Prior, p. 28.

(2) Occasionally *Rosa canina*, L.

'The *bramble* flour that bereth the red hepe.'

Chaucer, l. 13,676.

Prior, p. 28.

(3) The fruits of *Rubus fruticosus*, L., are called **Brambles** in Perthshire; by Lyte and in the North of England (Hal.) they are called **Bramble-berries**, while the shrub producing them is termed a **Bramble-bush** by Turner, Lyte, Gerard, &c.

**Bramble, Blue.** A book-name for *Rubus cæsius*, L., from the blue bloom on the fruit. With. ed. iv.

**Bramble, or Brumble, Cock.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*E. Angl.* Forby; Hal.; *Norf.* Holl.

**Bramble, Heath.** *Rubus cæsius*, L.—Lyte.

**Bramble, Horse.** *Rosa canina*, L.—*Norf.* Grose.

**Bramble, Mountain.** *Rubus Chamæmorus*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Bramble, Stone.** A book-name for *Rubus saxatilis*, L.—J. Wilson's Synopsis, 1744.

**Brammelkite.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Dur.*

**Brammle, or Brambles.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*; *Dumfr.*; *Yks.* (Wakefield); (Holderness, 'never called blackberry as in the south; plural, *brammleses*.' E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7).

**Brancorn.** 'The smut in wheat,' probably *Ustilago segetum*, Tul.—Cotgrave. Hal. Wr.

**Brandy-bottle.** *Nuphar lutea*, Sm.—*Norf.* Hal.; *Suss.*; *Yks.* 'A name usually explained as alluding to the odour of the flower, but rather more probably taken from the shape of the seed-vessel.'—Prior, p. 28. But Hal. assigns the name to 'the flowers of the yellow water-lily.'

**Brandy Mint.** *Mentha piperita*, L.—*Westm.* Wilson's Synopsis, 1744.

**Brandy-snaps.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*E. Suss.*

**Brank** (or in With. ed. iv. **Branks**). *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—Hal.; *Ess.* Ray; *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Norf.* Ray; *Suff.* Ray; E. D. S.

Gloss. B. 3. 'From a Lat. word, *brance*, that occurs in Pliny, 1, xviii. c. 7, where it seems rather to mean a barley. . . . The word will be identical with *blanc*, white, Port. *branco*, and equivalent to *wheat*, which properly means "white."—Prior, p. 28. See quotation under *Buck*.

**Brasselty-buttons** (a corruption of Bachelor's B.). *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—Hal.

**Brassica**. *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Yks. (Whitby). 'The name is derived from the fact that in old Latin leases in the East Riding, and doubtless elsewhere, the plant in question is termed *Brassica*. Conditions were customarily introduced into such documents in mediæval times that the *Brassica* should be duly kept down in the land let.'—E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4, p. 158.

**Brassock**. *Sinapis arvensis*, L. (Cfr.)—Yks. (Holderness, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7; *brassocking*, weeding out brassocks, *id.*; Whitby (*Brassocks*), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2). See **Brassica**.

**Brawlins**. (1) *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, L.—N. Scotl. Jamieson; *Forfarsh. Fl. Forf.*

(2) 'The name is sometimes applied to the fruit of the *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*. Gael. *braoilag* denotes a whortleberry.'—N. Scotl. Jamieson.

**Brawn**. (1) Same as *Brancorn*, which see.—W. of Eng. Hal. Wr.

(2) Holme speaks of a fungus (perhaps a *Lycoperdon* or *Tuber*) as 'the Puffe or *Brawne* of the earth, growing most under ground.'—Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 55.

**Brassocks**. See **Brassock**.

**Bread, Cuckoo's**. (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—With.

(2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Dev.

**Bread-and-Cheese**. (1) The young leaves and shoots of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L., which are very generally eaten by children in spring. Bucks., Camb., Ches., N. Ess., Hants., Lanc. (E. D. S. Lanc. Gloss.), Midd., Norf., Notts., Suff., Suss., Wilts., Worc., Scotland (Dumfries).

(2) The fruits of *Malva sylvestris*, L., which are thought by children to resemble cheeses in shape and flavour. See **Cheeses**. N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; Yks.

(3) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Dev. (Teignmouth); N. Lanc. E. D. S. Lanc. Gloss.

(4) *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—Dev.

**Bread and Cheese, Cuckoo's**. (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—S.W. Cumb., Lanc. Cuckoo Bread and Cheese, Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

(2) *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Suss.

**Bread-and-Milk**. *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—'May be simply explained by the associations connected with the old custom among country people of having bread-and-milk for breakfast about the season when this flower first comes in' (!)—Wilkinson.

**Breakbones**. *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Ches. (Cheadle).

**Breakstone.** 'From Lat. *Saxifraga*, a plant that fissures a rock, understood as meaning a lithontriptic plant, to be administered in cases of calculus.'—Prior, p. 28.

(1) *Sagina procumbens*, L.—Pratt.

(2) *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, L.—Prior, p. 28.

(3) *Alchemilla arvensis*, Scop.—Prior, p. 28.

(4) 'More particularly the genus *Saxifraga*.'—Prior, p. 28.

**Breakstone, Parsley.** *Alchemilla arvensis*, Scop.—Suff.; Scotl. Jamieson.

**Break-your-spectacles.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—Treas. Bot. A translation of the French name *Casse-lunettes*.

**Brear, Breer, Brere, or Breers.** A common North Country name for (1) *Rubus fruticosus*, L., E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, and (2) *Rosa canina*, L. See E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, C. 1, C. 2, C. 6; also used in Ireland (Antrim and Down). Hal. Wr. In E. D. S. Lanc. Gloss. the form *Brere* is given, and the names of certain places in Lanc. (*Brerecliffe*, *Brerecroft*) are connected with it: a quotation from William of Palerne (see *Blakeberry*) shows this form to have been in use in 1350.

**Breckon.** *Pteris aquilina*, L.—Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 1, and C. 2, where it is rendered 'the larger kind of ferns.'

**Bree.** 'A briar. As sharp as a *bree*, intellectually acute.'—Yks. (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. But *bree* in the same dialect means a gadfly (op. cit.), which may perhaps be its explanation in the saying quoted.

**Bream.** 'Broom [*Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.], Heather [*Calluna vulgaris*, L.]. "Bream tea," an infusion of broom as a diuretic medicine.'—Yks. (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Breem.** *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.—Aberdeensh.

**Breer, Sweet (Cumb.), or The Wild Sweet Breer (Berw. Bot. E. Bord.).** *Rosa rubiginosa*, L.

**Brakens.** 'Ferns.'—Yks. (Mid.), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, 14. See *Bracken*.

**Bremmyll.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—Prompt. Parv. Hal.

**Briar, or Brier.** A general name for various wild roses and brambles, especially

(1) *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Yks. (Northallerton); Prior, p. 29.

(2) *Rosa canina*, L., and *R. arvensis*, L.—Ches.; Glou.; Prior, p. 29.

(3) *R. rubiginosa*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Briar, or Brier, Sweet.** The general name for *Rosa rubiginosa*, L.—Ger.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Briar Rose.** *Rosa canina*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Prior, p. 29.

**Briar, or Brier, Tree.** *Rosa canina*, L., which Turn. calls a *Breretre* (Lib.), a *Brier-tree* (Names), and a *Brere-bush* (Herb.).

**Brid Een (i. e. Birds' Eyes).** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—Ches. (Sale).

**Briddes-nest.** Cockayne, iii. 315. See *Bird's-nest* (1).

**Briddes-tunge.** Cockayne, iii. 315. See **Bird's-tongue** (1).

**Bride's Laces.** *Phalaris arundinacea*, L., the cultivated striped variety. *Nhamp.* Baker. In allusion to the ribbon-like leaves: bride-laces were 'a kind of broad riband or small streamer, often worn at weddings.'—Hal. Prior, p. 28.

**Bridewort.** (1) *Spiraea Ulmaria*, L.—'From its resemblance to the white feathers worn by brides,' Prior, p. 28; or perhaps because it was used for strewing the houses at wedding festivities. Ger. says 'the leaves and flowers far excell all other strowing herbes, for to decke up houses, to strowe in chambers, hals, and banketting houses in the sommer time; for the smell thereof maketh the hart merrie, delighteth the senses:' and Parkinson (Theatr.) adds that 'Queen Elizabeth, of famous memory, did more desire it than any other sweet herbe to strew her chambers withall.' Ger. (Appx.) prints it **Bridwoort**, and Hal. and Wr. **Bridwort**.

(2) *Spiraea salicifolia*, L.—Loudon, Arboretum.

**Brier.** See **Briar**.

**Brier, Hep.** *Rosa canina*, L.—*Ches.*

**Brier Bush.** *Rosa canina*, L., and *R. arvensis*, L.—Turner (*Brere-bushe*); Lyte (*Bryer-bushe*).

**Bright.** '*Chelidonia*.'—Ger. Appx. No doubt *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L., the *Chelidonium minus* of his Herbal. Also in Trev. and Hal.

**Bright, Meadow.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Nhamp.* Baker.

**Brimbles.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Dors.* Wr.

**Brimble** (in Prompt. Parv. **Brymmeylle**). (1) *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Dev.*; *Sal.* Hartshorne; *Som.* Holl.; *West.* Hal.

(2) *Rosa canina*, L.—*Sal.* Hartshorne.

**Brimble, He.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L. 'A bramble of more than one year's growth.'—*Som.* Hal.

**Brimstonewort.** *Peucedanum palustre*, Moench.—Ger. From its 'yellow sap or liquor, which quickly waxeth hard or dry, smelling not much unlike brimstone.'—Coles, A. in E., 61; or 'a sulphureo foliorum odore sic dictum.'—Skinner. Prior, p. 29.

**Briony.** See **Bryony**.

**Bristle Fern.** A modern book-name for *Trichomanes radicans*, Sw. Prior, p. 29.

**Bristol Weed.** *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—*Som.* This is given as a Bristol name by S. Rootsey in Trans. Medico-Botanical Soc. of London for 1832-33, p. 95.

**Briswort, or Brisewort** (*i. e.* **Bruisewort**, which see).

(1) *Symphytum officinale*, L.—Cockayne, iii. 316.

(2) *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Id.* Hal.

**Brivet.** *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.—*Glou.* Cotswold Gloss.

F

**Broad Bent.** *Psamma arenaria*, R. & S.—*Shetland*, Edmonston MS.; not *Scotland* generally, as stated at p. 38.

**Broad Clover.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.

**Broad Kelk.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*N. Yks.* From the large leaves, *Kelk* being an equivalent of *Keck*. In *Country Life*, 1868, p. 25, **Broad-leaved Kelk**.

**Broad Leaf.** *Plantago major*, L.—*Ches.*

**Broad-leaved Elm.** See **Elm**.

**Brockellhempe.** See **Broklembe**.

**Brockles.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—'On the hills of Scotland.'—*Country*, Sept. 10, 1874. See **Bruckles**.

**Brokeleak.** 'The water dock.'—*Hal. Wr.*

**Broklembe.** 'The herb orpin. [*Sedum Telephium*, L.] It is the translation of *Fabaria* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5. Spelt *broklempe* in Arch. xxx. 405.'—*Hal.* There is some error here; *Veronica Beccabunga* is the plant called *Brooklime* now and also by the old herbalists; and Mr. Cockayne (Leechdoms, iii. 316) glosses *Broclempe* ('properly *Broclemke*') as that plant. In Markham's English Housewife's Household Physicke (1637), p. 23, it is spelt **Brockellhempe**.

**Bromegrass.** A book-name for the species of *Bromus*, invented by Stillingfleet (Obs. on Grasses).

**Brookbean.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—*Treas. Bot.*

**Brook Betony.** See **Betony**.

**Brooklime.** (1) Generally applied to *Veronica Beccabunga*, L.—*Prior* (p. 29) does not give the origin of the word, and *Skinner's* three solutions do not throw much light on it. He says: 'Vel q. d. *Brookslime*, quia sc. coenoso solo gaudet: vel quasi *Brook-line*, quia ad margines fossarum crescit, easque instar fimbriae investit; vel ab A.S. *lim*, Belg. *liim*, Teut. *leem*, gluten viscum, & dicto *Brook*, quia marginibus rivorum adhæret.' *Lyte, Wr.*; *W. Ches.*; *Derby*; *S. Dev.*; *Hants.* (New Forest); *Suff.*; *N. Yks.*

(2) The large form of *Nasturtium officinale*, L. (*N. siifolium*, Reich.).—*Bucks.* (Buckingham), where it is considered quite distinct from true watercress.

(3) *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, Koch.—*Warw.* This may be what *Ruskin* (Modern Painters, v. part 9, chap. ii. § 12) alludes to as 'the common weed something like water-cress, but with a serrated leaf,' which he says is called *Brooklime* in Derbyshire.

**Brook Mint.** *Mentha hirsuta*, L.—*Lyte, Wr.*; *Cockayne*, ii. 373, iii. 316.

**Brook-tongue** [*Brochung*]. *Cicuta virosa*, L.—*Cockayne*, iii. 316.

**Brook-weed.** A common book-name for *Samolus Valerandi*, L.—*Prior*, p. 29.

**Broom** (in Turn. Names *Broume*).

(1) *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.—Lyte and subsequent authors. *Ches.*; *S.W. Cumb.*; *E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord. Cockayne, ii. 373, iii. 316; Prior, p. 29.

(2) *Calluna vulgaris*, L., from its use in making brooms. *S. Bucks.* In R. Cat. *Erica Tetralix* is called Broom Heath.

**Broom, Base.** See **Base Broom**.

**Broom, Dyers'.** *Genista tinctoria*, L.—Prior, p. 29.

**Broom, Feal, or Fel.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Anderson's *Essays*. From the resemblance of its flowers to those of broom, and its growth on hillsides. Jamieson has **Fell-bloom**.

**Broom, Green.** *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.—*Herts.*

**Broom, He.** *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Fife*, Jamieson. Perhaps meaning *High Broom*, to distinguish it from the common Broom, which is of lower growth, or from the Low Broom (*Genista tinctoria*, L.).

**Broom, Low.** *Genista tinctoria*, L.—Lyte.

**Broom, Prickly, or Thorn.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—Ger.

**Broom Heath.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—R. Cat.

**Broomles.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Broomrape.** A general name for the species of *Orobanche*.—Lyte and subsequent authors; especially *O. major*, L., which is the *Rapum geniste* of Lobel and old writers. Prior, p. 29.

**Broomwort.** (1) Applied by Ger. (p. 210) to various species of *Thlaspi* and allied plants. The stalks of a nearly-related cress (*Lepidium sativum*, L.) are still employed in Russia in broom-making. See *Journ. Bot.* 1871, 110. Skinner's derivation, 'quia folia genistam referunt' is absurd.

(2) *Scrophularia aquatica*, L.—Culpeper. Probably a misprint for *Brownwort*.

(3) 'Broomewort is an herbe with browne coloured leaves, and beareth a blew flower, and most commonly growes in woods.'—Markham's *Table of Hard Words*, prefixed to his *Way to get Wealth*. We do not know it.

**Broosewort.** See **Bruisewort** (1).—Ger. Appx.

**Brosewort.** 'Henbane. It is translated by *simphoniata* in MS. Sloane, 5, f. 9. Ger. has it in his supplement, but according to him it is the *Consolida minor*.'—Hal. But in Ger. Appx. the name is spelt *Broosewort*, and undoubtedly refers to *Bellis perennis*, L.

**Brotherwort.** (1) *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—Ger. Appx.

(2) *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—Hal.

**Browme.** *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.—Turner.

**Brown Back.** In reference to the colour of the back of the fronds. *Asplenium Ceterach*, L.—Dev.

**Brown Bugle.** *Ajuga reptans*, L.—In Ger. Appx., **Browne Begle**.

**Brown Cress.** *Nasturtium officinale*, L.—Ger.

**Brown Mint.** *Mentha viridis*, L.—Ger.

**Brown Net.** *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—i. e. Brown Nettle, the leaves being 'very like unto nettell leaves.'—Lyte. *Dev.*

**Brownwort.** (1) *Scrophularia aquatica*, L.—Turn. Herb. *Cornw.* 'From the colour of the stalks,' Coles, A. in E.; 'the Duche men name it *Braunwurtz*,' Turn. Herb. Turner confines the name as in actual use to *S. aquatica*, but says *S. nodosa* 'maye be called in English wood brounwurt.' Johnson includes both species under the name; and Lyte assigns it to *S. nodosa*.

(2) Cockayne (Leechdoms, ii. 374) also assigns the name to *Prunella vulgaris*, L.

(3) Cockayne considers the *Brownwort* of Saxon times to have been also *Asplenium Ceterach*, L. See Leechdoms, i. 159, ii. 374, iii. 316.

**Bruckles.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—*Aberd.* 'A word most expressive of the wire-like hardness and rigidity of the species.'—Phyt. iii. 979.

**Bruisewort.** (1) *Bellis perennis*, L.—Trev. 'The leaves stamped taketh away bruises and swellings if they be laide thereon, whereupon it was called in olde time *Bruiseworte*.' Ger. 512. Spelt also *Brusewort* and (in Cockayne, iii. 316) *Briswort*; in Ger. Appx. *Broosewort*. Prior, p. 30.

(2) *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—Ger. Index. 'Quia ad contusiones utilis credita est,'—Skinner. Prior, p. 30.

(3) It would appear from Cockayne, iii. 316, that *Symphytum officinale*, L., was so called in A-S.

**Bruklempe.** 'The herb qrpín.'—Wř. See *Broklembe*.

**Brum.** *Galium verum*, L.—*Sal.* (Stokesay).

**Bramble.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Norf.*; *Suff.* Moor.

**Bramble-berries.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*North*, Hal.

**Brume-cow.** A Scotch name for some plant which we cannot identify. See Gard. Chron., Aug. 19, 1876, 247.

**Brambleberry Bush.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. In *Yks.* (Wensleydale), *Brumleys*.

**Brummel, or Brummle** (or in the plural *Brummles*). *Rubus fruticosus*, L., more particularly the fruit. *Hants.* Hal.; *Yks.* (gen.); *Berw.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Moray.* In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2 (*Yks.* Whitby), we find '*Brummel-nooas'd*, pimpled like a blackberry. "*A brummel-nooas'd yal-swab*," an inveterate ale-drinker, with the signs of his propensities upon his nose.' The fruit is called *Brummel-berries* in *Berw.*, Bot. E. Bord.; and the shrub in the same work is styled *Brummeberry-bush*.

**Brummelkites.** Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Brunel.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—Ger. A modification of *Brunella*, the Latin name (now more frequently but less correctly written *Prunella*), which took its rise from the German *die Braune*, an



'infirmities among soldiers that lie in campe' described by Gerard (p. 508); this appears to have been a kind of quinsy, attended with other symptoms, for which the *Prunella* was deemed a specific.

**Brusewort.** See **Bruisewort.**

**Brushes.** (1) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Stirling*.

(2) *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L.—*Linc.*

**Brushes, Barber's.** See **Barber's B.**

**Brushes, Beggar.** See **Beggar B.**

**Brushes, Devil's.** See **Devil's B.**

**Brushes, Sweep's.** *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L.—*Dev.*

**Brylocks** (Gaelic *braoilag*, Jamieson). *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—*Scott. Jamieson.*

**Brymble.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—Huloet, 1552. Hal.

**Bryon.** 'Wild nepte.' Hal Wr. *Bryonia dioica*, L.

**Bryony.** (1) *Bryonia dioica*, L.—Grete Herball, Turn. Lib.

(2) *Tamus communis*, L.—*Hants. Phyt.* iii. 890.

**Bryony, Black.** *Tamus communis*, L.—Prior, p. 30. According to Lyte some persons used to assign the name to *Actæa spicata*, L.

**Bryony, Red or White.** *Bryonia dioica*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 30.

**Bryswort.** Hal Wr. See **Briswort.**

**Buck.** A-S. *Boc.* (1) *Fagus sylvatica*, L.—*Scott. Jamieson.* Cockayne, iii. 314. Prior, p. 30.

(2) *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—'In the central parts of the East Norfolk district its only name is *buck*.'—E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3. Tusser says:—

'In May is good sowing thy *buck* or thy brank,  
That black is as pepper, and smelleth as rank;  
It is to thy land as a comfort or muck,  
And all thing it maketh as fat as a buck.'

**Buckbean.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—Lyte. Ger. *Ches.*; *Yks.* (Wakefield, Bedale); *E. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Supposed by some to have been originally *bog-bean*, but this name is not found in the older writers. Prior (p. 30) considers it to be derived from the Dutch word *Bocks-boonen* (Germ. *Bocksbohne*), as it is considered to be a remedy against the *scharbock*, or scurvy; and that the Dutch word seems to be derived from the Lat. *scorbutus*, the scurvy. Jamieson says: 'A name given in *Roxb.* to the common trefoil. It seems rather to be the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, marsh trefoil, or bog bean. It grows somewhat like a bean, and many people in Scotland infuse and drink it for its medicinal virtues.'

**Buckbean, Fringed.** *Limnanthemum nymphæoides*, Lk.—From its fringed corolla; a book-name invented when the plant was considered a species of *Menyanthes*. Prior, p. 30.

**Buckbeards.** *Avena elatior*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Buckgrass.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Buckhorn.** See **Buck'shorn** (1 and 2).

**Buck-horn Moss.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Buckie-berries.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L., and other species.—*Antrim* and *Down*.

**Buckies.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Buckler Fern.** A modern book-name for the genus *Lastrea*.

**Buckles, Horse.** *Primula veris*, L.—*Kent* (Folkestone). Probably a corruption of *Paigles*, the East Anglian name for cowslips, which see.

**Buck Mast.** Skinner. 'The nuts or *mast* of the beech, which was formerly called *bucke*.'—Prior, p. 30; not, as Coles (A. in E.) says, 'because deere delight to feed thereon.'

**Buckrams.** (1) *Allium ursinum*, L.—Lyte, Turn. Names, Ger.

(2) *Arum maculatum*, L.—Ger. Appx.

**Buck's-beard.** (1) Mascal (Government of Cattell, 1662, p. 220) describes under this name a plant which 'groweth in forests and shades, and hath flowers and seeds like a *buck's-beard*, his leaves like great parsley.' This we have not been able to identify.

(2) *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.—Baxter. See **Goat's-beard**. Prior, p. 30.

**Buck's-horn.** (1) *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir.—'Bukes hornes or els swynnes grese (grass), and has leues slaterde as an hertys horne, and hit groyes gropyng be the erthe. And hit has a litell whit floure, and groyes in the ways.'—MS. Bodl. 356; Cockayne, iii. 316. Culpeper has **Buckhorn**.

(2) *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Cumb.* (also **Buckhorn**); *Stirling*.

(3) *Plantago Coronopus*, L., and *P. maritima*, L.—Lyte.

**Buckshorn Moss.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Buckshorn Plantain.** *Plantago Coronopus*, L., from the deeply-cut leaves, and *P. maritima*, L.—Lyte.

**Bucks-mast.** The fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*, L.—Skinner. See **Buck-mast**.

**Buck Thistle.** A name applied in *E. Yks.* to the larger thistles, *C. nutans*, L., *C. eriophorus*, L., and *C. lanceolatus*, L. In *N. Linc.* 'the large meadow-thistle' (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6), no doubt one or more of the foregoing.

**Buckthorn.** (1) The general name for *Rhamnus catharticus*, L.—Lyte, Ger., Prior, p. 31.

(2) *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

**Buckthorn, Alder.** See **Alder**.

**Buckthorn, Sea.** The common book-name for *Hippophae rhamnoides*, L., suggested, like the Latin specific name, by its general resemblance to a buckthorn.

**Buckwheat.** *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—Ger. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior (p. 31) refers it to Du. *bockweit*, Ger. *buchwaitzen*, from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to beechnuts. See **Beechwheat**. The paste used by weavers in dressing their webs is in West Scotland called *Bucketie*, a name which Jamieson says is corrupted from Buckwheat, of which grain it is made.

**Bucky.** *Rosa canina*, L.—Irel. (Belfast), Fl. Belf.

**Buddle.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby; *Norf.* With. ed. iv.; *East*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3. 'It occurs in an early list of plants, MS. Sloane, 5, f. 6, spelt *budel*.' Hal. See **Boodle**. Prior, p. 31.

**Buddy-bud, or Buddy-buss.** The 'flower' of *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*North*, Brockett, Hal. Wr.

**Budland.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Norf.* Rural Cyclopædia.

**Bug Agario.** *Agaricus muscarius*, L.—'A mushroom that used to be smeared over bedsteads to destroy bugs.'—Prior, p. 31.

**Bugbane.** Given by Nennich as '*a. Cimicifuga* ; *b.* The Bogbean : ' in the latter case a mere corruption of Bogbean.

**Bugle.** *Ajuga reptans*, L.—Lyte ; *N. Yks.* Turn. Names. Ger. has also **Brown Bugle**. Prior, p. 31. 'It is put in drinckes for woundes ; and that is the cause why some doe commonly say, that he that hath *bugle* and *sanicle*, will scarce vouchsafe the chirurgion a *bugle*.'—Surflet's Countrie Farm, p. 262.

**Bugloss.** (1) *Echium vulgare*, L.—'Cirision aliqui buglossû magnû vocant angli *Buglos*, et aculeatâ illam herbam quam vocamus *Langdebe* hujus buglossi esse speciem arbitror, hacq. referendam censeo agrestam herbam quam rustici vocant *Cattestayle*.'—Turn. Lib. See **Cat's-tail**. In Turn. Herb. Wild B.

(2) *Lycopsis arvensis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. ; which is often called in modern books **Small Corn**, or **Field B.**

(3) *Anchusa officinalis*, L.—Ger., &c. Prior, p. 31.

(4) *Helminthia echinoides*, L.—Ger. The name is extended in a general sense to many rough-leaved plants. ,

**Bugloss, Viper's.** The common book-name for *Echium vulgare*, L.—Lyte ; Ger. (who calls it also **Snake's B**) ; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. ; Prior, p. 31. 'For as the ancient Nicander writeth, Alcibiades (being asleepe) was hurt with a serpent : wherefore whan he awoke and saw this hearbe, he tooke of it into his mouth and chewed it, swallowing downe the iuyce thereof : after that he layed the herbe being so chewed upon the sore, and was healed . . . It is very good against the bitings of serpents and vipers, and his seede is like the head of an adder or viper.'—Lyte.

**Bugloss Cowslip.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—'From its having the leaves of a bugloss and the flowers of a primula.'—Prior, p. 31. With. (ed. iv.) applies the name to *P. angustifolia*, L.

**Bulfer.** See **Bulleist**.

**Bullace.** *Prunus insititia*, L.—Ger. (who spells it **Bulleise** and **Bullesse**). *Camb., Ess., Glou., Norf., Suss., Ches., Yks.* Sometimes applied especially to the variety with white or pale yellow fruit. Palsgrave has '*Bolas frute*, prunelle; *bolas tre*, espine noir.' The name is usually applied to the cultivated form, but in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2 it is rendered 'the bluish black plum of the hedges: "as bright as a bullace."' This is probably the same as that intended by Hal., who says: 'A small black and tartish plum, growing wild in some parts of the country, not the sloe. It must not be confused with the common plum so called. The provincial meaning seems to be intended in Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 137; and Florio has *bulloes* in the same sense in v. *Bulloi*.' Holme spells it **Bullays**. Prior, p. 31.

**Bullbeef.** The young shoots of *Rosa canina*, L., and *Rubus fruticosus*, L., especially the latter, are peeled and eaten under this name by children.—*Mid. Ches.*

**Bull-berries.** Fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Ger. 1231. Prior (p. 20) has **Bulberry**.

**Bullbind** (in *Hants.* and *Herts.* **Bullbine**). In the *Herts Mercury* for Nov. 13, 1875, is a letter referring to a fire supposed to have been caused by a boy who 'had been smoking a bit of *bullbine*' near some straw. *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—R. Cat.

**Bulldairy.** (1) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Scotl.*: *Dumfriessh.* N. & Q. 4, viii. 143.

(2) *Orchis latifolia*, L.—*Edinb.* (spelt **Bullderries**).

**Bull Daisy.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Camb., Ches., Cumb., N. Ess., Norf., Suff.* From its large size compared with other daisies.

**Bulldogs.** *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—Pratt.

**Bullens.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—Sal.

**Bulles.** A spelling of **Bullace**.—Turn. Herb.

**Bull Faces.** (1) *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—*Ches.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Yks.* Clevel. Gloss.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(2) *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—*Ches.* (occasionally).

(3) 'Tufts of coarse grass,'—*North.* Hal.

**Bullfeist.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—Hal. Wr. *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Norf.* Holl.; *Suff.* Moor. Ger. has **Bulfists**, and **Bulfers** is a common Norfolk spelling: in Trans. Norf. and Norwich Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1872-3 it is **Bulver**. From Lat. *bovista*, Germ. *bofist*; or from *bull* and *feist*, crepitus. Cfr. Lat. *Onopordum*. Prior, p. 32.

**Bull-foot, or Bulls-foot.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Turn. Names (**Bulfote**); Lyte, Ger. *S. Bucks.* From the shape of the leaf. Prior, p. 32.

**Bull Front.** *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—Hal.; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss.; *North.* Brockett.

**Bull-grass.** *Bromus mollis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Aberdeensh.*; *Fife* (Kelso), where it may refer to either *B. mollis*, *B.*

*commutatus*, or *B. racemosus*, or (which is more likely) to all of them.—Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39. In *Aberdeensh.* it is applied to *B. mollis* when growing in hayfields and overtopping other grasses.

**Bull-hassocks.** See **Bullpates**.

**Bull Hawa.** The fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L., when it contains a double stone.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* 'The largest kind of hawa.'—*Yks.* (Whitby), *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 2.

**Bullies.** The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Linc. Wr.* In *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 6 (*N. Linc.*) it is (probably more correctly) assigned to 'the bullace, or larger sloe'—i. e. *P. insititia*, L.

**Bullimong.** *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—*Ger.* A term also applied in *Ess.* to a mixture of oats, pease, and vetches. *Ray*, *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 16, 79.

**Bullins.** The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Sal.* Hartshorne:

**Bullions.** 'Wild plums; large sloes.'—*Wr.* *Prunus insititia*, L.?

**Bullister.** '*Prunus communis*, or rather a large form of it common on seashores.'—*Scott.* (Galloway), *Scottish Naturalist*, April, 1871; *Cumb.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8.

**Bullock's eye.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Ger.*

**Bullock's Lungwort.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Kent, Ger.* 'The country people, especially those husband men in Kent, doe give their cattell the leaves to drinke against the cough of the lungs, being an excellent approved medicine for the same, whereupon they do call it *Bullocks Longwoort*.'—*Ger.* 630. *Prior*, p. 32. See also *Bullein*, Bk. of Simples, fol. 34, where it is spoken of as furnishing a 'syngular medicine,' which conveyed 'into the throts of the sycke beast wyth a horne or tonnell made for the same purpose, wyll heale and clense theyr lunges.'

**Bulloe.** 'The sloe or wild plum: Welsh *bulas*, winter sloes.'—*E. D. S. Lanc. Gloss.* *Prunus insititia*, L.? See **Bullace**.

**Bullpates.** *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—*West of Eng.* According to *Wr.*, 'a heavy crop of grass driven by wind or rain into an eddy is said to be *bull-pated*. *Northampt.*' In *N. Linc.* 'large round tufts of grass standing above the common level of the field' are called *Bull-hassocks*. 'There is a place in the Isle of Axholme called *Bull-hassocks*.'—*E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 6. These tufts are probably *Aira cæspitosa*, L. See **Bull-grass**.

**Bull Rattle.** (1) *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.—*Bucks.*

(2) *Silene inflata*, Sm.—*Bucks.*; *Wight*, *Fl. Vect.* The name *rattle* probably refers to the sound made by the dry inflated calyx of this species.

**Bullrush.** (1) A name applied in books to *Scirpus lacustris*, L., but in modern popular use more usually applied to (2).—*Lyte. Ches.* 'Formerly spelt *pole-rush*, the pool-rush, *jonc d'eau*, A.S. *ea-riz*, from its growing in pools of water, and not, like other rushes, in mire.'—*Prior*, p. 32. We have not met with the spelling *polerush* in our

earlier authors, and are inclined to think that the name *bullrush* simply means a large rush, bull as a prefix sometimes having this signification: see **Bull Haws**, **Bull-grass**, **Bullalop**, &c.

(2) *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Berks.*, *Cumb.*, *Dev.*, *Oxon.*, *Suff.*, *Warw.* (including *T. angustifolia*), *Westm.*, *N. Yks.*

**Bulls.** Stems of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—‘The stems of hedge thorns’ *Wr. E. Norf.* *E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3.*

**Bulls-and-Cows.** The flowers of *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Hal. Wr.*; *Nhamp. Baker*; *N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*; *Yks.* (apparently general), *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7*; *North, Brockett.* From the spadices, which are sometimes dark red and sometimes pale pink or nearly white, giving an idea of male and female. *Prior, p. 32.*

**Bulls and Wheys.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland), *Westm.*

**Bulls-bags.** *Orchis mascula*, L., and *O. Morio*, L.—*Scotl.* (Angus, Mearns). ‘It receives its name from the resemblance of the two tubercles of the root to the testes.’—*Jamieson.*

**Bull-segg.** (1) *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Moray, Fl. M.*; *N. Scotl. Jamieson.* ‘The pool sedge or segg.’ *Prior, p. 32.*

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L., and *O. Morio*, L.—*N. Scotl. Jamieson.* ‘Segg’ has here a different meaning, being connected with many other names of the *Orchis*. ‘To segg’ is ‘to castrate’ in the North. See *Bull-seg* in *E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1.*

**Bull’sfoot.** See **Bullfoot.**

**Bull’s Forehead.** *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—*Hal. Wr.*; *N. of Eng. Grose*; *E. Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.*

**Bullalop.** *Primula variabilis*, Goup.—*Ches.* The large hybrid oxlips are so called, as distinguishing them from the smaller cowslips, or *cowslaps*.

**Bull Thistle.** *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*Irel.* (Belfast), *Fl. Belf.*

**Bull Toppin.** *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.* ‘*Toppin*’ in Cumberland = ‘forehead.’ See **Bull Faces**, **Bull Front**, &c.

**Bull-tree.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8*; *Dumfr. (Moffat).*

**Bullum.** *Prunus communis*, L.—*Corn.*, *Dev.*

**Bull Weed** (in *Mart. Mill. Bulward*). *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Ger. Prior, p. 32.* ‘Quia boves ejus esu delectantur’!—*Skinner.*

**Bull-wort.** ‘Properly *pool-wort*, from its growth in or near pools. *Scrophularia*, L.: also in Gerard, for the same reason, *Ammi majus*, L.’ *Prior, p. 32.* We doubt this explanation.

**Bully.** *Prunus communis*, L.—*Linc. Brogd.*

**Bulrose.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Som.*

**Bulver.** See **Bullfeist.**

**Bulwand.** *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—*Caithness, Orkneys, Jamieson.*

**Bumble, or Bumbles.** *Scirpus lacustris*, L.—Ger. Emac. 'Rushes,' *Linc.* Hal. Wr., E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7. In *Yks.* (Whitby) a horse's collar of straw or rushes is called a *bumble barfan*, as distinguished from the leather barfan.

**Bumbleberries.** Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—Turn. Lib.

**Bumblekites.** The fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—Hal. Wr.; *Cumb.*; *Hants.* Grose; *Nhumb*; *Yks.* (Tadcaster); Ray (Gloss. B. 15, 35). Prior (p. 32) says the derivation of this name is 'from Scot. *kyte*, belly;' 'from the rumbling and bumbling caused in the bellies of children who eat its fruit too greedily.' *Bumble*, however, appears to be merely a corruption of *Brumbe*, i. e. *Bramble*; though it is quite likely that *kyte* may have been added from a confusion between the words 'berry' and 'belly.'

**Bumly-kites.** Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Bummelkites, or Bummlekites;** more rarely **Bummekites.** (1) *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Berw.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Yks.* (gen.); *North*, Brockett, who gives a '*bummel-kite* with a spider in't' as an equivalent of 'a bad bargain, a disappointment.' *Bummle-kite* in *Yks.* (Holderness) also signifies 'a person with a protuberant stomach.'—E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

(2) *Rubus saxatilis*, L.—*Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss.

**Bummell.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L. The fruit **Bummel-berries**.—*Cumb.* Wr.

**Bummely-kites, or Bummelty-kites.** Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Westm.* The bushes are **Bummelty-kite-busses**.

**Bummull.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Hants.* Grose.

**Bunchberry.** The fruit of *Rubus saxatilis*, L.—*Craven*, Hal. Wr.; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *North*, Brockett.

**Buncholery Buttons.** *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—*Stirl.* A corruption of *Bachelor's Buttons*.

**Bunds.** (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby, Holl.

(2) *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby. Hal. and Wr. assign the name to 'a species of Scabious,' which may be this or *S. arvensis*, L.

**Bundweed.** (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby, Holl.

(2) *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby, Holl. Forby suggests that 'it is quasi *bum-weed*, from the roundness and plumpness of the parts of fructification in the plants mentioned'! See also **Bunwede** (2).

**Bunk.** (1) Any large hollow-stemmed *Umbelliferae*—*Norf.*

(2) *Conium maculatum*, L.—*Norf.*

(3) Roots of *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Norf.*

(4) *Cichorium Intybus*, L. (**Bunks**).—*E. Anglia*, Forby, Hal.

**Bunnel, or Bunnle.** (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Cumb.* (dry stalks), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Lanarks.* Jamieson.

(2) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Upper Clydesd.* Jamieson.

(3) *Cannabis sativa*, L.—(Dry stalks) *Cumb.* Hal.

**Bunnerts.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss. ; *N. Scotl.* ; *Lanarks.* Jamieson.

**Bunny Mouth** (*i. e.* **Rabbit's Mouth**, which see). *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*Surr.*? Hal.

**Bunt.** (1) *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—With. ed. iv. ; *Nhamp.* Baker.

(2) *Tilletia caries*, Tul.—Var. dial.

**Bunwand.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss. ; *N. Scotl.* Jamieson, who also spells it **Buneward**.

**Bunwede.** (1) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—Jamieson.

(2) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—Jamieson. Moor gives the name **Bundweed** or **Bunweed** for *Suff.*, and thinks it refers to (1) or to *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

**Bur, Burr, or Burrs.** (1) *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Turn. Names ; *C. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 ; *S.W. Cumb.* ; *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 ; *Nhamp.* Baker ; (fruit) *Sal.* ; *Suff.* Moor ; *Moray*, Fl. M. ; *Dumfr.* (Moffat) ; Hal. Wr. applies it both to the fruit and to the plant itself.

(2) *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Bucks.* (Wycombe) ; *Ches.*

(3) *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. 'The heads of this thistle after flowering time covered with spines.'—*Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. See **Bore**.

(4) Fruit of *Humulus Lupulus*, L.—*Kent* ; *E. Suss.* Holl.

(5) (Or **Burres**) 'The cone of the fir.'—*N. Scotl.* Jamieson.

(6) 'The prickly seed of the chestnut. "He stuck tu it like a burr."'—E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

**Bur, Button.** See **Button**.

**Bur, Clot.** (1) *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. *Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.

(2) *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.—Turn. Names.

**Burr, Cockly.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*S.W. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Bur, Ditch.** *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.—Turn. Names.

**Bur, Great.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Lyte.

**Bur, Hurr.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Sal.*

**Bur, Louse.** *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.—Lyte.

**Burdock, or in the North Burdocken.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Ger. ; *Ches.* ; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 ; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. ; *Scotl.* Jamieson ; Prior, p. 33.

**Bur-flag.** *Sparganium ramosum*, L.—'Ab aculeatis rotundis folliculis seu tuberculis Lapparum similibus.'—Skinner.

**Burgundy Hay.** *Medicago sativa*, L.—'Because the Burgundians have been alwaies very carefull for the sowing and tilling of this herbe.' *Surflet's Countrie Farm*, p. 698. Baxter gives **Burgundy Trefoil**.



- Burhead.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Nhamp.* Baker.
- Burk, or Burk-tree.** *Betula alba*, L.—*North*, Hal. ; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 ; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2. 'Burk-rods and burk-besoms are still in use.'
- Bur Marigold.** A book-name for *Bidens tripartita*, L.—Prior, p. 33.
- Burnet.** (1) *Sanguisorba officinalis*, L.—Lyte.  
(2) *Poterium Sanguisorba*, L.—Turner, Lyte, Wr. Prior, p. 33. Hal. has 'The herb pimpernel.'  
'Of pypurnolle to speke thenke y 3et,  
And Englysch y-called is burnet.'  
MS. Sloane, 2457, f. 6.  
But the *Poterium* is intended, which is often called **Salad Burnet**.
- Burnet Bloodwort.** *Sanguisorba officinalis*, L.—With. ed. iv. ; Prior, p. 33.
- Burnet Rose.** A common book-name for *Rosa spinosissima*, L.—Prior, p. 197.
- Burnet Saxifrage.** A book-name for *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, L.—Prior, p. 33.
- Burning Bush.** *Dictamnus Frazinella*, L. (in gardens).—It is said that the plant gives off so large a quantity of essential oil that the air around it becomes inflammable, and will ignite if a light be brought near.
- Burning Nettle.** *Urtica urens*, L., and *U. pilulifera*, L.—Lyte.
- Burntweed.** *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sym.—*W. Meath*, being used there as a remedy for burns.
- Bur Parsley.** A book-name for *Caucalis daucoides*, L.—From its bristly seeds, which cling like burs. Prior, p. 33.
- Burr, Creeping.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Caithn.* Jamieson.
- Burr, Upright.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Burra.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—*Scotl.* ; *Ork. Shell.* Jamieson.
- Burrage, or Burridge.** *Borago officinalis*, L.—Hal.
- Bur Reed.** A common book-name for *Sparganium ramosum*, L.—From its round prickly bur-like fruits. Prior, p. 33.
- Burró.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—*Antrim and Down.* 'A tall shapeless person is called in derision a burró.'
- Burstwort.** *Herniaria glabra*, L.—'From its supposed efficacy in ruptures.'—Prior, p. 33.
- Bur Thistle.** 'The spear thistle.' *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—Hal. Wr. ; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 ; *North*, Grose ; *Yks.* (general) ; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. ; *Scotl.* Jamieson (as **Bur Thistle**) ; Prior, p. 33.
- Bur-tree** (i. e. **Bore-tree**, which see). *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Prompt. Parv.* (spelt **Burtre**), Hal. Wr. ; *Ches.* Wilbraham's Gloss. ; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 ; *North*, Brockett ; *Yks.* (Craven), E. D. S. Gloss.

B. 7, where there is an erroneous explanation of the name by Dr. Willan; (Swaledale) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 1; (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. Brockett says that the pop-guns made from it are called *bur-tree* guns or *bur-tree* pluffers.

**Burweed.** (1) *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Nhamp.* Baker.

(2) *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.—Prior, p. 33.

(3) *Sparganium*.—With. ed. ii., where Stokes substitutes this name for *Bur-reed*, which he (erroneously) says 'would seem to be a species of reed (*Arundo*).

**Burwort.** 'The pilewort.'—Nemnich. *i. e.* *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L. Apparently an error.

**Bury-dokkes.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Hal. A spelling of *Burdocks*.

**Buryt.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—Grete Herball. Bailey (Dict. 1736) has '*Borith*, an herb or sort of soap, which fullers use in scouring cloths.' Skinner gives the same word.

**Bushgrass.** *Calamagrostis Epigeja*, Roth.—Baxter.

**Bush-tree.** *Buxus sempervirens*, L.—*Scotl.* Duncan, 1595. See E. D. S. Gloss. B. 13.

**Butcher, or Butcher's, Broom.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—Turn. Lib. and subsequent authors. Wr.; Prior, p. 33.

**Butcher's Prick Tree** (in Prior **Butcher's Prickwood**). (1) *Rhamnus Frangula*, L.—Ger. From its use in making skewers. Prior, p. 34.

(2) *Euonymus europæus*, L., in Skinner.

**Butter and Bread.** *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Yks.* (Wensleydale). See **Bread-and-Cheese**.

**Butter and Eggs.** Several flowers which are of two shades of yellow are so called.

(1) *Narcissus*, various species, especially *N. Pseudo-narcissus*, L. (*Dev.*; *Nhamp.*, 'a variety,' Baker; *Som.*, 'a variety,' Jennings; *W. of England*, Hal. Wr.); *N. incomparabilis*, Curt. (*Dev.*; *Lanc.*; *Surr.*); *N. biflorus*, L. (*Dev.*); *N. poeticus*, L. (*Dev.*); and 'the double-flowered variety of *N. aurantiæ*.'—Treas. Bot. It is probable that under the name of *N. Pseudo-narcissus* other species are included. Pulman assigns the name to 'the jonquille'; the 'double narcissus' is so called in *Wexford*.

(2) *Linaria vulgaris*, L.—*N. Bucks.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *N. Dev.*; *Dors.* Barnes; *Ess.*; *Glou.* (Stroud); *Suss.*; *Wills.*; *Worc.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; Prior, p. 34.

(3) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Warw.*; *Cumb.* (**Butter't Eggs**).

(4) *Leucogonum vernum*, L.—*Dors.* (Bridport), Journ. Bot. 1866, p. 88.

(5) *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*N. Bucks.*; *Nhamp.*; *Oxon.*

**Butter Basket.** *Trollius europæus*, L.—*Yks.* (Craven).

**Butter-blob.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Yks.* (Wakefield). See **Blob**.

**Butter-bump.** *Trollius europæus*, L.—*Yks.* (Bedale).

**Butter-bur.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—*S. of England*, Turn. Names ; *Camb.* Turner, Lyte ; *N. Bucks.* ; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. 'Foemine hujus herbæ foliis butyri involuunt unde nomen fecerunt a *butterbur*.'—Turn. Lib. 'Because the countrey huswives were wont to wrap their butter in the large leaves thereof.'—Coles, A. of S., 31. Other plants have a similar name from their use in the same way. See **Butter Dock** and **Butter Leaves**.

**Butter Churn.** *Nuphar lutea*, Sm.—From the shape of the fruit. *Moray*.

**Butter Creeses.** *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., *R. repens*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Butter-cup, or cups.** (1) *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., *R. repens*, L.—'A colore butyrum figura calicem æmulanti sic dicti,'—Skinner. Prior (p. 34) says: 'Not perhaps from *butter* and *cup*, but rather more probably from Fr. *bouton d'or*, the bachelor's button, a name given to its double variety.' But it seems to us that the more obvious derivation is also the more likely to be correct. Turn. Herb. *Camb.* ; *W. Ches.* ; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 ; *Dev.* ; *Ess.* ; *Hants.* Holl. ; *Norf.* ; *Radnor* (borders of Heref.) ; *Som.* Holl. ; *Suff.* ; *Suss.* Holl. ; *Warw.* ; *N. Yks.* ; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. ; *Wr.*

(2) *R. Ficaria*, L.—*Bucks.* ; *Ches.* ; *Cumb.* ; *Glou.* ; *Radnor* (borders of Heref.) ; *Suff.* ; *Suss.* ; *Warw.* ; *Yks.* ; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(3) *R. auricomus*, L.—*Suss.*

(4) *Potentilla anserina*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Buttercup, Corn.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*N. Yks.*

**Buttercup, Water.** (1) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Surr.*, *N.* and *E. Yks.*  
This is called **Big Buttercup** in *E. Yks.*, and **Great B.** in *S. Bucks.*  
(2) *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L.—Withering.

**Buttercups, White.** *Parnassia palustris*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Butter Daisy.** (1) *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., *R. repens*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

(2) *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Dors.* Barnes.

**Butter Dock.** *Rumex obtusifolius*, L.—Deering's Cat. Stirp. ; because dairymaids pack butter in its leaves. Prior, p. 35.

**Buttered Haycocks.** *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—*Yks.*

**Butterflower.** An equivalent of **Buttercup** (1).—Ger., &c. 'The watered meadows are yellow with *butterflowers*.'—Aubrey, Nat. Hist. of Wilt. Curtis (Fl. Lond.) says they are 'called *butterflowers* by the common people, which name seems to have originated from a supposition that the yellow colour of butter was owing to these plants.' Cows, however, will not eat them when growing.

**Butterflower, Great.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—Lyte's MS.

**Butterfly Orchis.** A common modern book-name for *Habenaria chlorantha*, Bab., and *H. bifolia*, Br.

**Butter Haws.** *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Norf.*

**Butter Jags.** (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Grose, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15, 35. Prior (p. 35) says: 'An obscure name, perhaps in

the first place *bottle jacks*,' but he gives no reason for this suggestion, which, moreover, would not assist to explain the name. With. ed. ii.

(2) *Medicago falcata*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Butter Leaves.** (1) 'The leaves of the *Atriplex hortensis*, or garden orach; which dairy-women in general sow in their gardens annually for this purpose [*i. e.* for packing butter in]. They are sufficiently large, of a fine texture, and a delicate pale green colour.'—*Glou.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4.

(2) *Rumex alpinus*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Butterplate.** *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Butterpumps.** The seed-vessels of *Nuphar lutea*, Sm.—*Dors.* Hal.

**Butter-root** (a corruption of **Butter-wort**). *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Yks.* Ger.

**Butter-twitch.** *Avena elatior*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Butterweed.** *Erigeron canadensis*, L.—*Treas.* Bot.

**Butter-wort.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Yks.* Ger.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. From the greasy feel of its leaves, 'as if melted butter had been poured upon' them.—*Coles*, A. of S., p. 30. *Prior*, p. 35.

**Buttery.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Yks.* In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7, p. 33 (*Yks.* Holderness), it is spelt **Buthery-three**. See **Boretree**.

**Buttery Entry.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Derb.* In explanation of this remarkable name it may be noted that the pansy rejoices in a considerable number of endearing names, such as *Look up and kiss me* (which see): amongst these names is found *Meet her i' entry kiss her i' buttery* (which see), of which the above seems to be a contraction.

**Button Bur.** *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.—*Johnson's* Mercurius Botanicus (1634).

**Button Grass.** *Avena elatior*, L.—In allusion to the round bulb-like bodies which are frequently found at the base of the stems.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Button-hole.** *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sym.—The fructification in a young state much resembles a button-hole in form and appearance.—*E. Suss.*

**Buttons.** (1) *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—*N. Yks.*

(2) Young Mushrooms, such as are used for pickling. A general name.

**Buttons, Bachelor's.** See **Bachelor's Buttons**.

**Buttons, Beggars'.** Fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Dev.* Wr.

**Buttons, Bitter.** *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—From the shape of the flower-heads and the bitter taste of the whole plant. *Moray.*

**Buttons, Cuckolds'.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Hal.

**Buttons, Soldiers'.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Button-twitch.** *Avena elatior*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Button Weed.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Suss.* Moor is probably wrong in applying this in *Suff.* to *Heracleum Sphondylium* or *Senecio Jacobææ*; the above or some scabious is more likely to be intended.

**Bybbey.** 'A kind of herb. See Chester Plays, i. 119, where the Bodl. MS. reads *tibbie*.' Hal. Wr.

**Byllerus.** 'A kind of water-plant, translated by *berula* in the Prompt. Parv., p. 16.' Hal. See Billers.

**Bynde.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—Prompt. Parv., Hal.

**Bysmalow.** 'The holyhock, a plant. [*Althæa rosea*, L.] See an old book of medical receipts, MS. Bod. 591, ad fin.'—Hal.

**Cabbage, Bargeman's.** See Bargeman's C.

**Cabbage, St. Patrick's.** A common book-name for *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., a native of Ireland.—Prior, p. 35.

**Cabbage, Sea.** (1) *Crambe maritima*, L.—R. Cat. Prior, p. 35.

(2) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Glamorgansh.

**Cabes.** 'A cabbage. "*Brassica capitata*, cole *cabes*," Elyot. *Cab-bishes*; Middleton, v. 35, and var. dial.'—Hal. Wr.

**Caddell.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—Dev. Hal. Wr.

**Cadilleck.** 'A kind of pear.'—Wr.

**Cadlick.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Kent, Holl.; *E. Suss.* Holl.

**Cadlock.** (1) *Sinapis arvensis*, L., and *S. nigra*, L.—*Nhamp.* : *Warw.* Hal. says: 'The rough *cadlock* is the wild mustard [*S. arvensis*, L.], and the smooth *cadlock* is the wild rape [*Brassica Napus*, L.]. North.'—Wr. Marshall gives the names as similarly applied in the Midlands. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5.

(2) *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—*Warw.*

**Cadweed.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*S. Dev.*

**Caers.** Fruit of *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—*Cornw.*

**Cain-and-Abel.** The tubers of *Orchis latifolia*, L., 'Cain being the heavy one.' *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* See Adam-and-Eve (1).

**Cairn-tangle, or Carn-tangle.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—*Aberd.*; *Mearns.* Jamieson.

**Calamint.** The common book-name for *Calamintha officinalis*, Moench.—Prior, p. 35.

**Calamus aromaticus.** *Diotis maritima*, Cass.—'We found it plentifully on the sands, near Abermeney-ferry, in the Isle of Anglesey, where the common people call it *Calamus aromaticus*.'—R. Cat. The true *Calamus aromaticus* of Ray's time, as of commerce at the present day (see Pharmacographia, p. 614), was *Acorus Calamus*, L.; and the 'odor aromaticus' of the *Diotis*, mentioned by Ray (Syn.), probably

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recalled the scent of the *Acorus*, and suggested the name. 'The sweet-smelling flag or *Calamus*' is given by Ray (Cat.) as the English equivalent of *Acorus*.

**Calathian Violet.** *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, L.—Lyte and subsequent authors. Prior, p. 35. Skinner says: 'Elegans sane flos qui colore purpurea violam, cavitare et oblonga erectaque figura calathrum seu potius poculum refert.' Gerard, however, figures a *Cumpanula* as 'the true *Calathian Violet*.'

**Cale** (more usually spelt **Kale**). Cabbage.—*Dors.* Aubrey, Hal.; *Scott.* Jamieson. The leaves and shoots of cabbages are called *cullards* in the Isle of Wight. Hal. From A.S. *cawl*, L. *caulis*, a stalk; 'a name given to a thick-stemmed variety, the Kohl-rabi, and extended to the other kinds of cabbage.'—Prior, p. 35; Wr. 'The apothecaries and the common herbaristes do call it *Caulis*, of the goodness of the stalke.'—Ger., 249.

**Cale, Corn.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Cale, Sea.** *Crambe maritima*, L.—Prior, p. 35.

**Calf's-foot, or Calves-foot.** (1) *Arum maculatum*, L.—Grete Herball. 'Sic dictum ab aliqua radicum cum pede vitulino convenientia.'—Skinner. Prior, p. 36. Minshew finds the resemblance in the leaf. (2) *Allium vineale*, L.—Grete Herball.

**Calf-snout, or Calves'-snout.** Lyte. (Greek *antirrhinon*.)—From the form of the capsule. A name given by Turner (Names) to *Antirrhinum Orontium*, L., and usually applied in books to that species. Prior, however (p. 36), assigns it to *A. majus*, L. In Wr. *Calves'-snout*.

**Call-me-to-you.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—Coles, A. in E., p. 175; Prior, p. 59.

**Callock.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. Prior, p. 42.

**Caltrops.** *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, L.—Lyte and subsequent authors. Prior, p. 35.

**Caltrops, Water.** A book-name for *Potamogeton densus*, L., and *P. crispus*, L. In English Botany, ed. iii., erroneously assigned to *Callitha palustris*, L.

**Calverkeys.** A plant mentioned by Aubrey (Nat. Hist. of Wilts., Britton's ed., 1847, p. 49), on which Ray notes: '*Calverkeys* . . . are country names unknown to me.' Probably the same as *Culverkeys*, which see. Prior, p. 36.

**Calves'-feet.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Glou., Warw.*

**Calves'-foot.** See *Calf's-foot*.

**Calves'-snout.** See *Calf's-snout*.

**Camamel.** See *Camomile*.

**Cambie-leaf.** *Nymphaea alba*, L., and *Nuphar lutea*, Sm.—*N. Scott.* Jamieson.

**Cambridgeshire Oaks.** 'Willows are so called as a reflection on this county for its marshy soil, where only those trees will grow; this is, however, not true of the whole county.'—Local Proverbs in Appx. to Grose's Gloss.

**Cambuck.** 'The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock.'—*East. Hal. Wr. ; Suff. Prior*, p. 36.

**Camel's Straw.** *Juncus communis*, Mey.—Lyte.

**Camil.** *Anthemis nobilis*, L.—*Som. Wr. Hal.*

**Camlicks.** The dried stems of *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., and *Chærophyllum temulum*, L.—*Suff.*

**Camline.** A name in With. ed. ii. for *Camelina sativa*, Cr.

**Cammock, or Cammick.** (1) *Ononis arvensis*, L.—Lyte, Wr. ; *S. Bucks. ; S. Dev. ; Dors. Hal. ; Wight, Fl. Vect. ; Suss. Fl. Vect.*

—'communlike in contrees *Cammoke* and weedes,  
Foulen the fruyt in the feld, ther thei growen togideres.'

Vision of Piers Plowman, l. 13584.

Dr. Prior (p. 36) considers *Peucedanum officinale*, L., to be intended here, but *Ononis* is more probably meant. The *Peucedanum* is a rare plant of salt marshes, and would not occur with weeds in a field. Dr. Prior in his identification follows Mr. Cockayne (*Leechdoms*, ii. 374), and it would appear that there is much uncertainty as to what plant was intended originally under this name. Confer also Prior, ed. i. p. 37; and *Leechdoms*, iii. 317. Aubrey, as quoted by Halliwell (sub *v. Heaving*), says: 'Where ground beares naturally store of *chamocks* the cheese that is made off from such ground the dayry women cannot keep from heaving.'—MS. Royal Soc., p. 300. *Ononis* is accounted injurious to cheese in the Isle of Wight. 'In Sussex, and other parts of England, where it is reputed to communicate its nauseous goat-like odour to the milk and cheese of cows pastured where it abounds; cheese so tainted is said in these counties to be *cammocky*.'—*Fl. Vect.*, p. 114. The word may have had the same signification as *Cambuck* (*q. v.*); but Nares, who gives *Camock* as 'a crooked tree, a crooked beam,' thinks the *Ononis* was 'so named from the crookedness of its roots.' In the sense of a crooked tree the word is used in Lyly's *Euphues*, p. 46: 'The *cammocke* the more it is bowed the better it serveth.'

(2) *Hypericum perforatum*, L., *Senecio Jacobææ*, L., *Pulicaria dysenterica*, L.—*Hants*. (New Forest), Cockayne, ii. 374. 'In Hampshire almost any yellow flower is called *Cammock*.'

(3) *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Dev.*

**Cammock Whin.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—Cockayne, ii. 374.

**Camomile, Camomill, or Chamomile**; in Turn. Names **Cammomyle**, in Turn. Lib. **Camomyle**; in Tusser (E. D. S. D. 28, p. 95) **Camamel**. *Anthemis nobilis*, L.—Prior, p. 42.

**Camomile, Blue.** *Aster Tripolium*, L.—Lyte. 'Women that dwell by the seaside call it . . . *blew camomill*.'—Ger.

**Camomile, Dog's.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—Lyte. 'In R. Cat. it is *Matricaria inodora*, L., or *Anthemis arvensis*, L. Prior (p. 67) assigns the name to *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L.

**Camomile, German.** 'German chamomiles [of commerce] are the flowerheads of *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L.'—Catalogue of Pharmaceutical Society's Museum, p. 85.

**Camomile, Purple.** (1) *Aster Tripolium*, L.—Turn. Names. From the blue flowers resembling those of camomile.

(2) *Adonis autumnalis*, L.—Lyte. From the finely-cut leaves, somewhat like camomile leaves.

**Camomile, Red.** *Adonis autumnalis*, L.—Ger. See **Purple Camomile** (2).

**Camomile, Roman.** *Anthemis nobilis*, L.—Lyte; and still a commercial name for the plant. 'Joachim Camerarius, who had observed its abundance near Rome, gave it the name of *Roman Chamomile*.'—Pharmacographia, p. 344.

**Camomile, Scotch.** *Anthemis nobilis*, L.—'The true single or wild chamomiles are known in commerce as *Scotch Chamomiles*.'—Cat. Pharmaceutical Society's Museum, p. 85.

**Camomile, Stinking.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—Lyte. *N.E. Yks.*

**Camomile, Unsavoury.** A name invented by Lyte for *Matricaria inodora*, L., as a translation of one of its old Lat. names, *Cotula non foetida*, which he says, 'I have Englished *Unsaverie Camomill*.' Unsavoury here means not ill-smelling but scentless, as distinguished from the Stinking Camomile (*A. Cotula*, L.).

**Camomile, White.** *Anthemis nobilis*, L.—Lyte.

**Camomile, Wild.** *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L.—Lyte. *S. Bucks., W. Ches.* At the present day used in a more extended sense, and including the species of *Anthemis* with similar flowers. Prior, p. 42.

**Camomile Goldins.** *Matricaria inodora*, L.—With. ed. iv.

**Camomine.** *Anthemis nobilis*, L.—*Sal.*

**Camoroche.** 'The wild tansy.'—Hal. Wr. This is *Potentilla anserina*, L. See Prompt. Parv., p. 204.

**Camovyne, or Camowyne.** (1) *Anthemis nobilis*, L.—*Ross, Jamieson.*

(2) *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.*

**Camovyne, Dogs'.** 'Weak-scented feverfew'—probably *Matricaria inodora*, L. *Scotl. Jamieson*; or *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L.

[**Campanelle.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—Prior (p. 36) gives this name as if used by Bulleyn; but he does not employ it, though he gives *Campanella* as one of the Latin names of the plant.]

**Campherie.** See **Comfrey**.

**Camphire.** *Crithmum maritimum*, L.—*S.W. Cumb.*



**Campion.** A general book-name for various species of *Lychnis*. Prior (p. 36) derives it 'from having been used in the chaplets with which champions at the public games were crowned. Ital. *campione*, M. Lat. *campio*, from *campus*, a battlefield.'

**Campion, Bladder.** See **Bladder C.**

**Campion, Corn.** A modern book-name for *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.

**Campion, Meadow.** *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.

**Campion, Moss.** *Silene acaulis*, L.

**Campion, Red.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—N. Yks.

**Campion, Rose.** *Lychnis coronaria*, L.—Lyte, and still a general name.

**Campion, White.** *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.

**Campion of Constantinople.** *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Canary Grass.** *Phalaris canariensis*, L.—General. 'Sic dicta tum quòd ab Insulis Fortunatis Canariis, dictis huc primùm advecta est, tum quòd avium canariensium dictarum accommodatissimum sit pabulum.'—Skinner. Prior, p. 37.

**Canary Grass, Roed.** A translation of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—Prior, p. 37.

**Canary-seed.** (1) *Phalaris canariensis*, L.—Lyte, and still so called generally.

(2) *Plantago major*, L.—Yks.

**Cancer.** 'A plant of some kind.

"Who taught the poore beast having poison tasted,  
To seek th' hearbe cancer, and by that to cure him?"  
Great Britaines Troye, 1609.'—Wr.

Possibly **Cancerwort**, which see.

**Cancerwort.** 'Cancerwoort, that is Fluellen, 504.'—Ger. Index. Although the plant referred to on this page is *Veronica officinalis*, L., it is clear that *Linaria spuria*, L., and *L. Elatine*, L. (p. 500), were intended. In Ger. Emac. (Index) the same name (spelt *Cankerwort*) is assigned to these plants. It was given them on account of their 'singular efficacie to heale spreading and eating cankers,' of which Gerard gives a startling instance.

**Candleberry Myrtle.** Baxter assigns this name to *Myrica Gale*, L.; it belongs, however, to the American *M. cerifera*. Prior calls it **Candleberry**, but correctly speaks of it as a transferred name.

**Candlegostes.** 'Goosegrass.'—Ger. Wr. Probably *Orchis mascula*, L., which Ger. (Appx.) calls **Gandlegosses** (which see); but we do not find the name spelt as above in Ger., who has *Kandlegostes*.

**Candlemas-bells.** *Galanthus nivalis*, L.—Glou. (Cotswolds).

**Candle-rush.** *Juncus communis*, Mey.—Lyte. 'From its pith being used for rushlights.' Prior, p. 37. See Gard. Chron. for Oct. 3, 1874.

**Candlesticks, Devil's.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—Warw.

**Candlestick, Lady's.** *Primula 'elatior'* (probably the caulescent variety of *P. vulgaris*, Huds.).—‘This is in the north commonly called *Lady's Candlestick*.’—Thos. Lawson, in Ray's Correspondence, 1688.

**Candlewick.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*N. Som.* Cockayne, ii. 316, where the A.S. name *Candlewort* is given to it. ‘Called *lucernaria* or wick plant, useful for wicks of lamps.’—Id. In Cotgrave it is called *Candleweek Mullein*. Cfr. *High Taper* and *Torches*.

**Candock.** (1) *Nymphæa alba*, L.—*Worc.* With. ed. ii. Called *Watercan* ‘at Tamworth [*Leic.* and *Warw.*], from the half unfolded leaves floating on the water, being supposed to resemble cans. They call the leaves *can-leaves*.’—With. ed. ii. vol. ii. 555. Wr. gives the name, but says simply ‘a water plant.’

(2) *Nuphar lutea*, Sm.—*Warw.* ‘From its broad leaves, and the shape of its seed-vessel, like that of a silver can or flagon. Dan. *aakande*.’—Prior, p. 37. In Walton's Angler (pt. i. ch. xx.) some other plant must be meant, unless, as is not unlikely, only the *Nymphæa* is alluded to as the water-lily, while by *candock* the *Nuphar* is intended; the passage alluded to enumerates among water-weeds—‘Water-lillies, *candocks*, reate, and bullrushes.’

**Candy-tuft, or Candy Mustard.** The common candy-tuft of gardens is *Iberis umbellata*, L.; the wild species is *I. amara*, L.—Prior, p. 37.

**Cane Apple.** *Arbutus Unedo*, L.—See *Apple*.

**Canker.** (1) *Rosa canina*, L.—*Var. dial.*, Hal. Wr.; *Dev.* Grose.

‘I had rather be a *canker* in the hedge than a rose in his grace.’

Much Ado about Nothing, Act I. sc. iii.

‘To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,  
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke.’

K. Hen. IV., Pt. I., Act I. sc. iii.

‘The *canker*-blooms have full as deep a die  
As the perfumed tincture of the rose.’

Shakes. Sonnet liv.

The name is applied especially to the fruit of this plant; *Camb.*, *Dors.* (*Dors.* Gloss.), *Ess.*, *Norf.*; and also to the mossy gall formed by *Cynips rosæ* upon its branches. In this last sense it is perhaps used by Milton (*Lycides*, 45): ‘As killing as the *canker* to the rose.’ Mr. H. T. Riley (*N. & Q.*, 1, x. 153) says: ‘It is a not uncommon belief that a scratch with a thorn of this plant is peculiarly venomous. . . . May not the fact of its causing an inflamed and somewhat obstinate sore have originally obtained for it the name of *canker*?’

(2) *Papaver Rhœas*, L.—*East*, Hal. Wr.; *Norf.*; *Suff.* ‘From its red colour, and its detriment to arable land.’—Prior, p. 37. The Dutch name is *Kanker-bloemen*.

(3) ‘A toadstool.’ *West*, Hal. Wr. ‘A poisonous fungus resembling a mushroom.’ Grose. ‘A tree-fungus, from its seeming to eat like a cancer into decaying trees. *Boletus*, L.’ Prior, p. 37. But *Boleti* do not grow on trees, and if there be any authority for limiting the name to a tree-fungus, a species of *Polyporus* is probably meant.

(4) *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Glou.* This corresponds with the Dutch name *Cancker-bloemen*, given for this plant in Park. Theatr. 781.

**Canker-berry.** 'The hip; hence *canker-rose*, the rose that grows upon the brier [*Rosa canina*, L.].—*Kent*, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.

**Canker-flower.** *Rosa canina*, L.—*Heywood*, *Love's Mistress* (1636).

**Canker-root.** 'The common sorrel.'—*Nemnich*.

**Canker-rose.** (1) *Papaver Rhœas*, L. (Du. *Kanker-bloemen*).—*Ger. Index*; *East*, Hal.; *Prior*, p. 37.

(2) *Rosa canina*, L.—*Dev.*, *Ess.* See **Canker-berry**.

**Cankerweed.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*E. Anglia*, *Forby*, who includes *S. sylvaticus* and *S. tenuifolius* under the name; *E. Norf.* *Marshall*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3; *Var. dial.* Hal.

**Cankerwort.** (1) *Leontodon Tarazacum*, L.—*Ger.* See **Canker** (4).

(2) *Linaria spuria*, Mill., and *L. Elatine*, Mill.—*Ger.* *Emac.* See **Cancerwort**.

**Can-leaves.** See **Candock** (1).

**Canna-down, or Cannach.** *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L.—*Gael. cannach.* *Jamieson*.

**Canterbury Bell.** (1) The common garden name for *Campanula medium*, L. 'Of some about London *Canterbury bels*, but improperly, for that there is another kind of bell flower growing in Kent, about Canterbury, which may more fitly be called *Canterburie bels*, bicause they grow there more plentifully than in any other countrie.'—*Ger.* p. 163. See (2). The name probably arose from the resemblance of the flowers to certain small bells worn by pilgrims to Canterbury, or rather worn on the trappings of their horses, mentioned by *John Fox* in *Martyr.* i. 168. See E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3, p. 68. It was stated in the *Church Times* for April, 1878, that the Canterbury Bell was the still recognised badge of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and an enquiry into the authenticity of this statement elicited a letter signed B. C. Curteis, from which the following is an extract:—'The Canterbury bell was not a badge of the *Archbishops* of Canterbury, but only a badge worn by persons who were going on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury. I have a print of one of these bells which was found with several other leaden figures and tokens belonging to St. Thomas in the bed of the river when London Bridge was pulled down. It has an inscription *Campana Thome* on the outer edge, and is about the size of an ordinary handbell, with a flat top, on which is an open handle, through which a strap could easily be passed to attach it to a horse's collar. *Giraldus Cambrensis* mentions that *Canterbury brooches* were worn in the twelfth century. It is, therefore, probable that the horse bells also dated from the time of St. Thomas's canonization in 1173, when his shrine first began to be frequented, rather than from the time of the translation and first jubilee, fifty years later. These Canterbury bells are mentioned in the Examination of Master W. Thorpe Preste, accused of heresy before Archbishop of Canterbury, *vide Wordsworth's "Eccl. Biog."* vol. i. p. 168: "Some other pilgrims will have with them bagpipes; so that in everie towne they come through, what with the noise of their piping, and with the sound of their singing, and the jangling of their *Canterburie bells*,

&c., they make more noise than if the King came there away." I believe that these bells had originally nothing to do with either St. Thomas or Canterbury, but were only worn for the same reason that the cart-horses in Kent and Sussex were provided with similar articles—namely, to give timely notice of their approach when the roads were too narrow to admit of one party's passing another. All the pilgrims used them for this reason, they were adopted as the badge of the pilgrimage, and in process of time their original use becoming unnecessary was forgotten.'

(2) *Campanula Trachelium*, L., which is the species referred to by Ger. as above. Prior, p. 37.

(3) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Norf. Ger.

**Cant-robin.** *Rosa spinosissima*, L.—Fife, Jamieson.

**Cap, Friar's.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Pratt.

**Cap, Soldier's.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.

**Cap, Turk's.** (1) *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.

(2) *Lilium Martagon*, L.

**Caper, Wild.** *Euphorbia Lathyris*, L.—Prior, p. 37.

**Caper-bush.** *Euphorbia Lathyris*, L.—Wight, Fl. Vect.

**Caper-plant.** 'A common garden weed.'—Hal. No doubt *Euphorbia Lathyris*, L., which is so called in *E. Anglia* (Forby) and *E. Yks.* Prior, p. 37.

**Caper-spurge.** The common book-name for *Euphorbia Lathyris*, L.

**Caperoilie.** Clydes, Jamieson. *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.

**Capillaire.** *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, L.—'From its being used to prevent the hair falling off.'—Prior, p. 37.

**Cap-mint.** *Calamintha officinalis*, Moench.—Yks.

**Capon's-feather.** (1) 'The herb columbine' [*Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.].—Hal. Wr.

(2) *Valeriana officinalis*.—Prior, p. 38, q. v.

**Capon's-tail.** (1) *Valeriana pyrenaica*, L.—Turn. Names. Prior (p. 38) assigns the name to *V. officinalis*, L., but incorrectly.

(2) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.

**Capon's-tail Grass.** *Festuca Myurus*, L.—R. Cat.

**Caprifole** (Spenser, Hal.), or **Caprifoly**, or **Caprifoyle.** *Lonicera Caprifolium*, L., or perhaps rather *L. Periclymenum*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 38.

**Caps.** 'All sorts of fungi.'—East, Hal. Wr.

**Carageen, or Carrageen.** 'A name given in Ireland to *Chondrus crispus*, Lyngb., and some other allied Algæ, when dried and bleached.'—Treas. Bot. For a note on its use see Phycologia Britannica, t. 63, where the name is spelt Carrigeen.

**Caramelle.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—Scotl. Jamieson.

**Caraway.** See *Carraway*.

**Carberry.** Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*North*, Hal.; *Yks.* 'Carberry-eyed, grayish-green-eyed, of the colour of a boiled gooseberry.'—*E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.*

**Carde Thistle** (*Lyte*), or **Teasel** (*Ger.*). *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L.—'In some of our northern counties . . . large quantities of the teasel are planted that their heads may be used in carding wool.'—*Pratt*, ii. 86.

**Cardiacke.** *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.—*Ger. Appx.*

**Cardoon.** *Cynara Cardunculus*, L.—*Prior*, p. 38.

**Care.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—*Dev. Hal. Wr.*; *Cornw.*

**Carl-doddie.** (1) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson*; *Aberdeensh.*; *Forfarsh. Fl. Forf.*; *Angus, Jamieson.*

(2) *Plantago major*, L.—*Forfarsh. Fl. Forf.*

(3) *Carduus heterophyllus*, L.—*Forfarsh. (Glen Clova), Fl. Forf.*

**Carl-hemp**, i. e. male hemp. The female plant of *Cannabis sativa*, L.—*Scotl.*; *N. Eng. Jamieson.* It is curious that this name is always given to the female plant by the old writers, who called it the male plant, although they observed that it bore the seed. Gerard says the female hemp is 'barren and without seeds, contrarie to the nature of that sexe. . . . The male is called *Charle Hemp*.' For a similar confusion of terms see *Boy's Mercury*. The term is in Scotland 'used metaphorically to denote firmness of character. Burns.'—*Jamieson.* Hal. interprets '*Karl-hemp*' as 'late-grown hemp.' Brockett says 'the largest stalk of hemp.' See *Churl Hemp*.

**Carline Thistle.** *Carlina vulgaris*, L.—*Prior*, p. 38.

**Carlings.** 'Grey peas, steeped all night in water, and fried the next day with butter. Palm Sunday, formerly called *Carling* Sunday, is anniversary of this dish; though in some villages it is eaten on the previous Sabbath. *North.*'—Hal.

**Carlin-heather.** *Erica cinerea*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson*; *Forf.*

**Carlin-spurs**, or **Carline's Spurs.** *Genista anglica*, L.—*Moray*; *N. Scotl. Jamieson*: 'i. e. the spurs of an old woman.'—*Jamieson.*

**Carlock.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Turn. Names, Prompt. Parv. Bucks., Ess. (S. nigra), Nhamp., Suff.* 'In Arderne's *Practica, aubfoyn*, which is probably the corn-flower, is rendered *Karloke* (*Sloan. MS. 56*).—*Prompt. Parv. p. 62.*

**Carlock-cups.** 'In this neighbourhood (*Bristol, Som.*) the name of *Carlock-cups* is given to the *Ranunculi*, and perhaps the *Caltha*.'—*Trans. Medico-Botanical Soc. of London, 1832-33, p. 84.*

**Carl's Cress.** The same as *Churl's Cress* (which see).—*Lyte.*

**Carl-tangle.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—*Mearns., Jamieson.*

**Carmeale, Carmeil, Carmile.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—*Gael. cairmeal. Highlands, Jamieson.*

**Carmylie.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—*Highlands*, Jamieson.

**Carnadine.** *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—Hal.

**Carnation.** The general name for garden varieties of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—Prior (p. 38) says: 'Incorrectly derived in general from the flesh colour of the flowers, and supposed to be connected with *L. carne*, but more correctly spelt by our older writers *coronation*, as representing the *Vetonica coronaria* of the early herbalists, and so called from its flowers being used in chaplets, *coronæ*. So Spenser, in his Shepherd's Calendar,

"Bring coronations and sops in wine."

This is probably correct; Lyte gives the name as "*coronations* or *cornations*;" but it is curious that in Turn. Lib. it is called an *incarnacyon*.'

**Carnation-grass.** (1) *Carex glauca*, L., and *C. panicea*, L.—From the resemblance of the leaves to those of the carnation. Prior, p. 39.

(2) *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—*Glou.* Grose.

**Carn-tangle.** See **Cairn-tangle**.

**Carpenter, Herb.** (1) *Prunella vulgaris*, L.

(2) *Ajuga reptans*, L.—'Of some *herbe carpenter*, but not truly.'—Ger.

**Carpenter, Proud.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—*W. Ches.*

**Carpenter-grass.** (1) *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—*Mid-Ches.*, where it is considered very efficacious in curing cuts. Cf. **All-heal**.

(2) *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—'In some places is called *Carpenter-grasse*; it is good to reioyne, and soudre woundes.'—Grete Herball.

**Carpenter's-herb.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—Lyte. 'Because it is good for cuts.'—Surflet's Country Farm. *Glou.* Prior, p. 39.

**Carrageen Moss.** *Chondrus crispus*, Lyn.—See **Carageen**. Prior, p. 39.

**Carraway.** *Carum Carui*, L.—In Turn. Lib. and in Hal. the fruits are called **Carawayes**. Prior, p. 39. In *N. Linc.* the term *carraway-seed* is used as the type of something quite worthless, because it is so small. 'I wouldn't give a *carraway-seed* to hev' it one way or tother.'—E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

**Carraway, Wild.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Banff.* Phyt. vi. 444, N. S.

**Carrigeen.** See **Carageen**.

**Carrons.** A variety of *Prunus Avium*, L.—'In Hertfordshire there is a cultivated variety called *Carrons*, which are larger and much finer flavoured than the common sort.'—With. ed. ii.

**Carrot, Wild.** *Daucus Carota*, L.—Turn. Lib. *W. Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. According to Holdich this name is also 'often applied by husbandmen' to *Torilis infesta*, *Æthusa Cynapium*, and *Fœniculum vulgare*, but some error is to be suspected in this statement.

**Cars** (A.S.), a cress; or **Carses**, cresses.—Ger. Hal. Wr.; Prior, p. 39.

**Cartafilago**. This is given by Turner (Herbal) as an English name in actual use. Of *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, L., he says: 'In Englishe in some places *Cartaphilago*: howbeit there is an other herbe whiche is ye true *Cartaphilago*, [and] is much differente from this same herbe.' Of *Filago germanica*, L., he says: 'I thinke that the herbe which is called in Englande *Cartafilago* is a certayne kynde of the same herbe, for theyr properties are lyke, and their figures are not muche unlike.'

**Carvies**. *Carum Carui*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Carvy-seeds**. The fruit of *Carum Carui*, L.—*Som.* Hal.

**Case-weed**, or **Casse-weed**. *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—Lyte; *N. Engl.* Coles, A. in E., p. 69; Prior, p. 39.

**Cashes**, or **Caxes**. (1) *Conium maculatum*, L.—'Cazes or Kicsies is hemlock.'—Park. Theatr. Ger. (Index) has 'Casses or cazes.'

(2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm., which 'is called in Cambridggeshire *casshes*.'—Turn. Herb.: 'bycause,' says Lyte, 'spinsters use the stems both of this herbe and hemlocke for quilles and *caxes* to winde yarne upon.' The term seems to be applied also to the dried stems of umbelliferous plants in general. Prior, p. 126. See **Kex**.

**Caspere**. 'The herb cardiac.'—Hal. Wr. *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej. ?

**Cassabully**. 'The winter cress. *South*.'—Hal. Wr. *Barbarea vulgaris*, L.

**Cassidony**. *Lavandula Stæchas*, L.—See **Cast-me-down**.

**Cast-me-down**. *Lavandula Stæchas*, L.—According to Gerard a corruption of *Cassidonia*, a name by which this plant was known 'in many parts of England.' (Park. Parad. 448.) 'Some simple people imitating the said name doe call it *Cast-me-downe*.'—Ger. p. 470. This is a good example of the way in which names get corrupted. *Cassidony* itself, according to Prior (p. 39), who here follows Skinner, is a contraction of the 'Lat. *Stæchas sidonia*, from Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.'

**Catapuce** (A.N.). 'A kind of Spurge.'—Hal.

**Cat-berries**. *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*Cumb.*, *Westm.* (applied to hedge gooseberries only).

**Catohfly**. A name now generally applied in books to the species of *Lychnis* and *Silene* (Prior, p. 40), but originally bestowed by Gerard upon *Silene Armeria*, L., which was called *Muscipula* and *Muscaria* by old writers. Gerard says: 'If flies do light upon the plant . . . they wil be so intangled with the limynesse [of the leaves and stalks] that they cannot flie away; insomuch that in some hot day or other, you shall see manie flies caught by that meanes: whereupon I have called it *catch flie*, or lime woort.'—Herbal, p. 482.

**Cat-cheops**. Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*S.W. Cumb.*

**Catch-rogue.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—‘Generally growing in hedges, and adhering to the clothes of those who attempt to break through them.’—*Scotl.* Jamieson. Hal. explains the word as ‘a constable or bailiff. *East.*’ Ofr. *Hariff*.

**Catchweed.** (1) *Galium Aparine*, L.—Bailey’s Dict. 1724. *Lanc.*; *Yks.* Hallamshire Gloss.; Prior, p. 40.

(2) A book-name for *Asperugo procumbens*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Catcluke, or Catluke.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Scotl.* ‘Named from some fanciful resemblance it has to a cat (*cat’s*) or a bird’s foot. Rudd. Dan. *Katte-cloe*, a cat’s claw or clutch; Sw. *Katt-klor*, cat’s claws.’—Jamieson.

**Caterpillars.** *Scorpiurus sulcatus*, L., which was a common plant in gardens two or three centuries back. ‘Our English gentlewomen and others do call it *Caterpillars*, of the similitude it hath with the shape of that canker worme called a caterpillar.’—Ger. See also Park. Parad. 340. *Myosotis palustris*, L., is included in the same chapter and under the same name.

**Cat-eyes.** See **Cat’s-eyes**.

**Cat-gut.** *Chorda filum*, Lam.—*Orkn.* Jamieson; *Shetland*, Rural Cyclopaedia.

**Cat-haws.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*North*, Wr.; *Cumb.*; *Linc.*; *Yks.*; *Nhamp.* Baker; *Westm.*

**Cat-heads.** Catkins of *Salix*.—*Cambr.*, *N. Ess.*, *Norf.*

**Cat-heather.** More than one kind of heath seems to be so called in Scotland. In the Memoir of Dr. Guthrie (ii. 334) *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb., is intended, but the description in Jamieson points to *Erica cinerea*, L., or possibly *E. Tetralix*, L. Both of these are so called in *Aberdeensh.*

**Cat-hep, or hip.** (1) *Rosa spinosissima*, L.—*North*, Hal. Wr.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(2) *Rosa canina*, L.—Pratt.

**Cat-in-clover.** See **Catten-clover**.

**Cat-jugs.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Durh.*; *Yks.* In Whitby (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2) **Cattijugs**.

**Catlocks.** *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Catmint, Catnep, or Catnip.** (1) *Nepeta Cataria*, L.—Lyte; Prior, p. 39.

(2) *Calamintha officinalis*, L.—*Yks.*

**Cat-nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*Yks.* (Wakefield).

**Cat-o’-nine-tails.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Linc.* Brogd.; *Warw.*

**Cat-peas.** *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*Clackm.*

**Cat-poddish.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*S.W. Cumb.*

**Cat-posy.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Cumb.* (Winderwath). ‘*Cat-pwozie*: *pwozie* is a word fast going from us: a nosegay in my young days



was a *pworie* or a *posie*, according as we used the vernacular or English.'—Mrs. Atkinson.

**Cat-rushes.** Various species of *Equisetum*.—*Mid-Ches.*

**Cats-and-dogs.** Blossoms of *Salix*.—*Cornw.* N. & Q., 1, xii. 297.

**Cats and Keys.** The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—*Var. dial.* Hal.

**Cats-and-Kittens, or Kitlings.** (1) Blossoms of *Salix*.—*Wr. Nhamp.* Probably in allusion to their soft fur-like appearance. See *Chatton*.

(2) Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Worc.*

**Cat's-claws.** (1) *Anthyllis vulneraria*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. M.

(2) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Cat's Clover.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Cat's-ear.** (1) *Hypochaeris radicata*, L.—A common book-name. *Prior*, p. 39.

(2) *Antennaria dioica*, Br.—*Treas.* Bot.

**Cat's-oen.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Stirlingsh.*

**Cat's-eyes.** (1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Cornw.*; *Glou.*; *Cuml.* (*Cat-eyes*), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Ess.*

(2) *Veronica Buxbaumii*, Ten.—*Ess.*

(3) *Myosotis sylvatica*, L.—*Herts.*

(4) *Epilobium angustifolium*, L.—*Sal.* (Stokesay).

**Cat's-faces.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*; *Suss.*

**Cat's-foot.** (1) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—From the shape of its leaves. *Ger.*; *North*, Hal. *Wr.*; *Nhumb.* *Grose.*

(2) *Antennaria dioica*, Br.—'From its soft flower-heads.'—*Prior*, p. 39. *Ruth.* *Yks.*

**Cat's-heads.** The catkins of *Salix caprea*, L.—*Camb.*

**Cat's-keys.** The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—*Yks.* (Teesdale), *Sternb.*

**Cat Sloss.** The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Lyte*, who spells it *Cattie slose.*

**Cat's-lug.** *Primula Auricula*, L.—*Roxb.* Jamieson. Lug = ear.

**Cat's-milk.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*With.* ed. ii. *Worc.* *Prior*, p. 39.

**Cats-smere.** 'An old name of a plant, axungia.'—*Wr.*

**Cat's Spear.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Ger.* Index.†

**Cat's-tail.** (1) 'The catkin of the hazel or willow.'—*Var. dial.* Hal. *Wr.* *Dev.*; *Hants.* *Holl.*; *Suss.* *Parish.* Used as an equivalent of catkin by *Coles*, A. of S., p. 42.

(2) *Equisetum*, various species, especially *E. arvense*, L.—*Var. dial.* Hal. *Wr.* *S. Bucks.*; *Ches.*; *Forest of Dean*, Ray's Correspondence, 291 (Ray Soc.); *Kent*: 'The horsetails are always called *cat's-tails* in Romney Marsh, and in some family deeds there is mention made of a

piece of land which a hundred years ago went by the name of *Cat's-tail* Field, from their abundance in it; this name it still retains.' *Suff. Warw.*

(3) *Typha latifolia*, L.—Turn. Names; Prior, p. 40.

(4) *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Sal.*

(5) *Phleum pratense*, L.—Prior, p. 40. From the shape of the spike.

(6) *Echium vulgare*, L.—'Is called in some partes of Englande *Cattystayles*.'—Turn. Herb. See also Turn. Lib. under *Cirsion*. *Camb., N. Ess., Norf.*

(7) *Amaranthus caudatus*, L. (gardens).—*Norf.* From its long pendulous inflorescence.

(8) Catkins of *Juglans regia*, L.—Lyte.

(9) *Hippuris vulgaris*, L.—*Norf.*; *Suff.* Holl. Probably (2) was intended.

**Cat's-tail Grass.** A general book-name for *Phleum pratense*, L., and other species. Prior, p. 40.

**Cat's-tails, or Cat-tails.** (1) *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L., and *E. angustifolium*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*; *White O.* in *Cumb.*; *E. Bord. Bot.* *E. Bord.*; *Mearns., Galloway, Jamieson.*

(2) Various species of *Equisetum*.—*Bucks., Mid-Ches.*

(3) Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Nhamp.*

(4) *Hippuris vulgaris*, L.—*Norf.* Holl.; *Suff.* Holl.

(5) 'The heads of the great bulrush.' *Typha latifolia*, L.—*N. Linc.* *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*; *Yks.* (Holderness), *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.*

**Catten-clover, Cat-in-clover.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*S. Scotl. Jamieson.*

**Catteridge-tree.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—*Treas. Bot.*

**Cat-trail.** 'Foetid Valerian root, attractive to cats, and used for "trailing" or enticing them into traps laid where they infest.'—*Yks.* (Whitby), *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.*

**Cat-tree, or Cat-wood.** *Euonymus europæus*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Catwhin.** (1) *Rosa canina*, L. 'The dogrose.'—*North, Hal. Wr.*; *Yks.* (Whitby), *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.* *Nemnich* renders it 'the Scotch rose.'

(2) *Rosa spinosissima*, L.—*North, Grose*; *E. Yks. Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.*

(3) *Ulex nanus*, L.—*Cumb.*

(4) *Genista anglica*, L.—*Cumb.*

(5) 'The herb "setwall" or valerian; gen.'—*Mid-Yks.* *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5.* We cannot help suspecting some error here.

**Cat-whistles.** *Equisetum palustre*, L.—*Suff.*

**Caul, Yellow.** *Ranunculus acris*, L.—*Wight, Fl. Vect.*

**Causeway-grass.** *Poa annua*, L.—*Berv.* 'About Dunse it is called *causeway-grass* for a very obvious reason—its frequency in unfrequented streets.'—*Bot. E. Bord.*

**Cave.** A cabbage.—*North, Hal.*

**Cawle, Sea.** *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—Lyte, *i. e.* **Sea Cole** (which see).

**Caxes.** See **Cashes**.

**Céan.** Currant. — *Mid-Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, where is the following note: 'Curn [ku'n, kun'], or Cun [kuon'], or Cban [kuoh'n], or Céan [kih'n], or Con [kon', kaon'], currant. One of those words which are thus distinctively varied in pronunciation. The last four are general rural forms, [kih'n] being the broad dialect one. The last [kon', kaon'] are perhaps most heard in Mid-Yorks. The variations of the first form are not unheard in the rural parts, but are, strictly, the town forms.'

**Cegge**, *i. e.* *seg* or *sedge*, of which it is merely another spelling.

(1) *Iris pseudacorus*, L.—Hal.

(2) A general term for *Carex*.—Prompt. Parv.

**Celandine.** (1) *Chelidonium majus*, L.—'Angli vocant *Celendyne* aut *Celidony*.'—Turn. Lib. *E. Cornw.* (**Celantine**); *Glou.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; Prior, p. 40. 'Chelidonium, that is to say Swallow-herbe, bycause (as Plinie writeth) it was first found out by swallowes, and hath healed the eyes and restored sight to their young ones, that have had harme in their eyes, or have bene blinde.'—Lyte.

(2) *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—Grete Herball. *N. Bucks., Glou.*

**Celandine, Brave.** A name invented by Lyte for *Caltha palustris*, L.

**Celandine, Great.** *Chelidonium majus*, L.—Lyte.

**Celandine, Lesser, or Small.** *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—Lyte; Prior, p. 40. 'The small celandine was so called bycause that it be- ginneth to spring and to floure at the comming of the swallowes, and withereth at their return.'—Lyte.

'There's a flower that shall be mine,  
'Tis the little celandine.'—Wordsworth.

**Celery.** *Apium graveolens*, L.—In Mart. Mill. it is usually spelt **Celeri**. Prior, p. 41.

**Celery, Wild.** (1) *Apium graveolens*, L.—Wight, Phyt. iii. 413.

(2) *Smyrniolum Olusatrum*, L.—'In the Isle of Wight, . . . by a strange confusion of ideas, it shares with the genuine *Apium grave- olens* the appellation of wild celery, and by that only is it known.'—Phyt. iii. 413, o. s.

**Celery-seed.** *Rumex obtusifolius*, L.—Suss.

**Celidony, or Celydony.** *Chelidonium majus*, L.—Prompt. Parv., Turn. Lib.

**Ceneleffe.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Centaury**: in Prompt. Parv., and in Turn. Lib. **Centory**, and in Ger. and other old authors **Centorie**. (1) *Erythraea Centaurium*, L.—Cumb. Yks.

(2) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Prior, p. 41.

**Centaury, Corn.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—Nemnich (**Centory**).

**Centaury, Great, or More.** *Chlora perfoliata*, L., in old black-letter herbals: Lyte, however, and subsequent herbalists assign the name to *Centaurea nigra*, L. Prior, p. 41.

**Centaury, Little, or Small.** *Erythræa Centaurium*, L.—So named to distinguish it from the **Great C.**—Ger.

**Centaury, Sea.** *Erythræa littoralis*, Fr.—*Scotl.*; Moray, Fl. M.

**Centaury, Yellow.** *Chlora perfoliata*, L.—Ger. *Yks.* (Wakefield).

**Centinode, or Centynody.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Prior, p. 41.

**Century.** *Erythræa Centaurium*, L.—*W. Ches.*, *S. Dev.*

**Cernoye.** 'Honeysuckle.' Hal. *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.

**Cetywall.** 'The herb valerian, also the mountain spikenard. Percy's Reliques, p. 79.'—Hal. Wr. The first is *Valeriana pyrenaica*, L.; the second is also a valerian, as appears from Ger.'s figure of 'mountain spikenard.' See **Setwall**.

**Chadlock.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Ger. Ger. also figures *Nasturtium amphibium*, Br., as **Water Chadlock**. Prior, p. 41.

**Chafeweed.** (1) *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, L.—Turn. Herb. (**Chafweed**); in Turn. Names **Chafewort**. Wr. 'Centunculus [is] called in Yorke shyre cudweed and in Northumberlande *chafweed*, because it is thought to be good for chafinge of anye man's flesh with goynge or rydinge.'—Turn. Herb. Ger. uses **Chaffweed** as a general term including various species of *Gnaphalium* and allied genera. Lyte erroneously transfers the name to *Diotis maritima*, Cass. Prior, p. 41.

(2) *Filago germanica*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Chaffweed.** *Centunculus minimus*, L.—With. Generally applied to this plant by authors subsequent to Withering, but originally used for *Gnaphalium* and allied plants. See **Chafeweed**. Prior, p. 42.

**Chalice-flower.** Phillips (Fl. Historica, i. 99) gives this as an old name for *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. We have not met with it elsewhere.

**Chamock.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—See **Cammock**.

**Chamomile.** See **Camomile**.

**Champeron.** *Agaricus arvensis*, L.—*Berks.* (Abingdon), N. & Q. 4, i. 564.

**Champignon.** A general name for *Agaricus oreades*, Bolt., which was not known to our older authors. Hudson (Fl. Anglica) calls it **Champignon**. Prior, p. 42.

**Champion** (*ch* pronounced as in *chain*). *Agaricus arvensis*, L.—*Ches.*

**Changel.** 'The herb bugloss.'—Wr.

**Chantarelle.** The usual modern name of *Cantharellus cibarius*, Fr. It was formerly (as in Hudson's Fl. Anglica) called **Chantarelle Agaric**,

a translation of *Agaricus Cantharellus*, its old scientific name. Prior, p. 42.

**Chare.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Charity.** *Polemonium cœruleum*, L.—Cumb.

**Charle Hemp.** See **Carl Hemp**.

**Charlock.** (1) *Sinapis arvensis*, L., and *S. alba*, L.—Ger. 'The mustard plant.' West, Hal. Wr.; Dev. (Teignmouth); Dors.; Glou.; Norf.; Suff.; Yks.; S. Wales (Swansea). Marshall (Glou.) assigns the name to *S. nigra* (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4), but probably *S. arvensis* was meant. Prior, p. 42.

(2) *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—Lyte. Dors., Glou., Suff.

**Charlock, Jointed.** From its jointed pods. *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—Prior, p. 125.

**Charlock, White.** *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—Berks., Ess.

**Chasbol.** 'Poppy.'—Scott. Jamieson. Nares gives 'Chasbow, the poppy, Scotch.

"The violet her fainting head declin'd  
Beneath a sleepy chasbow."

Drummond, p. 13, ed. 1791.

It is probably *Papaver somniferum*, L. See **Cheesebowl**.

**Chasse.** 'The common poppy.'—Hal. Wr. Probably *Papaver somniferum*, L. See **Cheesebowl**.

**Chastey.** 'The chestnut. MS. Sloane, 5, f. 4.'—Hal. *Castanea vesca*, L.

[**Chastweed.** A misprint for **Chaffweed** in the index to Ger. Emac.]

**Chatton.** The flower of various species of *Salix*.—Lyte says the flower 'when it openeth is soft in handling, and lyke downe or cotton, and therefore the whole flower is called a *chatton*, kitekin, or catteken.'

**Chats, or Chatts, sb. pl.** (1) The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Norf., Suff., Yks. Holl.

(2) Catkins.—West, Hal. Wr. 'The catkins of the maple and other trees.' Lanc. E. D. S. Lanc. Gloss. 'Keys of the ash and maple; also the catkins of the hazel' E. Yks., Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.

(3) Fruit of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—Norf., Suff., Yks. Holl.

(4) 'The cones of the fir-tree.'—Yks. (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4.

**Chaws.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Moray (Elgin), Fl. M.

**Cheadle.** Mr. Cockayne (Leechdoms, i. 187, ii. 375) understands *Mercurialis perennis*, L., to be intended under this name.

**Cheadle-dock.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Cheat.** *Lolium temulentum*, L.—Dors.; Wight: 'From its resemblance to the grain amongst which it grows—a name applied, for the same reason, in some places to *Bromus secalinus*, L.'—Fl. Vect., 622. In Treas. Bot. it is given as 'an American name for *Bromus secalinus*.

**Cheats.** 'Wild oats.'—*Linc.* Brogd. *Bromus secalinus*, L., may be intended.

**Cheddar Pink.** From its place of growth.—*Dianthus cæsius*, L.—Prior, p. 42.

**Chedlock.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; Prior, p. 42.

**Cheese**, but more frequently used in the plural, **Cheeses.** Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, L., and (less generally) *M. rotundifolia*, L.—*Hal.* Wr. Bucks.; *Camb.*; *Ches.*; *S. W. Cumb.*; *Dev.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Ess.*; *Glou.*; *Hants.*; *Herts.*; *Leic.*; *Middx.*; *Norf.*; *Nhamp.*; *Sal.*; *Suff.*; *Suss.* Holl.; *Warw.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Wilts.* (Devizes); *Worc.*; *E. Yks.* This is a very general name among children for the fruit of the mallow. Clare alludes to

'The sitting down when school was o'er  
Upon the threshold of the door,  
Picking from mallows, sport to please,  
The crumpled seed we call a cheese.'

The *cheeses* have an insipid mucilaginous taste, and are eaten by children. In the United States certain 'succulent excrescences' on *Azalea nudiflora*, L., are called *swamp-cheeses* by boys: they are caused by 'the parts of the flower becoming enlarged and fleshy, and generally consolidated into a shapeless mass.'—Darlington's *American Weeds and Useful Plants*, p. 214.

**Cheese-and-Bread, Bird's.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Cheese, Dutch.** Fruit of *Malva rotundifolia*, L.—*Ches.*

**Cheese, Sheep's.** The root of *Triticum repens*, L.—*Scotl.* (Loth., Roxb.), Jamieson.

**Cheesebowl.** (1) *Papaver somniferum*, L.—*Ger.* The name seems to belong more especially to this species of poppy, and occurs in various forms and spellings. Hal. quotes from MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 9: 'We sende the a male fulle of *chesebolle* sede in takenning therof. Luke if thou may nombir and telle alle thir *chesebolle* sedez, and if thou do thatt, thane maye the folke of oure oste be nowmerd.' Jamieson has *chesbol* and *chesbow*. *Chesboke* (Hal. 'The chyne, the cholet, and the *chesboke* chene,' MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 1) is probably a misspelling of the same word. Prompt. Parv. has *chesebolle*, with the following foot-note: 'A *chese bolle*, papaver, cinolus.'—Cath. Ang. The Promptorium gives also *chybolle*, cinollus. 'Papaver est herba somnifera, Anglice a *chebole*.'—Ort. Voc., 'Cheese bowls, flores papaveris hort. a similitudine aliquâ vasculorum caseaceorum sic dicti.'—Skinner.

(2) *Papaver Rheas*, L.—Coles, A. of S.; Prior, p. 43.

**Cheese-cake.** (1) Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, L.—*Ches.*, *Dors.*, *Linc.*, *Worc.*, *Yks.*

(2) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Worc.*, *Yks.* (Tadcaster). Grose gives the name **Cheese-cake Grass** as a northern name for the plant, which is no doubt the 'trefoil,' which Hal. and Wr. say is so called. In *Yks.* (York) it is also called **Cheese-cake Flowers**.

**Cheese-flower.** *Malva sylvestris*, L.—*Suss.*

**Cheese Log.** *Malva sylvestris*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Cheese-rennet** (*Cumb.*), **Cheese-renning** (*Ger.*), or **Cheese-running** (*Lyte*; *South*, *Hal. Wr.*). *Galium verum*, L.—In allusion to its property of coagulating milk, for which purpose it was actually employed both in England and abroad. 'The herb may serve for rennet to make cheese: for as Matthiolus upon Dioscorides writeth, the people of Tus-cane or Hetruria doo use it to turne their milke, by cause the cheese that they use to make of yeowes and goates mylke shouldbe be the pleasanter and sweeter in taste.'—*Lyte*. 'The people in Cheshire, especially about Namptwich, where the best cheese is made, do use it in their rennet, esteeming greatly of that cheese above other made without it.'—*Ger.* 968.

**Cheir, Wild.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—*R. Cat.* Prior, p. 43.

**Chenile.** 'Henbane (A-N).'—*Hal.* *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.

**Chequered Daffodil** (*Ger.*), **Chequered Lily** (*Park. Parad.*), or **Chequered Tulip** (*With. ed. iv.*). *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—The flowers are 'of a reddish purple colour, spotted diversly with great spots, appearing like unto square checkes, of a deeper colour.'—*Park. Parad.* p. 40. Prior (p. 42) calls it **Chequer-lily**.

**Chequer-tree.** *Pyrus torminalis*, L.—*Kent*; *Suss.* *Hal. Wr.* The fruit is called **Chequers**, no doubt in allusion to its *chequered* or spotted appearance, and from this the tree takes its name. At Eden-bridge (*Kent*) it is called **Chequer-wood**, and 'the farm-labourers use it in preference to other wood to make flails for threshing corn.'—*Gard. Chron.* 1870, p. 145. Prior, p. 43.

**Cherlys-tryacle.** *Hal. Wr.* Same as **Churl's-treacle**, which see.

**Cherry, Bird's** (*With.*), **Cluster** (*With.*), or **Fowl C.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—Prior, p. 43. See **Bird Cherry**.

**Cherry, Crab.** *Prunus Avium*, L.—*N. Bucks.*

**Cherry, Gean.** *Prunus Avium*, L.—Prior, p. 43.

**Cherry, Naughty Man's.** *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—*Bucks.* (*Wycombe*). 'On Keep Hill, near High Wycombe . . . where we observed it, there chanced to be a little boy. I asked him if he knew the plant. He answered, "Yes; it was *naughty man's cherries*."—*Curtis*, *Flora Londinensis*.

**Cherry, Polstead.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—*Suff.*

**Cherry, Small, or Sour.** *Prunus Avium*, L.—*Lyte*. *Hal.* quotes from *Du Bartas*, '*Cherrilet*, a little cherry.'

**Cherry, Wild.** *Prunus Avium*, L.—*S.W. Cumb.* Prior, p. 43.

**Cherry-pie**, from the smell of the flowers.

(1) *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—*Dors.*

(2) A general garden name for *Heliotropium peruvianum*, L.

**Cherry-wood.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Warner*, *Pl. Woodfordienses*, 1771. Prior, p. 43.

**Chervell.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—‘*Caprifolium* . . . is *Chervell* or gootes leaves.’—Grete Herball. A corruption of *chèvre-feuille*, the old French name for the plant, which is still in use; Lat. *caprifolium*.

**Chervil** (of gardens), spelt also **Chervel.** *Anthriscus Cerefolium*, Hoffm.—Lyte; Prior, p. 44.

**Chervil, Cowweed.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—With. ed. iv. See **Cow-weed**.

**Chervil, Great.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—Coles, A. of S., 168.

**Chervil, Hemlock.** *Torilis Anthriscus*, L.—From the stem spotted like hemlock. Prior, p. 44.

**Chervil, Mock.** (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—Turn. Names.

(2) *Scandix Pecten*, L.—Ger. Index.

**Chervil, Needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—Lyte.

**Chervil, Rough.** *Torilis Anthriscus*, L.—Prior, p. 44.

**Chervil, Sweet.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—Ger.

**Chervil, Wild.** (1) *Scandix Pecten*, L.—Lyte.

(2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—‘The whole plant is somewhat aromatic, and is eaten in some parts of the kingdom, where it is called *Wild Chervil*.’—Pratt.

**Chesboke and Chesballe.** Hal. Wr. See **Cheesebowl**.

**Chesbow.** *Papaver Rhœas*, L.—Scotl. Jamieson. See **Cheesebowl**.

**Chess-apple.** Fruit of *Pyrus Aria*, L.—Parkinson (Theatr. 1420) considered this a distinct species of *Sorbus*, and described it as ‘*Sorbus sylvestris anglicus*, red chesse apples, or the English wild service;’ he records it from Westmoreland, where ‘the natives call [the berries] red *chesse apples*, and sea oulers.’ Ray (Syn.) says that only *P. Aria* was intended, ‘ut me certiore fecit D. Lawson;’ and says it was known by the above English names at ‘Consick-Scar, Silverdale, Arnside, places in Lancashire and Westmoreland.’

**Chessarooms.** A Bristol name for an apparently poisonous fungus. A basket of supposed mushrooms having been exposed for sale was seized and examined, when it was found that ‘the large majority consisted of that species of fungus locally called *chessarooms*, which are found in abundance in Leigh woods, and more particularly in the vicinity of Portishead.’—The Newspaper, Sept. 14, 1850.

**Chesses.** *Pœonia officinalis*, L.—Coles, A. in E., 4. Prior (p. 44) says ‘a name by mistake transferred to this plant from the poppy.’ See **Cheesebowl**.

**Chesteine** (A-N.). *Castanea vesca*, L.—Wr. Hal., who gives a variety of spellings of the word.

**Chestnut, Earth.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Lyte. Ger. says ‘The root is . . . of a taste like the *chesse-nut* or *chest-nut*, whereof it tooke his name.’



**Chestnut, Horse.** The general name for *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L., probably on account of the size and coarseness of its fruit compared with that of the common chestnut, to which it bears a certain resemblance. Parkinson (Theatr.), however, says: 'The *horse chestnuts* are given in the East Country, and so through all Turkie, unto horses to cure them of the cough, shortnesse of winde, and such other diseases.' Its old Latin name was *Castanea equina*. Prior, p. 44.

**Chestnut, Spanish, or Sweet.** The general name for *Castanea vesca*, L.

**Chevisaunce.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—In Spenser's Shep. Cal. April, l. 142, 'The pretty pawnee and the *chevisaunce*,' evidently a misprint for *cherisaunce*, comfort, heart's-ease, the *cheiri* or wallflower, the plant to which the name of heart's-ease was originally given.—Prior, p. 44.

**Chevorell.** *Anthriscus Cerefolium*, Hoffm.—Hal.

**Chewbark.** *Ulmus montana*, Sm.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. 'The inner bark of the elm, for a certain pleasant clamminess, is chewed by children, and hence the tree is called *Chewbark*.'—Id.

**Chibbals** (A-N.). Onions.—Hal. Wr.; who also give '*Chibe*, a kind of onion. *North*.' In *Dev.* a small onion is called *Chipple*.

**Chiche.** '(A-N.). A dwarf pea or vetch. "*Pease chiches* or *chick-peasan*." Nomenclator.'—Wr.

**Chichelings, or Cichlings.** Vetches.—*North*, Hal. Wr. Probably *Vicia sativa*, L.

**Chicken's-meat.** *Stellaria media*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby; *Norf.* and *Suff.* Holl. '*Chickne-mete* occurs in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, translated by *intiba*, the endive. Dross corn is also called chicken's-meat.'—Hal. Wr.

**Chickenweed.** (1) *Stellaria media*, L.—Turn. Lib. In Prompt. Parv. *Chekynwede* and *Chekenwede*. *Ches.*, *Cumb.*, *Norf.* 'Because chicken and birds love to pick the seed thereof.'—Coles, A. in E., 294.

(2) *Cerastium triviale*, Link.—*S. Cumb.*

(3) *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—*Yks.* (Bedale), Field, June 5, 1876; because so much used for feeding birds.

**Chickenwort.** *Stellaria media*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson; *Forf.* Fl. *Forf.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Chickling.** See *Cichling*.

**Chick Pea.** *Cicer arietinum*, L.—Wr. Prior, p. 44.

**Chickweed.** *Stellaria media*, L.—Turn. Lib., and almost universally at the present day. 'Because chickens and birds love to pick the seed thereof.'—Coles, A. in E., 294. But the name was formerly applied to many small plants of similar habit, such as the annual species of *Veronica*, as in Coles, A. in E., 293, Hudson's Fl. Anglica, and Bullein, where *V. agrestis* is figured as '*Chickenweede*.' Lyte includes under the name the plants already mentioned and several others, such as *Stellaria aquatica*, Scop., *Arenaria trinervis*, L., and *A. serpyllifolia*, L.

**Chickweed, Bastard.** *Sibthorpia europæa*, L.—R. Cat.

**Chickweed, Ivy.** *Veronica hederifolia*, L.—With. ed. iv.

**Chickweed, Mouse-ear.** A general book-name for the species of *Cerastium*, especially *C. triviale*, Link.—Prior, p. 45.

**Chickweed, Sea.** *Honkeneya peploides*.—R. Cat.

**Chickweed, Water.** '*Montia fontana* ; also sometimes applied to *Malachium* [*Stellaria*] *aquaticum* and *Callitriche verna*.'—Treas. Bot.

**Chicory.** *Cichorium Intybus*, L.—Prior, p. 45.

**Chier, Wild.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—Prior, p. 45.

**Childing Cudweed.** *Filago germanica*, L.—Prior, p. 45.

**Childing Pink.** *Dianthus prolifer*, L.—In Ger. Emac. this is called **Childing Sweet William**. See Prior, p. 45.

**Children of Israel.** (1) A small garden species of *Cumpanula*, so called from the profusion of its flowers.—*Wills*.

(2) A garden species of *Aster*, with very numerous small flowers.—*Bucks*. (Wycombe).

**Chimney-sweeps, or sweepers.** (1) Heads of *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Nhamp*. Nth. Gloss. ; *Warw*.

(2) *Luzula campestris*, L.—*Ches.*, *Lanc*. When Cheshire children first see this plant in the spring they repeat the following rhyme, possibly to bring them good luck :—

'Chimney-sweeper, all in black,  
Go to the brook and wash your back ;  
Wash it clean, or wash it none ;  
Chimney-sweeper, have you done ?'

**Chinchone.** *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—Hal. Wr. In Prompt. Parv. it is spelt **Chynchone**.

**Chirchwort.** See **Churchwort**.

**Chives** (in Prompt. Parv. **Cyvy**s). *Allium Schoenoprasum*, L.—'A place called Chiveysike, in Cartmell Fell in Lancashire, about six miles from Kendal' (Robson, Brit. Flora, 1777), appears to have taken its name from the growth there of this plant. Prior, p. 45.

**Chock-cheese.** *Malva sylvestris*, L.—*Dev*.

**Choke-fitch.** See **Chokeweed**.

**Choke-pear.** *Pyrus communis*, L.—Prior, p. 45. It is defined by Nares as a 'coarse kind of pear,' and the same writer gives **Choke-plum** as a 'similar plum.' Prior, p. 45.

**Chokeweed.** A translated name proposed by Turner (Names) for *Orobanche*, 'because it destroyeth and *choketh* the herbes that it tyeth and claspeth wyth his roote.' In his Herbal he says it 'may well be called in our tong *chokefiche* or stranglewede.'

**Choke-wort.** 'A plant.

"The Libians call'd it Reena, which implies  
It makes them dye like birds 'twixt earth and skyes;  
The name of choak-wort is to it assign'd,  
Because it stops the venom of the mind."

Taylor's *Workes*, 1630.—Nares.

**Choop, or Choops.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*North*, Hal. and Wr., who spell it *Choups*; *S.W. Cumb.*, *Durh.*, *Yks.*, *Ayrsh.*, *Dumfr.*, *Rozb.*, Jamieson. The tree is called in *Cumb.* **Choop-rose** or **Choop-tree**.

**Chopt Eggs.** *Linaria vulgaris*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.'

**Chowps.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Christlings.** 'A small sort of plum.'—*Dev.* Hal. Wr.

**Christmas.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Camb.*; *Ches.* (but only so called when used for Christmas decorations); *Hants.* Holl.; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.; *Norf.* Holl.; *Suff.* Holl.; *Suss.* Holl. 'Evergreens used for Christmas decorations' are so called in *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. Prior, p. 45.

**Christmas-flower.** (1) *Helleborus niger*, L.—Park. Parad. 344. *Scotl.* (obs.), Jamieson. Lyte calls it **Christmas Herb**. See **Christ's Herb**.

(2) *Eranthis hyemalis*, L.—Coles, A. of S., 32.

**Christmas Rose.** *Helleborus niger*, L.—General. Prior, p. 45.

**Christopher, Herb.** (1) *Osmunda regalis*, L.—Lyte (who calls it *S. Christopher's Herb*), Park. Theatr., &c. Perhaps because of its growth by the waterside, in which locality S. Christopher before his conversion was wont to exercise his self-imposed task of carrying persons across the ford.

(2) *Actæa spicata*, L.—Ger. This is given in Park. Theatr. as the 'ordinary *Herb Christopher*'; commonly with most it be called *Christophoriana* or *herba sancti Christophori*, but for what cause and respect I cannot learne.—Park. Theatr. 380.

(3) *Pulicaria dysenterica*, Gærtn.—'In Cheape side the herbe-women call it *Herbe Christopher*, and sell it to empericks, who with it (as they say) make medicines for the eyes, but against what affect of them, or with what successe, I know not.—Ger. Emac. 483.

Prior (p. 111) mentions other plants as being so called by 'the older herbalists.'

**Christopher, Stinking.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L., and *S. nodosa*, L.—*Cumb.* (Wigton).

**Christ's Hair.** *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sym.—*Guernsey*, 'because of the single black fibrovascular bundle in the leaf-stalk.'—Mr. W. G. Piper.

**Christ's Herb, Christ's Wort.** Old book-names for *Helleborus niger*, L.—Translated from the Dutch *Christwurtz* and *Heylichkerstcruyt*. 'It is called in Brabant *Heylichkerstcruyt*, that is to say, the herbe of

Christ or Christmas herbe, because it flowreth most commonly about Christmas, especially when the winter is milda.'—Lyte. Jamieson gives *Christswort* as a Scotch (obs.) name.

**Christ's Ladder.** *Erythraea Centaurium*, L.—Cockayne (iii. 320) includes *Chlora perfoliata* under the name. In Ger. Appx. it is given as *Cristalдре*, and in this form Hal. and Wr. have it, with a note: 'Spelt *Cristesladdre*, and explained *centaurea major* in MS. Sloane, 5, f. 3., Prior (p. 46, which see for a suggested explanation of the name) says: 'We find it as *Christis leddere* in catalogues of the fourteenth century.'

**Christ's Thorn.** (1) *Crataegus Pyracantha*, Pers.—Lyte. *Ches.*, from a local tradition that our Saviour's crown of thorns was made from this plant.

(2) In Rural Cyclopaedia applied to *Rhamnus catharticus*, L., doubtless through some confusion with the allied *Paliurus aculeatus*, Lam., to which the name is usually given in books.

**Chuckenwort** (i. e. Chickenwort). *Stellaria media*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Chucky-cheese.** (1) Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, L.—*Dev.*

(2) Young leaves of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*S. Dev.*

**Churchbrooms.** *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L. — *Ess.* From the resemblance of the flower-heads in shape to the long 'turk's-head' brooms used for sweeping high places.

**Church-steeple.** *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.—*Suss.*

**Churchwort.** *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Cockayne (iii. 317) has *Chirchewort*.

**Churl.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—*Sal.* Hal. Wr.

**Churl Hemp.** The female plant of *Cannabis sativa*, L. 'The *churle hempe* doth beare sede.'—Fitzherbert, Boke of Husbandry. The old writers supposed it to be the male plant. See *Carl Hemp*.

**Churlick.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Hants.*, Holl.

**Churl's Cress.** A name translated from the German, and apparently assigned to *Lepidium campestre*, Br., or an allied species. Lyte.

**Churl's Head.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—'From its rough hairy involucre.'—Prior, p. 46.

**Churl's Mustard.** A name given by Ger. to *Thlaspi arvense*, L., or *Iberis amara*, L.; or perhaps synonymous with *Churl's Cress*, which see.

**Churl's Treacle.** *Allium sativum*, L. — Hal. Wr. Ger. Appx. Prior, p. 46.

**Churn.** (1) *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. — *N. Lanc.* E. D. S. *Lanc.* Gloss.

(2) The capsule of *Nuphar lutea*, Sm.—*Oxf.*

**Churnstaff.** (1) *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Ches.*, *Cumb.*, *Lanc.* 'From its straight stem spreading into a flat top.'—Prior, p. 46.

(2) *Linaria vulgaris*, L.—*Ches.*

**Churnstaff, Devil's.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L. — *Belfast, Sal.* (Ellesmere).

**Chylle.** 'Herbe, Cilium vel psillium.'—Prompt. Parv.

**Gibbols.** *Allium Ascalonicum*, L.—Prior, p. 45.

**Cicely.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. — *North*, Hal. Wr.; *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Cicely, Fool's.** *Æthusa Cynapium*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Cicely, Rough.** *Torilis Anthriscus*, L.—Prior, p. 46.

**Cicely, Sweet.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—Ger. *N. Yks.* Prior, p. 46.

**Cicely, Wild.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 46.

**Cichling.** A name applied in Lyte, &c., to various species of *Lathyrus*. Prior (p. 45) spells it **Chickling**. In the *North* applied to 'vetches.'—Hal. Wr.

**Cickenwort.** *Stellaria media*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Cicory, Wild.** *Cichorium Intybus*, L.—With. ed. iv.

**Ciderage.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—Lyte. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 46.

**Cinnamon-root.** A name invented by Gerard for *Inula Conyza*, L. 'In English it may be called the *cinamom-roote* . . . by reason of that sweete and aromaticall sauour which his roote conteineth and yeeldeth.'

**Cinnamon Sedge.** *Acorus Calamus*, L.

**Cinquefoil, in Coles (A. in E.) Cincckfield, in Turner (Names) Cynkfoly.**

(1) *Potentilla reptans*, L., from its five leaflets.

(2) Sometimes misapplied, from the similar sound of the name, to sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*, L.), as in the following passage: 'The improvement by *cinquefoile*, which now spreads much in the store-brash lands, was first used at North Wraxhall . . . about the yeare 1650.'—Aubrey, Wilts.

**Cinquefoil, Marsh.** A modern book-name for *Comarum palustre*, L.—Prior, p. 45.

**Cipper-nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Culpeper.

**Cislie, Silken.** *Vincetoxicum officinale*, Moench.—Gerard had this in his garden, and it was probably in frequent cultivation at that period. 'Our London gentlewomen have named it *Silken Cislie*.'—Ger. 750.

**Ciss, Sweet.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—*Yks.* (Settle), Curtis, Cat. of Settle Plants, 1782.

**Cisweed.** 'Cow parsley' (*Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.). — *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**City Avena.** *Geum urbanum*, L.—Pratt. A mere translation.

**Civet.** *Allium Schoenoprasum*, L.—Lyte, who gives it as Turner's name.

**Claiton.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Dors.

**Clamberer.** See **Climber**.

**Clappedepouch.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—North of Eng. Coles, A. in E., 69. Prior, p. 46.

**Clary** (in Turn. Lib. **Clare**). *Salvia Sclarea*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 47.

**Clary, Wild.** *Salvia Verbenaca*, L.—Turn. Lib., Prior, p. 47.

**Clate.** See **Clote**.

**Clatter-clogs.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Cumb.

**Clatter Malloch.** 'Meadow trefoil' (*Trifolium pratense*, L. ?)—*Scotl.* (Wigton), Jamieson.

**Clauir.** See **Claver**.

**Claut.** 'The marsh ranunculus.'—*Wilts.*, Hal. Wr. 'As yellow as a claut. *Wilts.*'—Cockayne, ii. 377. *Caltha palustris*, L.

**Claver.** 'A.S. *claefer*, Belg. *klaver*, from A.S. *cleafun*, to cleave; because of the remarkable division of the leaves.'—Jamieson. A form of the word *clover* which is common in old writers and still in use in Scotland and the north of England. Hal. Wr. In With. ed. ii. it is given as the English equivalent of the genus *Lotus*. For the various plants so called by the older authors, see under **Clover**.

**Claver-** (Ger.), or **Clavver-grass.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Cumb. A form of **Cleavers** (which see).

**Claws, Devil's.** See **Devil's C.**

**Clayt.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Yks. Wine made from the flowers is called *clayt* wine. See **Cleats**.

**Clayweed.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—From its partiality to clay soils. *Encyclopædia of Agriculture*.

**Clear Eye.** (1) *Salvia Sclarea*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 47.

(2) *Salvia Verbenaca*, L.—Ger.

**Clear Eye, Wild.** *Salvia Verbenaca*, L.—Prior, p. 47.

**Cleats, or Cleat-leaves.** (1) *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—S.W. Cumb.

(2) *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Cumb., Yks. Beer made from the flowers is called *cleats* beer. (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. The name probably has reference to the shape of the leaves, as Hal. and Wr. give: 'Cleet, the hoof. *North.*'

**Cleaver, Marsh.** See **Marsh Clover.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—With. ed. iv.

**Cleavers.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Ger. Appx. Cumb.; Dors.; Glou.; Linc. Brogden. Prior, p. 47. See **Clever**. From its habit of *cleaving* to objects which come in contact with it.

**Cleden.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Dors. Dors. Gloss. Hal.

- Cleaiton.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Dors. Dors. Gloss.
- Cleere-eie.** See Clear Eye.
- Cleggers.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—N. Yks.
- Cleve-pink** (i. e. *cliff-pink*). *Dianthus cæsius*, L., which grows on the Cheddar cliffs. Hal. Wr.
- Clever** (Ger.), or **Clever-grass** (Bullein)—i. e. cleaver—*Galium Aparine*, L.—It 'hath rough leaves and berries, whych berryes hang by couples, and wil cleave to men or women's clothes, and therefore some do cal it *clever grasse*.'—Bullein, Book of Simples, fol. 50.
- Clevis.** 'Leg. *clevir*, i. e. clover. Maitland Poems.'—Jamieson.
- Clider, or Cliders.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Var. *dial.* Hal. Wr. ; E. Cornw., Dev., Som. Prior, p. 47.
- Cliff-pink.** *Dianthus cæsius*, L.—Prior, p. 48.
- Cliff-rose.** *Armeria maritima*, L.—Dev.
- Climber.** A name given in Park. Theatr. to *Clematis Vitalba*, L., and other species of *Clematis*, as being notably climbing plants. In Park. Parad. various species of *Vinca* and the common passion-flower are included in the chapter on 'Clamberers or creepers.' In R. Cat. *Clematis Vitalba* is called *Great Wild Climber*. Prior, p. 48.
- Climbing Fumitory.** *Corydalis claviculata*, DC.—R. Cat.
- Climbing Sailor.** *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill.—Dumfries.
- Cling-fingers.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—Oxf.
- Cling-rascal.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Dev.
- Clip-me-dick.** *Euphorbia Cyparissius*, L.—Ches., Lanc.
- Clite, or Clites.** (1) *Galium Aparine*, L.—Ger. 'Gerard marks this as obsolete, but it is in use in Oxfordshire at the present day.'—Hal. Wr. Glou. Cotswold Gloss. See Cockayne, ii. 376. (2) *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Ger. Appx. Prior, p. 48.
- Clithe.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 48.
- Clitheren.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Ger. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 48.
- Clits.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Dors.
- Cliver, or Clivers.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Turn. S.W. Cumb. ; Dors. ; Ess. ; Glou. ; Hants. ; Wight, Hal. Wr. ; Oxf. ; Suss.
- Cliver, Evergreen.** *Rubia peregrina*, L.—Wight, Fl. Vect.
- Clock.** (1) *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L. (the fruit).—Bucks. ; Camb. ; Ches. ; Cumb. ; Ess. ; Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 ; Norf. ; North, Hal. Wr. ; Nham. Nth. Gloss. ; Notts. ; Yks. Children blow the down away to see what o'clock it is. (2) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—S. Bucks.
- Clock, Shepherd's.** (1) *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—Glou. From its closing its flowers at a certain time—i. e. about two p.m.

(2) *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.—*Yks.* Its blossoms close about twelve at noon.

**Clock-needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Clock-seaves, or sives.** (1) *Juncus acutiflorus*, Ehrh. — *Cumb.* (Winderwath); *Yks.*

(2) *Schenus nigricans*, L.—*North*, Grose, Hal. ; *E. Yks.* Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.

**Clodweed.** (1) *Filago germanica*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Cloffing.** 'The plant hellebore.'—Hal. Mr. Cockayne (Leechdoms, ii. 71, 377, and iii. 319) understands by this *Ranunculus sceleratus*, L., but some Hellebore is probably intended. See **Clove-tongue**.

**Clog.** Gerard gives this name for the cone of *Pinus Pinea*, L. : 'in English pine apple, clogge, and cone.'

**Clog-weed.** (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Glou.* (or *Cow C.*)

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*S. Bucks.* Prior, p. 48.

**Close Sciences.** *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—*Ger.* 'In the West parts of this island, from whence I had the double kinds, as I am enformed they call it double sciney, and the single close sciney, but Gerard saith close sciences.'—Park. Theatr. p. 628. *Sciney* is doubtless a corrupt contraction of *damascena*, the old specific name of the plant. Prior, p. 48.

**Gloss.** *Juncus acutiflorus*, Ehrh., and *J. lamprocarpus*, Ehrh.—*Cumb.*

**Clot, or Clote.** *Nuphar lutea*, Sm.—*Dev. Dors.* 'Chaucer has *clote-lefe*, 16,045, explained the leaf of the burdock, although the present meaning best suits the context. See Gerard, p. 674, D. *Cloten*, Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arundel, 220.' Thus far Hal. Wr. also assigns the name to *Nuphar*, and quotes a MS. Med. Rec. xv. cent., which begins 'Take the rote of the *klote*,' and Lupton (Notable Things)—'lay a *clot*-leaf or else a wort-leaf,' &c. In this last reference the burdock (*Arctium Lappa*) may be intended: this plant is called *clote* and *clote-bur* in Lyte, and *clote* in Prompt. Parv. (followed by Prior, p. 48), and in Cockayne, ii. 376, *clate*, where it is extended (incorrectly ?) to *Galium Aparine*, L. Mr. Cockayne's statement that *Asperula odorata* 'is not a bur plant' is incorrect. Mascal (Government of Cattell) mentions the *water-clot*, 'which hath a broad leaf on the water' (p. 222), probably meaning *Nuphar*, but not *Nymphæa*, as the 'water-lily' is separately mentioned. In Cockayne, iii. 318, all the above-named plants are placed under *clate*.

(2) *Tussilago Farfura*, L.—*E. Norf.* Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3.

**Clot-bur, or Clod-bur.** (1) *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Ger.* *Cumb.* ; *Yks.* Cleveland Gloss. Prior, p. 48.

(2) *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.—*Turn.* Names.

**Clote Bur, Great.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Lyte.*

**Clote-lefe.** See **Clote**.



**Clothier's Brush.** *Dipsacus fullonum*, L.—*Cumb.* (Langwathly, where it is grown in gardens).

**Clots.** Fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L. (A.S. *clote*).—*Ches.* Wilbraham; *North*, Holl. 'Petasites; rather burdock.'—*North*, Ray, Gloss. B. 15. See *Clot*.

**Cloudberry.** *Rubus Chamemorus*, L.—*Lanc.* Ger.; *Yks.* Ger.; *North*, Hal. Wr. Grows on Ingleborough and Pendle Hill, 'two of the highest mountaines in all England, where the cloudes are lower than the tops of the same all winter long, whereupon the people of the cuntries have called them *cloud-berries*.'—Ger. 1368. *Cloud* signifies a hill in *Staff.* Hal.

**Clouts.** Fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L. (A.S. *clote*).—*Ches.* Wilbraham; *North*, Holl.

**Clove Gilliflower, or Clove Pink** (in Turn. Lib. Clowgelofer; in With. ed. ii. **Clove July Flower**). *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—Prior, p. 49. 'The floures grow . . . out of long round smooth huskes, and dented or toothed above like the spice called cloaves . . . [they] do all smell almost like cloves.'—Lyte, p. 155.

**Clover.** The general name for *Trifolium pratense*, L., and *T. repens*, L.; sometimes extended to *Medicago lupulina*, L.—Prior (p. 49) says: 'It is evidently a noun in the plural number, probably a Frisian word, and means "clubes," from L. *clava*, and refers to the *clava trinotis* of Hercules. It is in fact the *club* of our cards, Fr. *trèfle*, which is so named from its resemblance in outline to a leaf with three leaflets.' But see *Claver*.

**Clover, Alsike.** See *Alsike Clover*.

**Clover, Bird's-foot.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Prior, p. 49, who gives the same name to *Trigonella ornithopodioides*, L.

**Clover, Bokhara.** *Melilotus vulgaris*, Willd.—Much recommended a few years ago as a forage plant.

**Clover, Broad.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—Wight, Fl. Vect.

**Clover, Cat's.** See *Cat's Clover*.

**Clover, Cow.** See *Cow Clover*.

**Clover, Crimson.** The common name in cultivation for *Trifolium incarnatum*, L.—Prior, p. 49.

**Clover, Cuckoo's.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Ireland* (Armagh), Border Magazine, i. 155.

**Clover, Dutch.** A general name for *Trifolium repens*, L., as a cultivated plant.—Prior, p. 49.

**Clover, Gowk's.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Clover, Hare's-foot.** *Trifolium arvense*, L.—Prior, p. 49.

**Clover, Hart's.** *Melilotus officinalis*, L.—*Yks.* Ger. (**Hart's Claver**); *North*, Grose (**Hart Claver**). Prior, p. 49. 'In some places they call it *Hart's Claver*, because if it grow where staggess and deere resort, they will greedily feede thereon.'—Park. Theatr. 720.

**Clover, Heart.** *Medicago maculata*, L.—Gerard, who calls it **Hart Claver**, says: 'Every little leafe [is] of the fashion of a hart, whereof it tooke his name.' The leaflets are often, though not always, more or less obcordate. Coles (A. of S.) says it is so called 'not only because the leafe is triangular like the heart of a man, but also because each leafe contains the perfect icon of an heart, and that in its proper colour, viz. a flesh colour. It defendeth the heart against the noisome vapour of the spleen.' Prior, p. 49.

**Clover, Hop.** *Trifolium procumbens*, L.—Berw. Jamieson, who calls it *T. agrarium*. Prior, p. 49.

**Clover, Horned.** A name invented by Turner (Herb.), and applied by him to *Medicago lupulina*, L., or possibly *M. falcata*, L.; hardly to *M. sativa*, L., as stated by Prior, p. 49.

**Clover, King's.** *Melilotus officinalis*, L.—Ger.; *Scotl.* Jamieson—both as **King's Claver**. Prior (p. 127) says: 'From its M. Lat. name, *corona regia*, royal crown, "because," as Parkinson says, Th. Bot. p. 720, "the yellowe flowers doe crowne the top [toppes] of the stalkes."' Parkinson, however, adds: 'In English wee call it generally *King's Claver* as the chiefest of all other three-leaved grasses.'

**Clover, Marsh.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L., from the trifoliate leaf.—Ger. (**Marsh Claver**).

**Clover, Meadow.** The common name for *Trifolium pratense*, L.—Prior, p. 49.

**Clover, Plaister.** *Melilotus officinalis*, L., Ger. (**Plaister-Claver**).—'With the iuice hereof, oyle, waxe, rosin, and turpentine, is made a most soveraigne healing and drawing emplaister, called Melilote plaister, retaining both the colour and savour of the herbe, being artificially made by a skillfull chirurgion.'—Ger. 1035.

**Clover, Red.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—General.

**Clover, Soukie** ('from being *sucked* by children'). *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Clover, Sour.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Clover, Spotted.** *Medicago maculata*, L.—*Cornw.*

**Clover, St. Mawes'.** *Medicago maculata*, L.—*Cornw.* (at St. Mawes', where it is very abundant), Flora of Falmouth.

**Clover, Strawberry.** *Trifolium fragiferum*, L.—Prior, p. 49.

**Clover, Thousand-leaved.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Clover, Trefoil.** *Trifolium medium*, L.—*S. W. Cumb.*

**Clover, White.** The general name for *Trifolium repens*, L.

**Clover, Yellow.** A frequent name for *Medicago lupulina*, L.; sometimes extended to *Trifolium procumbens*, L., and *T. minus*, Sm.

**Clover-grass.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Clove-tongue.** *Helleborus niger*, L.—Hal. Wr. Skinner gives it as **Cloven-tongue**, 'à figura folii terete lingue fissæ simili.'

**Clove-wort.** (1) *Geum urbanum*, L.—Culpeper.

(2) Mr. Cockayne gives this as an A.S. name for *Ranunculus acris*, L.—*Leechdoms*, i. 101, iii. 319.

**Clow.** *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L. (gardens).—*East*, Hal. Wr.; *Norf.*; *Suff. Holl.*; *Scotl.* (Mearns), Jamieson.

**Clowns.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Roxb.* Jamieson.

**Clown's All-heal, or Wound-wort.** *Stachys palustris*, L.—A name bestowed upon it by Gerard on account of 'a clownish answer' which he received from a 'very poore man,' who had cut his leg to the bone, and healed it with this plant. Gerard 'offered to heale the same for charitie, which he refused, saying that I coulede not heale it so well as himselfe.'—*Herbal*, p. 852.

**Clown's Lungwort.** (1) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—'Clowne's Lungwort is Bullock's Lungwort.'—*Park. Theatr. Index*.

(2) *Lathræa squamaria*, L.—*Ger. Prior*, p. 50.

**Clown's Mustard.** *Iberis amara*, L.—*Baxter*.

**Clown's Treacle.** 'The garlick.'—*Nemnich*. *Allium sativum*, L.

**Club-grass.** A general name for the genus *Scirpus*.—*With.* ed. ii.

**Club-moss.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Ger.*; and now also applied in general use to the other species of *Lycopodium*. *Prior*, p. 50.

**Club-rush.** (1) *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Prior*, p. 50.

(2) *Scirpus lacustris*, L.—*With.* ed. ii.

**Knout-berry.** *Rubus Chamæmoris*, L.—'The dwarf mulberry. There is a tradition in *Lanc.* that King Canute or Knout, being reduced to great extremity, was preserved by eating this fruit.'—*Hal. Wr.* More usually spelt **Knout-berry**, which see.

**Club-weed, or Clubbe-weed.** 'Matfellow. Arch. xxx. 405.'—*Hal. Wr.* *Centaurea nigra*, L.

**Club, Shepherd's.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.; *Lanark.* Jamieson.

**Cluts.** Fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*North*, Grose. 'Petasites; rather burdock.'—*North*, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15.

**Cly.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Som.* Hal. Wr.; in *Dors. Clydern*, Dors. Gloss.

**Cnopwort.** 'The ballweed.'—Arch. xxx. 405. Hal. Wr. *Centaurea nigra*, L.

**Coachwheel, Devil's.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Hants.* (Hayling Island), Bromfield's MS.

**Coal-brand.** Smut in wheat.—*Hal. Wr.*

**Coale, Sea.** *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—*Ger.* See **Cawle, Sea**.

**Coalier, The.** *Hieracium aurantiacum*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. See **Grim-the-Collier**.

**Coan.** See **Cean**.

**Coast.** *Tanacetum Balsamita*, L.—A contraction of **Alecost** (which see), or perhaps of *costus*, given in Lawson's Country Housewife's Garden (1637): 'it is used in ale in May.'

**Cob.** 'Clover-seed.'—*East*, Hal. Wr.

**Cob-nut.** *Corylus Avellana*, L., var. *grandis*. Prior, p. 50. *Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.* 'A master nut. It is the name of an old game among the children, played with nuts.'—Wr. Hal. gives a detailed account of the game.

**Coccow Flowers.** Lyte's spelling of **Cuckoo Flowers** (3), which see.

**Cock-bramble.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Norf. Encyclopædia of Agriculture.*

**Cock-brumle.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—Hal. Wr. *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Norf. Holl.*

**Cock-drunks, sb.** The berries of *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—*S. W. Cumb.* In *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8* it is also called **Cock-drink** (p. xxi.), and it is stated in that work (p. 45) that 'the fruit is reputed to possess the property of intoxicating fowls.'

**Cockeno.** *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*Berwicksh. Bot. E. Bord.* 'In the neighbourhood of Gordon I heard this weed called *Cockeno*, evidently from *coch*, the Celtic for scarlet, and hence the name is probably coeval with the early inhabitation of the district.'—*Bot. E. Bord.*, p. 30.

**Cock-fighters.** See **Cocks**.

**Cock-foot.** *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*Ger. Appx.*

**Cock-grass.** (1) 'Darnel.'—*Cumb. Hal. Wr.*; by which is intended *Bromus mollis*, L., and *B. secalinus*, L.; not *Lolium temulentum*, L. (See **Darnel**.) Holdich mentions the former plants as being called *Cock-grass* 'in the fens.'

(2) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—Holdich.

**Cock-head.** *Stachys palustris*, L.—*Lanarks. Jamieson.*

**Cockheads.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Midlands, Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5; North, Hal. Wr.*

**Cookie-bendie.** (1) Fir-cones.—*Renfrewsh. Jamieson.*

(2) Large buds of *Acer pseudo-platanus*, L.—*Renfrewsh. Jamieson.*

**Cockiloorie.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Shell. Jamieson.* 'Perhaps from *Su. G. koka*, the sward, and *lura*, to lie hid; *q.* what lies hidden during winter in the sward.'—*Jamieson.*

**Cockle.** (1) *Lychnis Githago*, L.—'Vulgus appellat *Coccle* aut *pope*.'—*Turn. Lib.* 'Cockole hath a longe smal leafe, and wyll beare v or vi floures purple colloure as brode as a grote, and the sede is rounde and blacke.'—*Fitzherbert, Boke of Husbandry.* The *Grete Herball* also applies the name to this plant. *N. Bucks.*, and general in books. Prior, p. 50. Hal., but the pearl-oyster seems intended in the passage quoted from *Lydgate*. Wr. *Nemnich* calls it also **Cockle-weed**. It is often called **Corn Cockle**.

(2) The fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Pulman. *Dors. Dors. Gloss.*

(3) *Lolium temulentum*, L.—Grete Herball (**Cockyll**).

**Cockle, White.** *Silene inflata*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*

**Cockle-button.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Dev.*

**Cockly-bur.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

**Cock-robin.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. *Cornw.*

**Cockrose.** *Papaver Rhœas*, L.—*Scotl.* ('any wild poppy with a red flower'), Jamieson; *Yks.* (York).

**Cocks.** *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Irel.* (Belfast, Armagh). Prior, p. 50. Hal. applies the term to 'a puerile game with the tough stems of [this plant]. One holds a stem, and the other strikes on it with another.' This game is very generally played by children throughout the country, and the plant is more usually known as **Fighting-Cocks** or **Fightee-Cocks**, on account of this use of it. *Ches.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *East*, Hal.; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss; *Suff.* Moor, who also includes *P. major*, L., under this name; *Suss.* Holl.; *Irel.* (Belfast). In the last-named locality *Luzula campestris*, L., is also known as 'a kind of cocks,' no doubt from the superficial resemblance of its black heads to those of *P. lanceolata*. In *Cumb.*, *Durh.* (Bot. E. Bord.), and *Nhumb.*, *P. lanceolata* is called **Cock-fighters**.

**Cocks-and-Hens.** (1) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*S. Dev.*; *Irel.* (Waterford).

(2) The leaf buds of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* 'In spring the children rob the tree of its leaf buds, calling those which are partially expanded **cocks**, and those which are less so **hens**.'—*Ib.* p. 48.

**Cock's-caim.** See **Cock's-comb** (5).

**Cock's-comb.** (1) *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L.—*Roxb.* Jamieson.

(2) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—Lyte, who spells it **Coxcombes**. *Sal.*: *North of Scotl.*

(3) *Onobrychis sativa*, L.—Prior, p. 50.

(4) Of gardens. *Celosia cristata*, L.

(5) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*Scotl.*; *Ayrsh.*; *Lanarks.* (**Cock's-caim**), Jamieson.

(6) *Papaver Rhœas*, L.—*Berwicksh. Bot. E. Bord.* See also **Cock's-kames**.

(7) *Pedicularis palustris*, L., and *P. sylvatica*, L.—*North of Scotl.*

**Cock's-comb-grass.** *Cynosurus echinatus*, L.—Prior, p. 50.

**Cock's-foot.** (1) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—*Ger. Hal. Wr.*; Cockayne, iii. 319.

(2) *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—General. Prior, p. 50.

**Cock's-foot Grass.** A general book-name for *Dactylis glomerata*, L.; but assigned in *Ger.* to *Digitaria sanguinalis*, because 'the crest or tuft is spread or stretched out abroad like a **cock's-foot** set down upon the ground.' A similar name is assigned to other grasses in various countries for a similar reason: thus *Eleusine oracana*, Gaertn., is called near Canton Kai-keuk-kuk, i. e. 'fowl's foot grain'; *Eleusine indica* is the 'Pié de gallo' of the Spaniards; and in Italy *Leptochloa arabica*, Kth., is called 'Pie de gallo raspellone.' See *Journ. Bot.* 1869, p. 116.

**Cock's-head.** (1) *Onobrychis sativa*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 50.

(2) *Papaver Rhœas*, *P. dubium*, and *P. Argemone*.—Scoll. Brown MS.

(3) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—Grose, Hal. Wr. *E. Norf.* Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4.

(4) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Nemnich.

(5) *Trifolium pratense*, L.—Ger. (Cockheads). Cockayne assigns it to *Melilotus officinalis*, L., but we think not correctly.

**Cock's-head, Purple.** *Astragalus hypoglottis*, L.—Baxter.

**Cock's Kames**, i. e. cock's combs. (1) *Orchis mascula*, L.—Phyt. vi. 304, n. s.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(2) *Orchis latifolia*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Roxb.* (Kelso), Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39.

**Cockweed.** *Lychnis Githago*, L.—Hal. 'Herbe du cocq, ou de la poivrete, pepperwort, cockweede; Spanish pepper: dittander.'—Nomenclator (Wr.). Some *Lepidium* seems here intended.

**Cocky-baby.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—Wight, Hal. Wr.

**Cocolas panter.** *Rubus cæsius*, L.—Lyte. We can find no clue to the origin of this singular name, which seems to occur nowhere else. Lyte's words are: 'In Englishe, a heare Bramble, or heath Bramble, a *Cocolas panter*, and of some a bryer.'—p. 661.

**Cocowort.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Coddled Arsmart.** *Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*, L.—R. Cat. A translation of its old Latin name, *Persicaria siliquosa*.

**Coddled Apple.** See **Apple**.

**Codlins, or Codlings-and-Cream.** *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—Cumb.; Dev.; Glou.; Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.; Orf.; Staff.; Yks. 'Called . . . Codlings and Cream, from the smell of the leaves a little bruised.'—R. Cat. See **Apple-pie**. Prior, p. 50.

**Codweed.** '*Centaurea nigra*, from the head like a pudding-bag; cod, a bag. Gl. Rawl. C. 506.'—Cockayne, iii. 319.

**Coine.** 'A quince.'—A.-N. Hal. Wr.

**Col.** '*Coriandrum sativum*, L.—'Abbreviated by the apothecaries from *Coliander*, used for *Coriander*.'—Prior, p. 51.

**Cole.** (1) Garden cabbages.—Turn. Lib.; Hal.; Ray; *Cornw.*; *N. Linc.* (*Brassica Napus*, L.), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *North.*

(2) *Crambe maritima*, L.—*South*, Hal.; *Suss.* Parish.

**Cole, Dog's.** *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—Ger., Prior, p. 67. See **Dog's Cole**.

**Cole, Red.** *Armoracia rusticana*, Rupp.—'In the north part of England *Redcole*.'—Ger. Jamieson has *Redcoll* and *Redcoal*.

**Cole, Sea.** (1) *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—Lyte. A translation of its old Latin name, *Brassica marina*.

(2) *Brassica oleracea*, L.—Turn. Herb.

**Cole-florey.** Gerard's spelling of *Cauliflower*.

- Coleseed.** *Brassica Napus*, L.—Prior, p. 51.
- Colewort.** (1) *Brassica oleracea*, L. (the common cultivated cabbage).—Turn. Lib. Prior, p. 56.  
(2) *Brassica Napus*, L.—*N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.
- Colewort, Hare's.** *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—A translation of one of its old names, *Brassica leporina*, given by Ger.
- Colewort, Sea.** (1) *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—R. Cat. p. 289.  
(2) *Crambe maritima*, L.—R. Cat. p. 46.  
(3) *Brassica oleracea*, L.—With. ed. ii.
- Coliander** (a corruption of Coriander). *Coriandrum sativum*, L.—Park. Theatr.
- Colickwort.** *Alchemilla arvensis*, L.—Heref. Merrett, Pinax. Cfr. Bowel-hive.
- Coling.** *Pyrus Malus*, L.—*Sal. Wr.*
- Coll, Red.** See **Cole, Red.**
- Collar.** 'Smut in wheat.'—*Kent*, Hal. Wr.
- Collard.** 'Colewort.'—*East*, Hal.
- Collinhood.** 'Wild poppy,' probably *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*Roxb., Loth., Jamieson.*
- Colmenier.** A variety of *Dianthus barbatus*, L.—'There is a kinde of this herbe which is common in the countrey gardens, and they call it *Colmeniers*.'—Lyte, p. 157, who also spells it *Colminiers*. The passage given by Wr. in illustration of the name is not to be found in Lyte, as at first sight appears: he says: '*Col-me-near*, i. e. hug me close, from the flowers being formed in so compact a cluster.'—Prior, p. 51. See **Tolmenier**.
- Collybrand.** *Ustilago Carbo*, Tul.—*Cornu.*
- Colourbine.** *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—*Nhamp.*; *N. Linc.*, E. D. S. Gloss. O. 6.
- Colt-herb.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—*Mascal*, Government of Cattle, 1622.
- Colt's-foot.** A very general name (from the shape of the leaf) for *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Lyte. *Ches.*; *Cumb.*; *Oxf.*; *Warw.*; *Westm.* (*Cowt's-foot*); *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 51.
- Colt's-foot, Water.** *Nuphar lutea*, Sm.—'Pees pully aquaticus, i. water coltys fot, it is [lyke] to water lyly, & hit hath a yeolow floure, & when the floure is fallen it berys lytyl potts & therin is sede.'—MS. Bodl. 536. Cockayne, iii. 319.
- Coltza.** *Brassica Napus*, L.—Prior, p. 51.
- Columbine.** (1) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—Turn. Names, and all subsequent authors. Prior, p. 51.  
(2) *Verbena officinalis*, L.—'Of some pigeon's grasse or columbine, bicause pigeons are delighted to be amongst it, as also to eate thereof, as Apuleius writeth.'—Ger. 581.

**Columbine, Feathered.** A frequent book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, L., an old-fashioned garden plant, which Parkinson (Parad. 274) calls **Tufted Colombine**, and explains the name by saying that 'the leaues are both for colour and forme so like unto colombines leaues . . . that they may easily deceive one that doth not marke them aduisedly . . . the flowers . . . are nothing but a number of threads, made like unto a small round tuft.' *Ches.*, *N. Yks.*

**Comfrey** (in Bullein **Cumphory**, and in his Index **Campherie**). *Symphytum officinale*, L.—Lyte; *Ches.* (gardens); *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Sal.*; Prior, p. 51. The name *comfrey*, though now generally understood as referring only to *Symphytum*, had formerly a more general signification, and, like *consound*, included *Bellis perennis*, L. Thus in Prompt. Parv. we have '*Cowmfory*, herbe. *Consolida major*, et minor dicitur daysy.'

**Comfrey, Middle.** *Ajuga reptans*, L.—Lyte.

**Comfrey, Saracen's.** *Senecio saracenicus*, L.—Lyte.

**Comfrey, Spotted.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 51.

**Comfrey-Consound.** *Symphytum officinale*, L.—Ger.

**Con.** See **Cean**.

**Cone.** The usual name for the fruit of the species of *Pinus*. 'In Latine *conus*, in Englishe a *cone*.'—Lyte.

**Coney Parsley.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Suss.*

**Confery** (A.-N.). *Bellis perennis*, L.—Prompt. Parv. Hal. Wr.

**Conies.** 'Fir cones.'—*Kent*.

**Conquerors.** The fruit of *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L.—*Ches.*, where children thread them on strings, and strike them against each other. The one remaining unbroken is the 'conqueror.'

**Consound, or Consoud.** L. *consolida*, 'quia tanta præstantia est, ut carnes, dum coquuntur, conglutinet addita, unde nomen.'—Pliny, xxvii. 6. A name given in the middle ages to several different plants. Prior, p. 51. Cockayne (iii. 319) has '**Consolde**, *consolida*, a mediæval term for (1) major, *Symphytum officinale*; (2) media, *Spiræa Ulmaria*; (3) minor, *Bellis perennis*.'—The middle *consolde* is rather *Ajuga reptans*, L. The principal of the *Consounds* were the **Comfrey Consound**, *Symphytum officinale*, L. (Ger.); the **Middle C.**, *Ajuga reptans*, L. (Lyte); and the **Less C.**, *Bellis perennis*, L. (Grete Herball). There were also the **King's Consound**, *Delphinium Consolida*, L. (Lyte), and the **Saracen's C.**, *Senecio saracenicus*, L. (Lyte). For a recent instance of the 'consolidating virtue' of *Symphytum officinale*, Cockayne, i. (preface, liii.), may be consulted; that of *Bellis* has been referred to under **Banwort**, which see.

**Conval-Lily.** *Convallaria majalis*, L.—Ger. A translation of its old name, *Lilium conuallium*. Prior, p. 52.

**Convolvulus.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. This Latin name is one of those which has been completely adopted into popular use.



- Convolvulus**, **Wild.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Cooch, or Cooch-grass.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Pulman; *S. Bucks.*; *Dors.*; *Glou.*; *Suss.* Parish.
- Coolstock.** Colewort.—Wr.
- Cool-tankard.** *Borrugo officinalis*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. The leaves are an ingredient in the drink so called.
- Coombs** (*i. e.* combs). The seed-vessels of *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Suff.*
- Cooslip.** *Primula veris*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Coostropple.** See **Cowslip** (1).
- Cop-rose, or Copper-rose.** *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*North*, Hal. Wr.; *Nhumb.*; *Suff.* Holl.; *Yks.* Holl.; &c. One Yorkshire correspondent writes it *Copperrass*. Prior, p. 52.
- Copse Laurel.** *Daphne Laureola*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Hants.* Phyt. iii. 798; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.
- Coral-root.** (1) A modern book (translated) name for *Corallorhiza innata*, Br.—Prior, p. 52.  
(2) *Dentaria bulbifera*, L.—Treas. Bot.
- Coralwort.** The usual book-name for *Dentaria bulbifera*, L., in allusion to the appearance of the rhizome. Prior, p. 52.
- Corance.** 'Currants.'—Hal. Wr.
- Cord-grass.** *Spartina stricta*, L.—'Called so by Turner, because he "saw that rishe in the islands of East Friesland, and the people there make ropes of that rishe, and thache their houses also wyth the same."'—Prior, p. 52.
- Coriander.** *Coriandrum sativum*, L.—Prior, p. 52.
- Cork.** *Lecanora tartarea*, Ach. (*Scotch Highlands*, Treas. Bot.), and *Rocella tinctoria*, DC. (Park. Theatr.).—'Norw. *korkje*, a corruption of an Arabic word into one more familiar.'—Prior, p. 52. Jamieson spells the name *Corkes*, and says: 'The ancient name for the *Lichen omphalodes*, now in S. called Cudbear. Gael. *corcar*, the *Lichen tartareus*, Lightfoot, p. 812. Shaw gives *corcuir* as signifying "purple, a red dye."'
- Corkin.** 'The *Lecanora tartarea* of the Highlands and Isles.'—Jamieson.
- Corme.** 'The service-tree.'—A. N. Hal.
- Cormeille, or Cormele.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—*Highlands.* 'Gael. *caermeal*, the heath-pea, a word adopted from the Gaelic.'—Prior, p. 52.
- Corn, Black.** See **Black Corn**.
- Corn, Devil's.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Sal.* (Shrewsbury).
- Corn, Goose.** (1) *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—R. Cat. Prior, p. 94.  
(2) *Bromus mollis*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Scotl.* Jamieson. ('Field brome grass.')

- Corn, Marsh.** *Potentilla anserina*, L.—*Belf. Flora Belfastiensis*.
- Cornation.** *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—*Lyte*.
- Corn-bells.** *Nidularia campanulata*, Sow.—‘Call’d in Wostershire *Cornbells*, where it grows plentifully.’—*Merrett, Pinax* (1666).
- Corn-berries.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*, L.—*With. ed. ii.*
- Corn-bind.** (1) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—‘Wild convolvulus,’ *Hal. Wr.*; *N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*; *North, Grose*; *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*; *Oxf.*; *Yks.*  
 (2) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Prior, p. 53.*  
 (3) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*North, Grose*; *E. Yks. Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.*
- Corn Bindweed.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*N. Yks.*
- Corn-binks.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Dev.*
- Corn-bottle.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Dev.*; *Nhamp. Wr. Prior, p. 53.*
- Corn Bugloss.** See *Bugloss* (2).
- Corn Buttercup.** See *Buttercup, Corn.*
- Corn-cale.** See *Cale, Corn.*
- Corn Campion.** See *Campion, Corn.*
- Corn Centaury.** See *Centaury, Corn.*
- Corn Cockle.** *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—*Hal. Wr. Dors., Ess., Glou., N. Yks.* See *Cockle* (1). *Prior, p. 53.*
- Corn Crowfoot.** See *Crowfoot, Corn.*
- Cornel.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—*Turn. Herb.*, where it is also called *Corne-tree* and *Cornel-tree*. *Prior, p. 53.*
- Cornel, Female, or Wild.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—*Lyte.*
- Cornel, Dwarf.** A common modern book-name for *Cornus suecica*, L.
- Cornel-sallet.** ‘Seu potius *Cornwall Sallet*, vulgatus *Corn-sallet*, sic dicta quia in Cornubia potissimum usurpatur’ (!)—*Skinner. Valerianella olitoria*, Moench. The name is a mere corruption of *Corn-salad*.
- Corne-tree.** See *Cornel*.
- Corn-flower.** (1) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Lyte*, and subsequent authors down to the present day. *Prior, p. 53.*  
 (2) *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—*Ches.*  
 (3) *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*Skinner.*
- Cornflower, Golden, or Yellow.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Ger.*
- Corn Honewort.** A mere book-name for *Petroselinum segetum*, Hoffm.—*With. ed. vii.* See *Honewort*. *Prior, p. 53.*
- Cornish Heath.** *Erica vagans*, L.—Commonly so called in modern books, from its abundant growth in Cornwall.

- Cornish Moneywort.** *Sibthorpia europæa*, L.—Prior, p. 53.
- Corn-leaves.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Worc.*, where the leaves are applied to corns and warts. *Phyt.* v. 137.
- Corn-lily.** (1) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Yks.* (Wakefield).  
(2) *C. arvensis*, L.—*Yks.* (Wakefield).
- Corn Marigold.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Ger. Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* Prior, p. 53.
- Corn Mint.** *Culamintha Acinos*, Clairv. ? in *Turn. Names.* The name is now usually given in books to *Mentha arvensis*, L.
- Corn Mustard.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Pratt.
- Corn Pink.** *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—*Nhamp.* *Nth. Gloss.* *Wr.* Prior, p. 53.
- Corn Poppy.** A common book-name for *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—Prior, p. 53.
- Corn Rose.** (1) *Papaver Rhæas*.—*Turn. Lib.*; Lyte (who includes *P. dubium*, L.); *Hal. Wr.* (From the Dutch *korne-rozen*, *Turn. Names.*) Prior, p. 53.  
(2) *Rosa arvensis*, L.—*With. ed. iv.*
- Corn Salad, or Sallet.** *Valerianella olitoria*, Moench. — ‘Quoniam sæpius provenit inter segetes, et similitudinem habet cum lactuca, quæ est præcipua inter acetariorum herbas.’—*Minsheu.* Prior, p. 53.
- Corn Speedwell.** *Veronica hederifolia*, L., and *V. arvensis*, L.—Hudson, *Fl. Anglica* (1798).
- Corn Thistle.** *Carduus arvensis*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Belf. Fl. Belf.*
- Corn Violet.** *Campanula hybrida*, L.—*With. ed. iv.* Prior, p. 53.
- Cornwall Sallet.** See **Cornel-sallet.**
- Coronation.** *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 53.
- Corr.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—Prior, p. 52. See **Cormeille.**
- Cost.** *Tanacetum Balsamita*, L.—Cockayne, ii. 377, iii. 320. See **Alecost** and **Coast.** The English Cost of the Saxons was *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—See Cockayne, iii. 320.
- Costmary.** *Tanacetum Balsamita*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 53.
- Cotton, Petty.** A general name for *Gnaphalium* and allied plants. Lyte erroneously assigns it to *Diotis maritima*, Cass. See **Chafeweed.**
- Cotton, Wild.** The species of *Eriophorum*.—*N. Scottl.* Jamieson.
- Cottoner, The.** *Viburnum Lantana*, L.—*Kent, Garden Flowers of the Year*, p. 189.
- Cotton-grass.** A general, though not very old, name for the species of *Eriophorum*.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Yks.* Prior, p. 54.
- Cotton-rush.** ‘A name sometimes given to *Eriophorum*.’—*Treas. Bot.* Bentham calls the genus **Cotton-sedge.**

**Cotton-thistle.** The usual book-name for *Onopordum Acanthium*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 233.

**Cotton-tree.** (1) *Viburnum Lantana*, L.—‘I enquired of a country man in Essex if he knew any name of this; he answered, it was called the *Cotton-tree*, by reason of the softnesse of the leaves.’—Ger. Emac. 1490. *Ess.* Ger. Emac.; *Kent*.

(2) ‘The female of *Populus nigra* is called the *Cotton-tree* at Bury St. Edmunds’ [*Suff.*], the seeds being ‘enveloped in a beautiful white cotton.’—Loudon, Arboretum. *Yks.*

**Cotton-weed.** Turn. Herb. Ger. employs the name in an extended sense for the species of *Gnaphalium* and allied plants. *Diotis maritima*, Cass.—R. Cat. Prior, p. 54.

**Couch, or Couch-grass.** A name given to several creeping grasses, but most usually to *Triticum repens*, L.—Ger. Hal. Wr. *Bucks.*; *Glou.*; *Kent*, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; *Midd.*; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Warw.* (‘large coarse grass’). Prior, p. 54. Holdich (Essay on Weeds) mentions ‘two other grasses which have strong creeping roots, and are indifferently called *Couch*’—viz. *Holcus mollis*, L., and *Poa pratensis*, L., the latter of which seems to be the plant figured and described by Lyte as *Couch-grass*. In Martyn’s *Flora Rustica* the name is also applied to *Avena elatior*, L. See **Quitch**.

**Couch, Black.** See **Black Couch**.

**Couch, Onion.** *Avena elatior*, L.—*West*. In allusion to the tuberous onion-shaped nodes of the root-stock.

**Couch-grass.** See **Couch**.

**Couch-grass, White.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Pratt.

**Couchwheat.** *Triticum repens*, L.—With. ed. iv.

**Coughwort.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Culpeper. Prior, p. 54.

**Coul.** ‘Cole or cabbage.’—Som. Hal.

**Countryman’s Treacle.** ‘An old name for *Ruta graveolens*.’—Treas. Bot.

**Country-pepper.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Ger. From its extremely pungent flavour.

**Courake.** ‘A plant, cauliculus.’—Wr.

**Courtship-and-Matrimony.** *Spiraea Ulmaria*, L.—*Cumb.* ‘From the scent of the flower before and after being bruised.’—E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Cous.** A kex.—*Lanc.* Wr.

**Couslop.** *Primula veris*, L.—Wr.

**Cout-fit** (i. e. Colt’s-foot). *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—*Irel.* (Belfast), Fl. Belf.

**Coventree.** *Viburnum Lantana*, L.—*Bucks.* (Wycombe); *Wilts.* Aubrey. ‘Coven-tree common about Chalke and Cranbourn Chase; the carters doe make their whippes of it.’—Aubrey.

**Coventry-bells.** (1) *Campanula medium*, L.—‘They use about Coventrie in England, where as great store of these plantes do grow, to eate their rootes in salads, as Pena writeth.’—Lyte. Pena, however, refers to certain differences between the cultivated and wild plant, which render it probable that he meant *C. Trachelium*, so far as the wild plant is concerned. Wright has ‘a kind of violet, a mariet,’ by which *C. medium* is intended, *Viola Mariana* being an old name of the species. Prior, p. 54.

(2) *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.—‘In Cambridgeshire, where they grow [at Hildersham], they are termed *Coventry-bels*.’—Ger. 309.

**Coventry-rapes.** *Campanula medium*, L.—A name proposed by Lyte, who says ‘we may also call them *Coventry Rapes*,’ the latter part of the name being suggested by the Latin *Rapum sylvestre*. Prior, p. 54. See *Coventry-bells*.

**Cover-keys, or Covey-keys.** The oxlip:—not the true *Primula elatior*, Jacq., but the plant known as *P. variabilis*, Goup.—*Kent*, Field, June 26, 1876, and *N. & Q.*, 4, iii. 563. See *Culverkeys* (4).

**Cover-shame.** *Juniperus Sabina*, L., in allusion to its criminal use in procuring abortion. *Harl. Misc.* iv. 440.

**Covey, or Sweet Covey.** ‘Pro Muscovy.’—*Skinner*: i. e. *Erodium moschatum*, L.

**Cowbane.** *Cicuta virosa*, L.—*With.* ed. ii. From its fatal effects upon cows. ‘Early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it and are killed by it.’—*With.* Prior, p. 54. See *Linnæus*, *Flora Lapponica*.

**Cow-basil.** *Saponaria Vaccaria*, L.—Ger. 395; but in his Index he says: ‘*Cow Bassill*, that is Red Valerian’ [*Centranthus ruber*, DC.]. There was, however, doubtless an error here, as the *Saponaria* alone is called *Cow-basil* in Ger. Emac. See *Basil*, *Cow*.

**Cowbell.** *Silene inflata*, L.—*Scotl.*

**Cow-berry.** (1) *Vaccinium Vitis-Idea*, L.—*With.* ed. vii.; *Hal. Wr.*; *N. Yks.*; Prior, p. 54.

(2) *Comarum palustre*, L.—‘In some parts of Scotland the fruits are called *cowberries*, on account, it is said, of their being used to rub the inside of milk-pails for the purpose of thickening milk.’—*Treas. Bot.* Pratt says the name is used in some parts of England.

**Cow-cakes.** ‘Wild parsnip. *Roxb., Loth.* The *Heracleum Sphondylium* of Linn. is called the cow parsnip, but this seems to be rather the *Pastinaca sylvestris*.’ *Jamieson.* *H. Sphondylium* is so called in *Edinb.*

**Cow-clogweed.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Glou.*

**Cow-cloos.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*N. Scotl.* *Jamieson.*

**Cow-clover.** (1) *Trifolium medium*, L.—*N. Yks.*

(2) *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*With.* ed. ii.

**Cow-cracker.** *Silene inflata*, L.—*Scotl.* *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, 1869; *Dumfriessh.* *N. & Q.* 4, viii. 143.

**Cow-cress.** (1) *Lepidium campestre*, L.—Prior, p. 54.

(2) *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, Koch.—Hants.

(3) *Veronica Beccabunga*, L.—Ess. (Brentwood). One of its French names is *Cresson de cheval*.

**Cow-fat.** 'The red valerian.'—Hal. Wr. *Centranthus ruber*, DC.

**Cowflop.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Dev. Hal. Wr.

**Cow-foot.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—Sal. (Tilstock).

**Cow-grass.** (1) *Trifolium medium*, L.—Ches.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; 'a species of clover,' Scott. Jamieson.

(2) *Trifolium pratense*, L.—Wight, Fl. Vect.; Berwicksh.; Johnston's Flora of Berwick. Often applied to a cultivated form of this plant known as *T. pratense perenne*.

(3) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Cow-heave.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—'Perhaps originally *cow-hoof*, from a supposed resemblance to the hoof of a cow.' Selkirks. Jamieson.

**Cow-keeks** (i. e. cow-kecks—a large kind of keck). *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Cow-keep.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—Fifesh. Gard. Chron., 1861. Another form of the last name, or it may be because cows are fond of it.

**Cowmack.** 'An herb supposed to have great virtue in making the cow desire the male.'—N. Scott. Jamieson. This is no doubt *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth., of which Mascal (Government of Cattle) says: 'Some husbands (to make the cow take the bul the sooner) do give her of the herb called *Cow-make*, which groweth like a white gill-flower among corn.'

**Cow-mumble.** (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—Cumb., Ess., Norf.

(2) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—Hal. Wr.; E. Anglia, Forby; Linc.; Norf. and Suff. Holl.

(3) Hedge *Umbelliferæ* generally.—Ess.

**Cowpaps.** *Silene inflata*, L.—E. Bord. 'Evidently derived from the shape and size of the turgid seed-capsules.'—Bot. E. Bord.

**Cow-paraley.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—Camb., N. Ess., Glou., Hants., Norf. Prior, p. 55.

**Cow-parsnip.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—A name invented by Turner (Names), explained as 'being good fodder for cows.' Coles, A. in E., 580. Loth.; Roxb. Jamieson. Prior, p. 55.

**Cowquake.** (Also called **Cow-quakers**.) (1) *Briza media*, L.—Derb.; Sal. (Ellesmere), Ger.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Prior, p. 55. 'Maio mense paniculam explicat, unde nonnulli adagium illud anglicum: *May, come she early, come she late, makes the cow quake*, de hoc gramine interpretantur, hoc est, *Majus citiusne an serius advenit non vaccam facit tremulam, sed gramen tremulum cow-quakes dictum producit*.'—R. Syn.

(2) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—East, Hal. Wr.

**Cow-rattle.** *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.—*S. Bucks.* This name, though now apparently very local, is of ancient date. In Cockayne (iii. 320) is the following from MS. Lansd. 553: 'Cauliensis agrestis = glande or cowrattle (cowrattle margin). This herbe hath leves liche to plantayne, but hii biith nought so much & he hath a stalk to the length of a cubyte, & he hath whit floures, & he groweth in whete.' There can be little doubt that the above-named plant is here intended, but perhaps *Silene inflata*, L., was comprehended under the name, as is still the case in *S. Bucks.*

**Cows and Calves.** The flowers of *Arum maculatum*, L.—Hal. Wr. Pulman; *Dors.*; *I. of Portland*; *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Notts.*; *Sal.* (Worthing); *Warw.*; *Worc.*; *Yks.* In *N. Yks.* also called **Cows and Kies.**

**Cowslap.** *Primula veris*, L.—Turn. Names.

**Cowalek.** *Primula veris*, L.—Prompt. Parv.

**Cow's-lick.** *Bryonia dioica*, L.—Norf.

**Cowslip.** (1) *Primula veris*, L.—Grete Herball, where it is spelt **Cowalypp**; Turn. Names. *S.-W. Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Yks.* (Cleveland); *West*, Turn. Herb., where it is spelt **Cowislip**. Mr. H. Weatherill favours us with the following note upon this name: 'The etymon of the A.S. *cuslippe* is supposed to be *cus* and *lippe*, i. e. cow's-lip. Yet Bosworth gives us *cus-lippe* for cowslip and *oxan-slippan* for oxlips—a division of the words which makes for each a different derivation and meaning. In our York dialect the name of the flower and plant is *cooslop*, a name which I believe to be derived from *keslop* (A.S. *ceselib*, *cyselib*), which is our provincial term for the prepared stomach of the calf, used as rennet for the coagulation of milk in cheese-making, &c. The name *cooslop*, I suppose, originated in a fancied resemblance between the wrinkled leaves and calyx of the plant and the corrugated surface of the calf's stomach. (In Arch. xxx. 409, *kousloppes*.) See Atkinson's Cleveland Gloss., sub *keslip* and *loppered*. In support of this etymology, I may mention that the name for the cowslip in Durham and Northumberland is *coostropple*, a name which seems to have been given them from an imagined resemblance of the plant to the plaits of a cow's throttle. In the Vale of Pickering cowslips are called *coostriplins* and *coostruplins*, names having a similar signification as *coostropple*. In Norfolk *stroop* signifies the gullet.' See **Cowslap**. See also Prior, p. 54.

(2) 'The oxlip,' under which name the plant often called *P. variabilis*, Goup., is included, as well as the true *P. elatior*, Jacq.—*Ess.* Ray; *Camb.*; *Herts.*; *Kent* (Ashford, Journ. of Horticulture, May 1, 1873; Dover, Phyt. v. 36, N. s.); *Middx.* Ray; *Norf.*; *Suff.* Ray.

(3) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Rutl.*

(4) *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Dev.*

(5) *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—'Cowslip is the popular name for *Anemone nemorosa* in the north' of Scotland.—Border Magazine, 1863, p. 286.

(6) *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Hants.* (Strathfieldsaye), Phyt. iii. 965.

**Cowslip, Bedlam.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—See **Bedlam Cowslip**.

- Cowslip, Blue.** *Pulmonaria angustifolia*, L.—*Hants. Phyt.* iii. 575 ; *Wight, Fl. Vect.*
- Cowslip, Bugloss.** See Bugloss Cowslip.
- Cowslip, French.** *Primula Auricula*, L.—‘They are called by divers women *French cowslips*.’—*Park. Parad.* 240. *Prior*, p. 55.
- Cowslip, Great.** *Primula elatior*, Jacq.—*Warner, Fl. Woodfordienses*, 1771.
- Cowslip, Jerusalem.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Bucks., Ches., Glou., Oxf.*
- Cowslip, Mountain.** *Primula Auricula*, L.—*Ger. Prior*, p. 55.
- Cowslip, Our Lady’s.** *Gagea lutea*, Ker.—*Lyte’s MS.*
- Cowslip of Jerusalem.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Lyte.*
- Cowslip Primrose.** *Primula veris*, L.—*With. ed. iv.*
- Cowslips of Bedlem.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Langham’s Garden of Health.*
- Cowslop.** *Primula veris*, L.—*Ches. ; E. Anglia*, *Forby ; Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*, where it is also pronounced *Cowslap*. This is an old form of the word. In *Prompt. Parv.* we have *cowslope*, *cowslek*, and *cowslop*. See *Cowslip*.
- Cow’s Lungwort.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*With. ed. iv.* See *Bullock’s Lungwort*. *Prior*, p. 55.
- Cowsmouth.** *Primula veris*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.*
- Cow-stripling.** *Primula veris*, L.—*North ; Cumb.* (*Winderwath*) ; in *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 (Cumb.)*, *Cow Struplin ; Yks.*
- Cow-stropple.** *Primula veris*, L.—‘*North, Brockett. A cow-stropple in the month of Jan., 1632, was considered sufficiently curious to be presented as a new year’s gift. See Chron. Mirab. p. 21.*’ *Hal. Wr.* See *Cowslip*.
- Cow Vetch.** *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*Glou.*
- Cow’s Weather-wind, or Withy-wind.** *Stachys sylvatica*, L.—*S. Bucks.*
- Cow’s-wort.** *Pedicularis palustris*, L.—*Deering, Cat. of Nottingham Plants.*
- Cow-thistle.** ‘The seeds of the great *Cow-thistle*, dried and made in powder’ are recommended as a cattle medicine in *Mascal’s Government of Cattel* (1662). We do not know what plant is intended ; it is perhaps a misprint for *Sow Thistle*.
- Cowthwort.** *Leonurus Cardiaca*, L.—*Hal.*
- Cow-weed.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Prior*, p. 55. ‘In some places they call this *Cow-weed*, and in the spring-time give it to their kine, which greedily eat it.’—*R. Cat. p. 71.* ‘Cows are so fond of it, that when a pasture is over-run with it, as is often the case about *Dudley*, they always turn them in to eat it up.’—*With. ed. ii.* In *With. ed. iv.* it is called also *Cow-weed Chervil*.



**Cow-wheat.** (1) *Melampyrum*.—A translation of the old Latin name *Triticum vaccinium*. See Bauhin, Hist. iii. pt. 2, p. 439. Lyte, Prior, p. 55.

(2) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

(3) Hal. and Wr. assign the name to 'the horse-flower.' We do not know what plant is intended.

[**Cow-wort.** *Geum urbanum*, L.—Pratt says 'the old herbalists call it *Cow-wort*;' but we have not been able to meet with the name.]

**Crab, or Crab-apple.** *Pyrus Malus*, L.—*Ches.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Warw.*; *E. Yks.* Prior, p. 55, q. v. In *N. Linc.* gathering crabs is termed *crabbing*, and an acid liquor, similar to vinegar, made from crabs, is called *crab-vargis*. The name is A.S.: "'Mala maciana wode crabbia." Gl. Harl. 3388.' Cockayne, iii. 320.

(2) 'A potato-apple. *Lanc.*'—Hal. Wr.

**Crab, Minshull.** *Mespilus germanica*, L.—'In all the hedges about Minshull [*Ches.*] (*Eng. Fl.*): there, I am told, known by the name of *Minshull Crab*.'—New Bot. Guide, i. 255. There seems, however, to be some error about this, as the Minshull Crab is a well-known and much-valued variety of cultivated apple found in old orchards in Cheshire; while the Hon. J. L. Warren informs us that 'nothing is known of *Mespilus* there since anything like the memory of man.'

**Crabby Ore.** *Fucus serratus*, L.—*Scilly Isles*, Journal Royal Agr. Soc. 1870, part ii. p. 384.

**Crab Cherry.** *Prunus Avium*, L.—*N. Bucks.*

**Crab-grass.** (1) *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 56.

(2) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Norf.*

**Crab's Claw.** (1) *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—Ger. Index. 'Among [the leaves] come fourth divers cases or husks, very like to crab's clawes; out of which when they open growe white flowers.'—Ger. 677.

(2) *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.—*Dors.*

**Crab-stock.** *Pyrus Malus*, L.—Wr.

**Crab-tree.** The common name for *Pyrus Malus*, L., and sometimes used figuratively. Bp. Hall, in his Satires, speaks of

'The crab-tree porter of the Guild Hall gates.'

The inhabitants of Mobberley in Cheshire are known in the county as 'Mobberley Crabs;' and fifty or sixty years ago it was the custom in Mobberley to pelt the parson with crab apples on 'Wakes' Sunday—the Sunday next after S. Luke's day.

**Crab-weed.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Ess.*

**Craches.** 'The herb chickweed.'—Hal. Wr. *Stellaria media*, L.

**Crack-berries.** See **Crake-berries**.

**Crackerheads.** 'The roots of big tangles, or *Alga marina*, eaten by young children.'—Angus, Jamieson.

**Crackers.** *Silene inflata*, L.—*Suss.*

**Crack Willow.** *Salix fragilis*, L.—R. Cat.

**Craid.** 'Perhaps yellow clover. But see **Croyd**.'—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Crain.** *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. *R. Flammula*, L., in the same work is called **Yellow Crane**.

**Craisey.** See **Crazy**.

**Crake-berries.** The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—*North*, Hal. Wr.; *Yks.* Ger. Emac. Skinner has **Crack-berries**. Prior, p. 56. See **Crow-berry**.

**Crake-feet.** (1) 'The orchis.'—*North*, Hal. Wr.; *E. Yks.*, Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2. No doubt *Orchis mascula*, L.

(2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*North*, Grose Suppl. (**Crake's-feet**); *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Crake-needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—Hal. Wr. *North*, Ray; *Yks.* Prior, p. 58.

**Crake-silk.** *W. Cumb.* The same as **Crow-silk**, which see.

**Cramberries.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—*Ches.* Phyt. i. 702.

**Crambling-rocket.** Prior (p. 56) assigns this name to *Sisymbrium officinale*, L., and interprets it as 'a spurious *crambe* or mustard (as vetchling is a spurious vetch), with the leaves of *rocket*.' Ger. and Park. Theatr., however, apply the name to *Reseda lutea*, L., and as one of its old Latin names was *Eruca peregrina*, there seems little doubt that *crambling* is to be understood as *scrambling*, or wandering, *rocket*.

**Cranberry.** (1) *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—General. *Ches.*; *Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; Prior, p. 56.

(2) *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.—*Aberd.*, *Banffsh.*, *Kincardinesh.*, Dickie's Bot. Guide; *Moray* (Elgin), Fl. M.

(3) *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, Spreng.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Crane, Yellow.** See **Crain**.

**Craneberry.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—*Sutherlandsh.*

**Crane's-bill.** A general name for the species of *Geranium*.—Turn. Herb. Prior, p. 56.

**Crane's-bill, Crowfoot.** See **Crowfoot C.**

**Cranna-berries.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—*Sal.* (Stiperstones).

**Crap.** (1) *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—With. ed. iv.; Hal. Wr.; Prior, p. 56.

(2) *Lolium perenne*, L.—With. ed. iv. *Suff.*; *Suss.* Parish, where it is also called **Crap-grass**. Hal. and Wr. assign the name to 'darnel,' but doubtless this plant is meant. Prior, p. 56.

**Craps.** 'The seed-pods of runches or wild mustard' [*Sinapis arvensis*, L.].—*Roxb.* Jamieson. Also 'runches in general.'

**Crashes, Water** (i. e. water-cresses). *Nasturtium officinale*, L.—*Yks.*

**Craw.** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L.—Ger. Index. Lyte calls it **Yellow Craw**.

**Crawberry.** (1) *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

(2) *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—This 'must be the *crawberry* of Tannahill:—

"He pu'd me the *crawberry*, ripe frae the boggy fen."

Works, p. 31.—Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Crawcrooks.** *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* Jamieson gives *Craw-croops* as a north of Scotland name for the plant.

**Craw-crowfoot.** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L.—*Ger. Index.*

**Craw-dulse.** *Rhodymenia ciliata*, Gray.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Craw-feet.** (1) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Hal. Wr.*

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L., and *O. Morio*, L.—*Yks.*

**Craw-flower.** A name used by the Scotch poet Tannahill, who probably intended *Scilla nutans*, Sm. See Bot. *E. Bord.*, p. 55.

**Craw-foot.** *Ranunculus acris*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Crawn-berries.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—*Cumb.* (Winderwath).

**Crawnebs.** *Anthyllis vulneraria*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Craw-peas.** *Lathyrus pratensis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Crawps.** *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—*Berw.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Craw-tees.** (1) *Ranunculus acris*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson; *Edinb.*

(2) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Edinb.* "

**Craw-tees.** (1) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—'In the north partes *Craw-tees.*'—*Turn. Names.* *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Edinb.*

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*N. Cumb.*

**Crayfery.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Grete Herball.*

**Crayfish.** Gerard invented this curious name for *Doronicum Pardalianches*, L., on account of the shape of the roots, which he says 'are thicke and manie, very crookedly crossing and tangling one within another, resembling a scorpion. . . . Sith I woulde be glad that our English women might know how to call it, they may terme *Doronicum* by this name, *Crayfish.*' The name was not generally adopted, though it is given in the index to Park. Theatr.

**Crazy.** (1) Hal. and Wr. give 'Crazy, crow's-foot, South;' and 'Craizy, the buttercup, Wilts.' The name seems to be commonly applied in *Glou.* (Grose), *Som.*, *Wilts.*, and *Warw.* to the three species of *Ranunculus* commonly known as buttercups, *R. Ficaria* being also included in Wilts. In N. & Q. 5, v. 364, it is stated that 'the common buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) bears among rustics in the midland counties the vulgar name of *crazy.* . . . This meadow plant is considered an "insane herb" by country people, for I heard lately from a trustworthy source that the smell of the flowers was considered to produce madness.' *R. repens* is in *Glou.* called *Creeping Crazy*

'Creeping crowfoot, provincially *creeping crazy*, is here esteemed as a valuable species of herbage.'—Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4. Prior, p. 56.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Glou.*

**Creashak.** *Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi*, Spr.—'In Ross-shire *creashak*, a corruption of the Gaelic name *croiseagan*.'—Brown MS.

**Creeper.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Notts.*

**Creeping-bur.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Caithness*, Jamieson.

**Creeping Crazy.** See **Crazy**.

**Creeping Ivy.** *Hedera Helix*, L. (the procumbent form).—*Ger.*

**Creeping Jack.** *Sedum acre*, L.—*Ches.*

**Creeping Jenny.** (1) *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L.—*Herts.*, *Middx.*

(2) *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, L.—*Suss.* (Hastings).

(3) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Bth.—*N. Linc.* (Flixborough).

**Creeping Sailor.** (1) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.—*Sal.* (general).

(2) *Sedum acre*, L.—*Sal.* (Shrewsbury).

**Creeping Thyme.** *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—*Ger.*

**Crees, Yellow, or Creeses, Butter.** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L., *R. acris*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Cress.** Turn. Names. A general name for many cruciferous plants. Prior (p. 57) says 'used absolutely it means the genus *Lepidium*.' Hal. gives it as 'a rush,' and quotes from Linc. MS. 'I cownte hym noghte at a *cresse*.' But although a rush figures in a similar saying (see Bulleyn, fol. 20) as a thing of little worth, we do not think it is necessarily intended here by the word *cress*.

**Cress, American.** *Barbarea præcox*, Br.—Treas. Bot. It is commonly cultivated under this name. Also called **Belleisle Cress** (see Belleisle C.), and in *I. of Wight* **Bank Cress**.

**Cress, Bank.** See **Bank Cress**.

**Cress, Bitter.** A general name for plants of the genus *Cardamine*; Prior (p. 57) assigns it especially to *C. amara*, L. See **Bitter Cress**.

**Cress, Brown.** See **Brown Cress**.

**Cress, Carl's, or Churl's.** See **Churl's Cress**.

**Cress, Cow.** See **Cow-cress**.

**Cress, Dock.** *Lapsana communis*, L.—*Ger.* His figure, which is not that plant, is corrected in *Ger. Emac.* Pratt calls it **Succory Dock Cress**.

**Cress, French.** *Barbarea vulgaris*, Br.—*With.* ed. ii.

**Cress, Garden.** *Lepidium sativum*, L.—Prior, p. 57.

**Cress, Lamb's.** *Cardamine hirsuta*, L.—*Dev.*

**Cress, Land.** (1) *Barbarea præcox*, Br.—*Middx.*; *South*, Hal.; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.; *Warw.*; *Yks.* Prior (p. 57) assigns the name to *B. vulgaris*, Br.

(2) *Cardamine hirsuta*, L.—*W. Ches.*, *Hants.*, *Warw.*

**Cress, Meadow.** A book-name for *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Treas. Bot.*

**Cress, Penny.** A common, though apparently not an old, book-name for *Thlaspi arvense*, L.—Prior, p. 57.

**Cress, Peter's.** 'An old name for *Crithmum maritimum*.'—*Treas. Bot.* We have not found it so used.

**Cress, Sciatica.** A name invented by Turner (*Herb.*) for a cruciferous plant (which Prior (p. 206) identifies with *Iberis amara*, L., but which seems to us a species of *Lepidium*), 'because the herbe is good for the sciatica.'

**Cress, Swine's.** (1) *Coronopus Ruellii*, DC.—'In some places of England they call it *Swynescressis*.' Lyte. Prior, p. 57. *Warw.*

(2) *Lapsana communis*, L.—Pratt.

(3) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Rural Cyclopædia*.

**Cress, Town.** *Lepidium sativum*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 57.

**Cress, Wall.** A general book-name for the species of *Arabis*, L.—Prior, p. 57.

**Cress, Wart.** A common book-name for *Coronopus Ruellii*, DC., in reference to the 'wart-shaped fruit.'—Prior, p. 245.

**Cress, Water.** (1) *Nasturtium officinale*, L.—General. Lyte. Prior, p. 57.

(2) *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, Koch.—'Of some, falsely.'—Turner. The plant is still occasionally confused with the true water-cress by inexperienced persons.

(3) *Cardamine amara*, L., being mistaken for the true watercress, which it much resembles. *Cumb.* See **Water-cress**.

**Cress, Wild.** *Thlaspi arvense*, L.—Ger.

**Cress, Winter.** *Barbarea vulgaris*, Br.—Ger.; *South*, Hal.; Prior, p. 57.

**Crestmarine.** *Crithmum maritimum*, L.—Lyte.

**Crewel, or Cruel.** *Primula veris*, L.—*Som.*; *Dev.* Hal. Wr. Pulman.

**Crex.** *Prunus insititia*, L.—*Camb. N. & Q.* 1, iii. 451.

**Creyt.** 'A species of the Polypody fern.'—*Dumbartonsh.* Jamieson. *Polypodium vulgare*, L.?

**Cricksey.** Fruit of *Prunus insititia*, L.—*Camb., N. Ess., Norf.*

**Crimson Clover.** See **Clover**.

**Cristaldre.** See **Christ's Ladder**.

**Croan-berries.** See **Crone-berries**.

**Crockelty-bur.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Crocodile.** Stems of *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Kent* (Folkestone).

**Comb, Lady's** (Ger.), **Shepherd's** (*N. Yks.*), or **Venus'** (Ger.). *Scandix Pecten*, L.—Prior, p. 129. It has long 'seeds . . . orderly set by one another like the great teeth of a combe, whereof it tooke the name *Pecten Veneris*, or Venus' Combe.'—Ger.

**Crocus, Autumn.** From the time of its flowering. *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*Warw.*

**Crocus, Fog.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*N. Yks.* Because it flowers in the autumn amongst the 'fog' or after-grass.

**Crocus, Meadow.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*Yks.*

**Crocus, Michaelmas.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*Wilts.* (Devizes).

**Crocus, Purple.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*Yks.*

**Crone, or Crone-berry.** (1) *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. *Cumb.*; *Westm.* (Croan-berries), Wilson, Syn., 1744.

(2) *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Crones.** Fruit of *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

**Cronesanke.** 'The persicaria.'—Hal. Wr. '*Cronesanke*, crane's shank, *Polygonum Persicaria*. Gl. Harl. 978.'—Cockayne, iii. 320.

**Crony.** A potato.—*Dumfriesch.* Jamieson.

**Crop.** (1) *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—R. Cat. Prior, p. 56.

(2) *Lolium perenne*, L.—Baxter. Culpeper says of *L. temulentum*, L., 'in Sussex they call it Crop, it being a pestilent enemy among corn;' but this is probably an error. See **Crap**.

**Crop-weed.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Ger. Appx., Hal.

**Cross of Jerusalem.** *Lychnis chalcidonica*, L.—Prior (p. 57) says, 'From the resemblance of its scarlet flower, both in shape and colour, to a Maltese or Jerusalem cross;' but Théis observes, 'une fleur à cinq pétales ne peut former une croix; mais chacun d'eux est bifide, comene sont les branches de la croix-de-Malte.'—Glossaire de Botanique, p. 282.

**Cross-flower.** *Polygala vulgaris*, L.—Prior, p. 57. 'It doth specially flourish in the Crosse or Gang weeke, or Rogation weeke; of which flowers, the maidens which use in the countries to walke the procession, do make themselves garlands, and nosegaies.'—Ger., who invented the name.

**Crosswort.** *Galium Cruciata*, L.—Lyte, who calls it **Golden C.** Ger. *N. Yks.* Hal. and Wr. have 'Croswort, *Herba Crimatica*, bot.;' no doubt a misprint for *Herba Cruciata*, the old name of the plant. Prior, p. 57.

**Crotal, Crottle.** *Parmelia omphalodes*, Ach. (Gael. *crotal* and *crotan*).—*Scotl.* Jamieson

**Crottles, Black.** *Parmelia saxatilis*, Ach.—*Scotl.* (Highlands).

**Crottles, Light.** *Lecanora pallescens*, Ach.—*Scotl.*

**Crottles, Stone.** *Parmelia saxatilis*, Ach.—*N. of Ireland*.

**Croupans.** Fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—*Moray* (Elgin), Fl. M. Jamieson has 'Croup, a berry.'

**Crow-bells.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Wilts.* 'In a ground of mine called Swices grows abundantly a plant called by the people here-about *crowbells*, which I never saw anywhere but there. Mr. Rob. Good, M.A., tells me that these *crowbells* have blew flowers, and are common to many shady places in this country.'—Aubrey's *Wilts.*, Royal Soc. MS. p. 126. Hal. Wr. Prior (p. 58) assigns the name to *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L., which, however, cannot be intended in the passage quoted.

**Crowbells, Yellow.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Lyte*.

**Crow-berry.** (1) Generally *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. *Yks.*, Cleveland Gloss., &c. According to Prior (p. 57), 'from the black colour of its fruit;' but it is stated in the Scottish Naturalist for Jan. 1875, from actual observation, that crows feed on the berries. Johnston also says 'crows eat the berries greedily.'—Bot. E. Bord.

(2) *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—*Moray*, Jamieson.

(3) *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.—*Yks.* Baines' Flora.

**Crow-bill.** See **Crowe-pil**.

**Crow-cranes.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Oxf.*

**Crowcup.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Bucks.* (Dinton), Phyt. v. 119, n. s. 'The field in which the plant grows is known throughout the neighbourhood, and even so far as Aylesbury, by the name of the *Crowcup* field.'—Id.

**Crowe-pil.** '*Erodium moschatum*, L., "acus moschata minor." Gl. Sloane, 5. Pil for bill.'—Cockayne, iii. 320. Hal. and Wr. give '*Crowwepil*, the herb crane's-bill.'

**Crowfeet.** (1) *Ranunculus repens*, L.—*Cumb.*

(2) *Luzula campestris*, L.—*N. Yks.*

(3) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Cumb.* (Wigton), *Yks.* (**Crow's-feet**).

**Crow-flower.** (1) 'Crowfoot.'—*North*, Hal.; *Midlands*, Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5. Under this head the three common species of *Ranunculus*, *R. acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., and *R. repens*, L., are doubtless intended. Prior, p. 58.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Som.* (Bristol), Trans. Medico-Botanical Soc. of London, 1832-33, p. 89.

(3) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*Ger.*

(4) *Geranium sylvaticum*, L.—*Stirl.*

**Crowfoot.** (1) The three commonest species of *Ranunculus*, *R. acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens*, L., are included under this name.—Turn. Lib. *Ches.*, *Glou.*, *Som.*, *N. Yks.* (rarely).

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L. (probably also *O. Morio*, L.).—*Linc.* and *Yks.* (Ger. Appx.); still commonly so called in the latter county. *Durh.* 'In the Byshoprike of Durisme, in a place called Warrell shyre, the people doe call it *Crowfoote*.'—Bulleyn.

(3) *Orchis maculata*, L.—*Yks.* (Northallerton).

(4) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—Hal. *Cumb.*, *Lanc.*, *Rudnor* (borders of *Heref.*).

(5) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Glou.*

**Crowfoot, Corn.** The common book-name for *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.

**Crowfoot, Rape.** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L.—‘The roote is white and round as a litle turnep.’—Lyte; this and the German name, *Sint Anthuenis Raepken* (which he also gives), explain the above name.

**Crowfoot, Spear.** *Ranunculus Lingua*, L., and *R. Flammula*, L.—*Ger.*

**Crowfoot, Urchin.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—Lyte. From its prickly carpels: a translation of *Ranunculus echinatus*. ‘When they be fallen away, in place of every flower commeth foure or five round graines or berries, rough like yrching.’—Id.

**Crowfoot, Wood.** The ordinary book-name for *Ranunculus auricomus*, L.—In *R. Cat.* it is assigned to *Anemone nemorosa*, L.

**Crowfoot Cranesbill.** *Geranium pratense*, L.—From the form of the leaves. *Prior*, p. 58.

**Crow-garlic.** The usual name for *Allium vineale*, L.—*Turn. Names. Prior*, p. 58.

**Crow-leek.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. Prior*, p. 58.

**Crow-ling.** *Erica cinerea*, L.—*Yks. Cleveland Gloss.*

**Crownation.** *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—*Suss.*

**Crow-needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*S. Bucks.*; *Ess.*; *Wight, Fl. Vect.*; *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*; *Wr. Prior*, p. 58.

**Crow-onions.** *Allium vineale*, L.—*Warw.*

**Crow-parasnip.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Hal. Wr.*

**Crow-peas.** *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—*Moray.*

**Crowpecks.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Hants.*

**Crow-pightle.** ‘Buttercup’ (probably the three common species of *Ranunculus* so called).—*Nhamp. Wr.*, *Nth. Gloss.*

**Crow's-claws.** (1) *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Ess.* Referring to the carpels.

(2) *Ranunculus repens*, L.—*Hants.*, *Holl.*; *Suss.*

**Crow's-foot.** (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Suff.*

(2) *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L., and allied species.—*Suss. Parish.*

**Crow's-foot, Yellow.** *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, L.—*Bucks. (Eton).*

**Crowsilk.** ‘A name sometimes given to the *Confervæ* and other delicate green-spored *Algæ*.’—*Treas. Bot. R. Cat. Camb., N. Ess., Norf.* In *W. Cumb. Crane-silk.* *Conferva rivularis* is sometimes especially intended by this name: ‘this species has been called *Crow-silk*, for what reason we know not.’—*Eng. Bot. t. 1654.*

**Crow's-nest.** ‘Wild parsley.’—*Hal. Wr.*; but it is likely that *Daucus Carota*, L., is intended, which is so called in *Beds. (Batchelor's Beds. Gloss.)*. See *Bird's-nest* (1).



- Crowsope.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—Grete Herball, Hal. Wr.; but according to Lyte and Ger. Index, *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.
- Crowtoe.** 'The *Ranunculus*.'—Hal. Wr. Probably the three common species: see **Crowfoot**.
- Crow-tees.** (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Pratt. Prior, p. 58. *Som.* (Bristol), Trans. Medico-Botanical Soc. of London, 1832-33, p. 89. Nemnich assigns the name to 'the milk vetch,' but probably the above is intended.
- (2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—Lyte. See **Craw-tees**.
- Croyd.** 'Yellow clover, *Ayrs*. I find no word resembling this, save the terms which denote an herb in general—Teut. *kruyd*, Germ. *krout*, Su. G. *krydda*, &c.'—Jamieson. Probably *Medicago lupulina*, L.
- Crudwort.** This is given in Lyte's MS. as a name for *Galium verum*, L.: it should probably read **Curdwort**, and alludes to the well-known property of the plant. See **Cheese-rennet**.
- Cruel.** See **Crewel**.
- Crummock.** *Sium Sisarum*, L.—'Skirret, a plant. Gael. *crumag*.'—Scott. Jamieson.
- Crystals.** Fruit of *Prunus insititia*, L.—Corn. Dev.
- Cuckenwort.** *Stellaria media*, L.—Scotl. Brown MS.
- Cuckle.** The fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Dors. Dors. Gloss.
- Cuckold.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Hal. Wr. Dors. Dors. Gloss.; Glou. (Cotswolds); Som. Jennings; Yks. In *E. Cornw.* **Cuckold-dock**.
- Cuckold's Buttons.** Fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Hal. Wr.
- Cuckold's Cap.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Camb., N. Ess., Norf.
- Cuckoldy-burrs.** The fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L.; **Cuckoldy-burrses**, the plants themselves.—Cumb.
- Cuckoo (or Cuckoos).** (1) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—Dev. Hal. Wr.
- (2) *Orchis mascula*, L.—N. Bucks., Camb., Ess., Herts., Norf., Suff.
- (3) *Orchis morio*, L.—Ess.
- (4) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Glou.
- In *Ess.* Cuckoo seems to be used as a general term for early spring wild flowers.
- Cuckoo-babies.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—Wight, Fl. Vect.
- Cuckoo's beads.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—Sal. (Ellesmere).
- Cuckoo-bread.** (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Hal. Wr. Grete Herball (**Cuckowes Brede**), Prior, p. 58.
- (2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Dev.
- Cuckoo (or Cuckoo's) bread-and-cheese.** (1) Young shoots of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L. The tree is called the **Cuckoo's-bread-and-cheese-tree**.—Suss. Parish.
- (2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Cumb., Lanc., Sal.

**Cuckoo-buds.** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss., Wr.; *Suss.* N. & Q. 1, x. 226. Nemnich renders it 'The lady's smock.' Prior, p. 58.

**Cuckoo Cock.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Ess.* Cockayne, iii. 319.

**Cuckoo-flower.** The various cuckoo-flowers, both British and foreign, are treated of in the *Popular History of the Cuckoo*, by James Hardy, printed in the *Alnwick Mercury* for April 1, 1862.

(1) *Orchis mascula*, L., and *O. Morio*, L.—*Hal.* Wr.; *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Dev.*; *Ess.*; *Herts.*; *Suff.*

(2) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*With.* *Hal.* Wr.; *Dev.* (Teignmouth); *Suff.* Moor. Prior, p. 58.

(3) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Lyte*, *Hal.* Wr.; *Ches.*; *Dev.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Glou.*; *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Hants.*; *Suff.*; *Wills.* (Devizes); *Yks.*; *Irel.* (Belfast); Prior, p. 58.

(4) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Kent*, Wr.; *Wight*.

(5) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss., Wr.

(6) *Arum maculatum*, L.

'Where peep the gaping speckled cuckoo-flowers,  
Prizes to rambling school-boys' vacant hours,'

Clare's Poems, p. 8.

(7) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*S. Bucks.*, where it is sometimes confined to the blossoms, the leaves being Cuckoo's-meat; *Notts.*; *N.E. Yks.*

(8) *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*S. Bucks.*; *Ches.*; *Yks.* (Tadcaster).

(9) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Corn.*, *Dev.*

(10) *Saxifraga granulata*, L.—*E. Yks.*

Nares thinks that Cuckoo-flowers in the passage in *King Lear*, i. 4, certainly means cowslips; but this is not likely.

**Cuckoo-flower, White Wild.** *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.—*With.*

**Cuckoo-gilliflower.** *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*Lyte*. Prior, p. 58.

**Cuckoo-grass.** *Luzula campestris*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; Prior, p. 59.

**Cuckoo-hood.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Scotl.* Brown MS.

**Cuckoo (or Cuckoo's)-meat.** (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Grete* Herball; *S. Bucks.* (especially the leaves); *Mid-Ches.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Glou.*; *Lanc.*; *Warw.*; *Yks.*

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

(3) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Cuckoo Orchis.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Ger.*

**Cuckoo-pint.** (1) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Lyte*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Suss.* The explanation of this name given by Prior (p. 59) and Cockayne (iii. 319) is no doubt the correct one, and is supported by a passage in Coles, A. of S., p. 91, which need not be quoted here, as well as by another name given by Bulleyn, *Book of Simples*, fol. 24. It is a contraction of Cuckoo-pintle.

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*N. Bucks.*

**Cuckoo-pintle.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—Wr.; Turn. Names, where the name is spelt Cuckopintell; and Turn. Lib., where it is rendered Cockowpintell. See Cuckoo-pint. Prior, p. 59.

**Cuckoo-point.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—Yks.

**Cuckoos.** See Cuckoo.

**Cuckoo's-caps.** Some garden species of *Aconitum*.—Ches.; Sal. (Ellesmere).

**Cuckoo-cheese.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Dev. In Cumb. Cuckoo-cheese-and-bread.

**Cuckoo's Eye.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—S. Bucks.

**Cuckoo's Clover.** See Clover.

**Cuckoo's Shoe.** *Viola 'canina,'* L.—Sal. (Worthin).

**Cuckoo's Shoes and Stockings.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L., 'the whiter [flowers] being the stockings and the pinkish or darker-coloured the shoes.'—S. Wales, Field, May 1, 1875.

**Cuckoo's Sour.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Sal. (Pulverbach).

**Cuckoo-sorrel.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Ger. Index; Suss.; Worc.; Irel. (Belfast), Fl Belfast. Prior, p. 59.

**Cuckoo-spice.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Cuckoo-spit.** (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—'In the north of England the plant is known only by the name of *cuckoo-spit*, the rather inelegant cognomen being gained, no doubt, from the fact of almost every flower-stem having deposited upon it a frothy patch much resembling the human saliva, in which is enveloped a pale green insect. Few north-country children will gather these flowers; they have a superstition that it is unlucky to do so, and will tell you with the gravest countenance that the cuckoo has spit upon it while flying over.'—Journal of Horticulture, May 4, 1876 (p. 355).

(2) *Arum maculatum*, L.—Mascal's Government of Cattle. No doubt an error for Cuckoo-pint, but not a misprint, as it occurs on pp. 36, 219, 232, &c.

**Cuckoo's Stockings.** (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Sal. (Stokesay).

(2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—Derb., Notts., Staff.

**Cuckoo's Victuals.** (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—S. Bucks.

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—S. Bucks.

(3) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—S. Bucks.

**Cucurd.** 'A kind of plant, mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. f. 313.'—Hal. Perhaps *Bryonia dioica*, L.

**Cudbear.** *Lecanora tartarea*, Ach.—Jamieson. 'The name was derived from Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, who first introduced the manufacture [of the dye from this plant] in Glasgow.'—Treas. Bot. Prior, p. 59.

**Cuddy's Lugs.** Leaves of *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Roxburghsh.

**Cudweed.** *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, L.—'Called in Yorke shyre *Cudweede* and in Northumberlande *Chafweed*, because it is thought to

be good for chafinge of anye mans flesh with goynge or rydyne.'—Turn. Herb. Ger. figures this plant as *English Cudweede*, but applies the name generally to species of *Gnaphalium* and allied plants, in which sense it is used in modern books. Lyte erroneously transfers Turner's names to *Diotis maritima*, Cass. Prior (p. 59) assigns the name to *Filago germanica*, L., and *Gnaphalium uliginosum*, L.

(2) 'A plant. *Rozb.* Apparently the same as Cudbear, q. v.'—Jamieson.

**Cudweed American.** *Antemaria margaritacea*, L.—Hal.

**Cudweed, Sea.** A common modern book-name for *Diotis maritima*, Cass.—Prior, p. 59.

**Cudwort.** *Filago germanica*, L.—Turn. Names. Mascall (in the Government of Cattle, 1662, p. 40) speaks of this as a plant 'which they bruise small and put a quantity of fat thereunto, and so convey it into the beast's mouth to swallow that hath lost his *guide*, and so he will amend.' See **Quidwort** for another passage illustrating this meaning. Ray gives a similar explanation: 'Herba impia jumentis ruminantibus utile existimatur ad rumen amissum revocandum, unde et nomen *Cudweed* apud nostrates indeptum est.'—R. Cat.

**Cukstole.** 'The toadstool.'—Hal. Wr.

**Culorage.** See **Culrage**.

**Cullack.** An onion.—*Dev. Wr.*

**Cullavine** (*i. e.* Columbine). *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—North, Hal.; in *W. Cumb.* Cullenby.

**Cullions.** A general name for the species of *Orchis*, corresponding in meaning with the scientific title.—Prior, p. 59.

**Cull-me (or Cuddle-me) to-you.** Ger. *Viola tricolor*, L.—Prior, p. 59.

**Culrage, or Culorage** (Turn. Lib., Hal. Wr.). *Polygonum Hydro-piper*, L.—Grete Herball. From the French *curage*, *culrage*, Cotgrave; and having the same meaning as the English *Arsesmart*, which see.

'An erbe is cause of all this rage

In our tongue called *culrage*.'

Hartshorne, Metr. Tales, 133.

In Prompt. Parv. it is spelt **Culrache** and **Culratche**. Prior, p. 59.

**Culverfoot.** 'A plant.'—Wr. In Lupton's Book of Notable Things (ix. 14) the 'juice of *culverfoot*' is mentioned as possessing healing properties. Prior (p. 60) thinks 'the dove's-foot crane's-bill, *Geranium columbinum*, L.,' is here intended. In Cockayne, iii. 320, *culverfoot* is explained as *G. molle*, L., and as this is the crane's-bill more usually known as dove's-foot, this explanation is probably the true one.

**Culverkeys.** (1) The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Kent, Grose; Johnston's Flora of Berwick. Hal. Wr.

(2) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L., the flowers of which 'do seeme to expresse the figure of a dove or *culver*.'—Lyte. Hal. Nares assigns the name to this plant, and adds '*culver* being columba, and the little flowrets like *keys*.'

- (3) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—Prior, p. 60. It would seem to be this plant which was intended by the poet Davors when he speaks of *azure culverkeys*: a reference which has caused much discussion. *Som. Journal of Horticulture*, May 1, 1873.
- (4) *Primula veris*, L.—*Kent* (Ashford), where the wine made from it is called 'culverkey-wine.'—*Journ. Hort.* as above. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.
- (5) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Treas. Bot. Suppl.*  
See *Coverkeys*.
- Culvers.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Ess.*; *Oxf. Journ. of Horticulture*, May 1, 1873.
- Culverwort.** *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—*Ger. Hal. Wr.* Lyte says that the flowers 'do seeme to expresse the figure of a dove or culver.' Prior, p. 60.
- Cumberfield.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Bullein, Book of Simples*, fol. 32.
- Cumberland Hawthorn.** *Pyrus Aria*, L.—*Ger.* It delighteth 'to grow in our shadowie woods of Cumberland and Westmerland.'—*Ger.* 1148.
- Cumfirie.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*MS. Harl. 978 (Hal.)*.—*Wr.*
- Cun.** See *Céan*.
- Cunger.** A cucumber.—*Warw. Wr. Hal.*
- Cunie.** Moss.—*Cornw. Hal.*
- Cup Lichen.** *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*, Hook.—Prior, p. 60.
- Cup-moss.** (1) *Lecanora tartarea*, Ach.—*Banffs. Jamieson*.  
(2) *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*, Hook. General name. Prior, p. 60.
- Cup Mushroom.** A name for various species of *Peziza*.—*R. Cat., &c.*  
See *Blood Cups*.
- Cuprose.** *Papaver Rhoeas*, L., and probably other species.—*North, Hal. Wr.*; *Yks. Marshall*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.
- Cups-and-ladles.** 'The husks of the acorn, from their resemblance to these utensils.'—*Roxb. Jamieson*.
- Cups and Saucers.** Acorns.—*Yks.* 'A child's term for acorns and the cups that contain them.'—*N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.*
- Curage.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—*Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593 (Hal.). Lyte spells it *Curagie*. See *Culrage*.
- Curdwort.** See *Crudwort*.
- Cure-all.** *Geum rivale*, L.—*Nemnich*.
- Curl-doddy, or Curly-doddy.** (1) *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Irel. (Bel-fast)*; *S. Scotl. Jamieson*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* 'The provincial name is derived from the resemblance of the head of flowers to the curly pate of a boy, and is very ancient.'—*Bot. E. Bord.* p. 160. 'In Fife, children thus address the stalk and flower of the scabius or devil's-bit, which they call the curly-doddy':

“Curly doddy, do my biddin’,  
Scoop my house, and shool my widden’.”

R. Chambers' Pop. Rhymes of Scotland, ed. iii. p. 204.

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *S. Scott.* Jamieson.

(3) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Forf.* Jamieson. See **Carl Doddy**.

(4) *Plantago major*, L.—*Scott.* (Forfar).

(5) ‘Natural clover.’—*S. Orkn.* Jamieson.

(6) ‘Curled cabbage.’—*Scott.* Jamieson.

**Curlick.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Bucks., Oxf.*

**Curlyns.** ‘*Bunium [flexuosum, L.] Bulbocastanum.*’—*Kirkcudbr.* Jamieson.

**Curn.** See **Céan**.

**Curnberries, or Curranberries.** ‘Currants.’—*North, Hal.*

**Curranberries, Black.** *Ribes nigrum*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

**Curranbine.** *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—*Ches.* (gardens).

**Curran-Petris.** ‘The name given to a certain root. *South Uist.* Gael. *curran* denotes a carrot; perhaps St. Peter's carrot, it being very common in the Highlands and Islands of S. to denominate objects from some favourite saint.’—Jamieson.

**Current-berries.** Currants.—*Kent.* ‘In most parts they say only *currants*.’—*E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.* ‘Curranberry, the garden currant.’—*N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.* *Yks.* (*Ribes rubrum*, L.) *Cleveland Gloss.*

**Currycomb, Devil's.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Sal.* (Shrewsbury).

**Cursed Thistle.** *Carduus arvensis*, L.—*Nemnich.*

**Cushag.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*I. of Man, E. Forbes' MS.*

**Cushia.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*North, Hal. Wr.; Yks.*

**Cushion, Eve's.** *Saxifraga hypnoides*, L.—*Yks.*

**Cushion, Lady's, or Ladies'.** (1) *Armeria maritima*, L.—*Park. Parad. 318 (Our Ladies' Cushion).* Prior, p. 129.

(2) *Saxifraga hypnoides*, L.—*With. ed. iv. Cumb. (Keswick).*

(3) *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, L.—*Rural Cyclopædia.*

(4) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Dors.*

**Cushion, Sea.** *Armeria maritima*, L.—*Park. Parad. 318.*

**Cushion-pink.** *Armeria maritima*, L.—*Wilts. (gardens).* Prior, p. 60.

**Cushy-cows.** *Rumex obtusifolius*, L. (when in seed).—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* ‘Children call the seeded plant *Cushy-cows*, and they milk it by drawing the stalks through the fingers.’—*Bot. E. Bord. p. 174.*

**Cusk.** *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*Warw. Hal. Wr.* Probably from the shape of the flower, as *Hal.* has also ‘Cuskin, a drinking-cup.’

**Custard Cheeses.** *Malva sylvestris*, L.—*Linc.*

- Custard-cups.** *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—*Sal.* (Wellington).
- Custin.** 'A wild plum.'—*Som.* Hal. Wr.
- Cutberdill, or Cutberdole.** *Acanthus mollis*, L.—*Ger.* Appx.
- Cutfinger.** (1) *Valeriana pyrenaica*, L.—'Nostrates vulneribus levioribus folia trita imponunt, unde a nonnullis *Cut-finger* appellatur (hortensem intellige).'—*R.* Cat.  
 (2) *Vinca major*, L.—*Oxf.* The leaves are commonly applied to chapped hands, and are said to have healing properties.
- Cut-grass.** *Leersia oryzoides*, Sw. Bromfield in Phyt. iii. 682.—This grass is 'remarkable for extreme asperity, which makes some precaution requisite to avoid cutting the hand, an accident that is said to befall the women employed in weeding it out of the rice-fields in Lombardy.'—*Id.*
- Cut-heal.** *Valeriana officinalis*, L., according to Prior (p. 60), but more likely *V. pyrenaica*, L.—It would appear that *Polemonium cæruleum*, L., was formerly believed to share the healing properties of the Valerians among which it was classed. Turner (Names) says of it: 'Thys is oure commune Valerian that we use agaynste cuttes with a blewé floure.'
- Cutleaf.** *Valeriana pyrenaica*, L.—*S.* Bucks.
- Cut-weed.** A name applied to various marine Algæ, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, L., *F. serratus*, L., and *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—*Cat.* Pharmaceutical Society's Museum.
- Cuvy.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—*Orkneys.* 'The Orkney kelp-men have assigned peculiar names to each, calling the ordinary *L. digitata* Cuvy.'—Harvey's Phycologia Britannica, t. 338.
- Cyderach.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—Prior, p. 61.
- Cyphel.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—With. ed. iv. *North*, Wr. Holl. Ray. This name is usually given in modern books to *Cherleria sedoides*, L. Prior, p. 61.
- Cypress.** (1) *Cupressus sempervirens*, L.—Prior, p. 61.  
 (2) *Tamarix gallica*, L.—*Cornw.* Hooker's Brit. Fl.  
 (3) *Cyperus longus*, L.—*Ger.* A contraction of the Latin name.
- Cypress, Field.** *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, L.—Lyte. *Ger.* Appx.
- Cypress, Garden.** (1) *Artemisia maritima*, L.—'In English, of some women of the countrey, garden cypresse.'—*Ger.*  
 (2) In Lyte, *Santolina Chamæcyparissias*, L.
- Cypress-moss.** *Lycopodium alpinum*, L.—Park. Theatr.
- Cypress Root, or Sweet C.** *Cyperus longus*, L.—Prior, p. 61.
- Cypress Spurge.** *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, L.—Lyte.

**Dabberlack.** *Alaria esculenta*, Grev.—*Nairn*, Jamieson.

**Dabberries.** The fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*Kent*, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.

**Dadder-grass.** *Briza media*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.  
*Dadder* = to shiver or tremble.—*Id.*

**Dae-Nettle.** See *Deye-Nettle*.

**Daffadilly.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Turn.* Lib., Wr.

‘Amongst those things of sent, there prick they in the lilly;  
 And neere to that againe, her sister daffadilly.’

Drayton’s *Polyolbion*, Song 15.

**Daffadowndilly, Daffadoondilly, Daffidowndilly, Daffodowndilly.**

Thus variously spelt and pronounced in many counties. *Prior*, p. 61.

(1) *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Ger.* Hal. Wr. *Bucks.*; *W. Ches.*; *Cumb.*; *Dors.*; *Glou.*; *Herts.*; *Lanc.* E. D. S. *Lanc.* Gloss.; *Linc.*; *Norf.*; *Oxf.*; *Sal.*; *Suff.*, *Moor*; *Suss.*; *Wilts.*; *Yks.* See *Daffodil*.

(2) *Daphne Mezereum*, L.—*Yks.* From the slight similarity of the Greek name *Daphne* with *Daffodil*.

**Daffodil.** (1) A name in general use for *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L., derived, according to Skinner and *Prior* (p. 61), from Lat. *asphodelus*. *Affadil* (which see) is another form of the same word, but the plants *Asphodel* and *Daffodil* were popularly discriminated in the seventeenth century, as *Markham* in his *English Housewife* (1637) says: ‘You must be carefull that you take not *Daffodil* for *Affodil*.’

(2) *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Hants.* (*Strathfieldsaye*), *Phyt.* iii. 965.

**Daffodil, Cheekered, or Chequered.** See *Chequered Daffodil*.

**Daffodilly.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Ger.*

**Daffy** (*Bucks.*, *Cumb.*), or **Daffydown** (*Lanc.*). Contractions of *Daffadowndilly*, which see.

**Daft-berries.** *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—*Forfar*. Because the berries cause dizziness.

**Daggers.** ‘Sword-grass.’—*Som.* Hal. Wr. This is probably *Poa aquatica*, L. See *Sword-grass*.

**Dag-stone** (a misprint for *Dog-stone*). *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Holme’s Academy of Armory*, ii. 56.

**Daieseyghe.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Prior*, p. 61; Hal. Wr.

**Dai-, Dae-, or Day-Nettle.** *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—*Yks.* *Cleveland Gloss.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Aberd.*; *Moray*. See *Deye Nettle*.

**Daisy** (in *Grete Herball* *Dyasy*). *Bellis perennis*, L.—A name in general use. A.-S. *Dæges-eage*, eye of day; from its opening and closing its flowers with the daylight. *Prior*, p. 61. It sometimes, or in some places, referred especially to the cultivated form. ‘Apud Northumbrienses meos ea sola vocatur a dasy qui puniceo flore altilis et hortensis est, erraticum illam vocant a *Banwort*.’—*Turn.* Lib. See *Cockayne*, iii. 321.

**Daisy, Big.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*E. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*



- Daisy, Blue.** *Aster Tripolium*, L.—Lyte. *Kent.*
- Daisy, Bull.** See **Bull Daisy.**
- Daisy, Butter.** See **Butter-daisy.**
- Daisy, Devil's.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—Middx.
- Daisy, Dog.** (1) *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Bucks.*; *Ches.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Herts.*; *Lanc.* E. D. S. Lanc. Gloss.; *Leic.* (Belgrave); *Linc.*; *Yks.*; *Irel.* (Antrim and Down).  
 (2) *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Belfast.*  
 (3) *Bellis perennis*, L.—*North.* Hal. Wr.; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Lanc.* E. D. S. Lanc. Gloss.; *Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *N. Yks.*  
 (4) *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*Sal.* (Tilstock).
- Daisy, Ewe.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, L.—*E. Bord.* (Cheviots), Bot. E. Bord.
- Daisy, Great.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Ger.*; *Prior*, p. 62; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Daisy, Horse.** From its size and coarseness. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Bucks.*; *Cornw.*; *Dev.*; *Kent*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Suff.*; *Suss.* The name is often extended to other similar flowers, e. g. in *Bucks* to *Anthemis Cotula*, L., and *Matricaria inodora*, L.
- Daisy, Irish.** *Leontodon Tarazacum*, L.—*Yks.*
- Daisy, Marsh.** *Armeria maritima*, Willd.—*N.E. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Daisy, Michaelmas.** *Aster Tripolium*, L.—*W. Ches.*; *S. Dev.* Various garden species are likewise so called from the time of flowering. *Prior* (p. 153) limits the name to *A. Tradescanti*, L.
- Daisy, Midsummer.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Suss.* *Prior*, p. 153. From its flowering about Midsummer.
- Daisy, Moon.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Prior*, p. 156. *Glou.*; *Worc.*; *E. Yks.* *Prior*, p. 156.
- Daisy, Ox-eye.** A frequent name for *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Prior*, p. 62; *Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Daisy, Poor-land.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Nhamp.* From its growth on poor clay land.
- Daisy, Sea.** *Armeria maritima*, L.—*Cornw.*; *Suss.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Forfar.*; *Ross.* 'Even the highest hills afford good pasture, and are scattered over with the sea daisy and other plants.'—(Forest of Applecross, Rosshire) Scrope's Art of Deerstalking (1838), p. 388.
- Daisy, Shepherd's.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.
- Daisy, Small.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Ger.*
- Daisy, The Children's.** *Bellis perennis*, L. ('hen and chicken' variety).—*Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss. This should perhaps be the *childing daisy*, i. e. the daisy producing young ones, just as *Filago germanica* is called *Childing Cudweed*.
- Daisy Goldins.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*With.* ed. iv.

**Damasee.** 'The damson. *Damysé*, Sqyr of Lowe Degré, 36.

"Pere and appille bothe rippe thay were,  
The date and als the *damasee*."

MS. Linc. A. i. 17, f. 150.—Hal. Wr.

**Damasins** (Prior, p. 62), or **Damasyn**. Palsgrave, Hal. See **Damson**.

**Damask Violet.** *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—See **Dame's Violet**. Prior, p. 62.

**Dame's Gillofers.** See **Gillofers**.

**Dame's Violet.** *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—Ger. '*Viola Damascena* from Damascus in Syria, Fr. *Violette des damas*, misunderstood for *Violette des dames*.'—Prior, p. 62. Skinner's suggestions are ingenious. He says: 'Vel quod matrones hi flores propter pulchritudinem valde expetiti sunt, vel quod subtile illud linteamen Damascenum dictum, simul leni tractu, simul colore albido referant.' In With. ed. iv. it is called **Damewort**.

**Damsel.** The damson.—*Ches.*; *Yks.* (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7, where it is spelt **Damsil**. *Ireland* (Antrim and Down.)

**Damson.** *Prunus communis*, Huds., var. *damascena*, 'A kind of plum first brought from Damascus.'—Prior, p. 62.

**Damson, Wild.** 'The bluish-black plums of the hedges.'—*Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. *Prunus insititia*, L.?

**Dandelion.** (1) A name in general use for *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Yks.* Prior, p. 62. In Turn. Lib. it is spelt **Dandelyon**, and in Lyte **Dantdelyon**, a near approach to the original French form *dent-de-lion*.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Radnor* (borders of *Heref.*).

**Daneball.** *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.—'So, formerly, after the battle with the Danes at Swornfield, a certain shrub sprang up (therefore called *Daneball*, or *Danewort*, by others *Dwarf Elder*), which is said to be nowhere found but there, or transplanted from thence.'—Camden, Britannia, ed. iii. 25. See also **Danes' Blood**.

**Danes' Blood.** A name applied to three very different plants, and in every case connected with a legend that they sprung up from the blood of Danes who had been killed in battle. For a full account of the tradition see Gard. Chron. 1875, p. 515. It is worthy of note that all three plants are so called in the vicinity of the Bartlow Hills (*Camb.*), and that these hills are said to have been thrown up by the Danes in commemoration of the battle fought between Cnut and Edmund Ironsides in 1016.

(1) *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.—The plant usually so called in books. Aubrey appears to have been the first to record this name. Hal. Wr. *Camb.*; *Wills.* (Slaughtonford), Aubrey. Prior, p. 62. See **Danewort** and **Blood Hilder**.

(2) *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.—*Camb.*, *N. Ess.*, *Norf.*

(3) *Campanula glomerata*, L.—*Camb.*

**Danes' Flower.** *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.—*Camb.* See **Daneball** and **Danes' Blood**.

**Dane Weed, or Dane's-weed.** (1) *Eryngium campestre*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. 'From Daventry we went a little out of the road to see a great camp called Barrow Hill. . . . They say this was a Danish camp, and everything hereabouts is attributed to the Danes, because of the neighbouring Daventry, which they suppose to be built by them. The road hereabouts, too, being overgrown with *Dane-weed*, they fancy it sprung from the blood of Danes, slain in battle; and that if upon a certain day in the year you cut it, it bleeds.'—De Foe, *Tour through Great Britain*. See **Danes' Blood** and **Danewort**.

(2) *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.—Prior, p. 62. *Suff.* Bullein, *Book of Simples*, fol. 51.

**Danewort.** *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.—Turn. Names, Lyte, Ger.; in Turn. Herb. spelt **Daynwort**. Prior, p. 62. 'Ab anglis *danwort* aut walwort vocatur.'—Turn. Lib. The traditional origin of the name is given under **Danes' Blood** (which see); but Parkinson (*Theatr.* p. 210) says: 'It is supposed it took the name *Danewort* from the strong purging quality it hath, many times bringing them that use it unto a fluxe, which then we say they are troubled with the Danes.' The more generally received explanation is, however, further supported by the name **Walwort** (which see). Skinner says: 'Vel quod in Dania frequens crescit, vel quod e Danorum sanguine in prælio quodam occisorum orta olim credita est.'

**Dangle-thorn.** 'The quaking grass.'—Nemnich. This would be *Briza media*, L.; but some error may be suspected.

**Darbottle.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Coles, A. of S.

**Darnel.** A name that has been variously applied, but is usually taken to mean *Lolium temulentum*, L. It is used in this sense by Turner (Names), who says: '*Darnel* groweth amonge the corne, and the corne goeth out of kynde into *darnel*;' and also by Fitzherbert (Boke of Husbandry), who says: '*Dernolde* groweth up streyghte lyke an hye grasse, and hath long sedes on eather syde the sterte' [stalk]. 'In the Grete Herball, ch. 246,' says Prior (p. 63, which see), 'we find under the picture of a vetch (!) "*Lolium* is cokyll.'" Lyte extends the name to *Lolium perenne*, and Hal. and Wr. assign it to this plant only. In Holdich's *Essay on Weeds* (1826) it is stated that '*Bromus secalinus* and *B. mollis* are the *darnel* of British agriculture. . . . I know of no *darnel* but the *B. secalinus*, and less generally the *B. mollis*.' The name is given to *L. temulentum* in *Ches.*, where it is sometimes supposed to be degenerated wheat; also in *Cumb.*, *Suff.* (Moor), *Scotl.* (Jamieson), and elsewhere. Skinner derives the name from the 'Belg. *deeren*, *deren*, *deyren*, nocere, quia utilioribus granis nocet eaque enecat.' In Drayton's *Polyolbion*, Song xv., the name is applied to *Papaver Rhæas*, L., or some other corn-field poppy:

'The crimson *darnel* flower, the bluebottle, and gold.'

**Darnel, Red.** *Lolium perenne*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Darning-needle, Devil's.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—See **Devil's D**.

**Darsham Fern.** *Nephrodium cristatum*, Rich.—*Norf.* (Darsham).

**Dart Grass.** *Holcus mollis*, L., and *H. lanatus*, L.—*North*, Hal. Wr.; *Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss.

**Dashel** (a corruption of thistle). *Carduus arvensis*, Curt., and *C. lanceolatus*, L.—Dev. Hal. Wr. 'Thistles (the ordinary name).—Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6.

**Dashel, or Dassel, Milky.** *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—Cornw., Dev.

**Dauke.** *Daucus Carota*, L.—Grete Herball. Prior, p. 64.

**David's Harp.** *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All.—'The provincial name of *David's harp* appears to have arisen from the exact similarity of the outline of the bended stalk, with its pendent bell-like blossoms, to the drawings of monkish times, in which King David is represented as seated before an instrument shaped like the half of a pointed arch, from which are suspended metal bells, which he strikes with two hammers.'—Wilkinson, p. 269. It is not stated where this name is in use.

**Davie-drap.** '[The children] of Galloway play at hide-and-seek with a little black-topped flower, which they call the *Davie-drap*, saying :

"Within the bounds of this I hap  
My black and bonny Davie-drap:  
Wha is he, the cunning one,  
To me my Davie-drap will fin'?"

R. Chambers' Pop. Rhymes of Scotl. ed. iii. p. 204.

This is no doubt *Luzula campestris*, L., which often figures in children's games and rhymes. See *Chimney-sweep* (2).

**Davison.** 'A large wild plum.'—Hal. Wr.

**Dawther** (i. e. dodder). *Briza media*, L.—Kent, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.

**Day-berry.** *Ribes Grossularia*, L. (the wild plant).—Cornw. 'The garden gooseberry does not seem to be so called, only the small, semi-wild ones.'

**Day Nettle.** In Hal. and Wr. 'dead nettle,' which may mean either *Lamium purpureum*, L., or *L. album*, L., both of which are so called in Yks. (Northallerton), and the latter also in Scotl. (Jamieson). Here the name is probably a form of *Dead* or *Deaf Nettle* (which see); but in the case of *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L., which is called *Day Nettle* in Yks. (Cleveland Gloss.) and *Moray* (Fl. M.), it is equivalent to *Deye-nettle* (which see).

**Dazeg.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—Cumb. Hal. Wr.

**Dead Arsesmart.** See *Arsesmart*.

**Dead Man's Bell.** See *Bell*.

**Dead Man's Bones.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Dead Man's, or Men's, Fingers.** (1) There is little doubt that *Orchis mascula*, L., was the plant which Shakespeare alludes to as

—'Long purples  
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,  
But our cold maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.'

Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 7.

It is still so called in Suss. See N. & Q. 1, x. 225.

(2) *Orchis Morio*, L.—*Suss.* Phyt. ii. 448, n. 8.

(3) *Orchis maculata*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(4) *Orchis latifolia*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. The palmate shape of the pale tubers in this and the last-named species renders the name sufficiently appropriate.

(5) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Worc.*

(6) *Lotus corniculatus*, L. — *Hants.* Trans. Medico-Bot. Soc. of London, 1832-33, p. 89.

(7) *Alopecurus pratensis*, L.—*Surr.* (Kew). This seems an unlikely plant to have received the name, but we have heard it so called.

**Dead Man's, or Men's, Hand.** (1) *Orchis maculata*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. See **Dead Man's Fingers**.

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Glou., Hants., Suss., Warw.*

(3) *Nephrodium Filix-mas*, Rich., and some other ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist. *Lothians and Border Country*.

(4) *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—*Nemnich.*

**Dead Man's Neeshin.** The spores of *Lycoperdon*, especially *L. Bovista*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Dead Man's Thumb.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Ger.* N. & Q. 1, x. 225.

'Then round the meddowes did she walke,  
Catching each flower by the stalke;  
Such as within the meddowes grew,  
As dead man's thumbs and harebell blew.'

Roxburghe Ballads.

*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord., where the name is rightly supposed to have been given 'from the colour or shape of the tuber; children tell one another with mysterious awe that the root was once the thumb of some unburied murderer.' Another version of the above-quoted ballad has for the last line, 'The dead man's thumb, an hearb all blew,' and it is on this account that Hal. and Wr. speak of it as a blue flower.

**Dead Man's Toe.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—*Nemnich.*

**Dead Men's Bellows.** *Ajuga reptans*, L. — *E. Bord.* 'A name which it shares with *Digitalis*, *Pedicularis sylvatica*, and the *Boleti*.'—*Bot. E. Bord.* p. 162; at p. 156 *Pedicularis palustris* is so called.

**Dead Nettle** (in Turn. Lib. *Dede Nettel*). A name pretty generally applied to various species of *Lamium*, especially *L. album* and *L. purpureum*. Although nettle-like in foliage they do not sting. Lyte includes *Stachys sylvatica*, L., which is still so called in *Yks.* (Wakefield), under the name. Prior, p. 64.

**Dead Nettle, Red.** *Lamium purpureum*, L.—Prior, p. 64.

**Dead Nettle, White.** *Lamium album*, L.—*N. Yks.* Prior, p. 64.

**Dead Nettle, Yellow.** *Lamium Galeobdolon*, Cr.—Prior, p. 64.

**Dead Tongue.** *Ceanothe crocata*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Lanc.* (Furness), E. D. S. *Lanc.* Gloss.; *Westm.*; T. Lawson, in Ray's

L

Letters (1688). 'From its paralyzing effects on the organs of voice.'—Prior, p. 64. In E. D. S. Lanc. Gloss. it is glossed 'the water hemlock,' which is usually *Cicuta virosa*, L.; but in the present case there seems no doubt that the *Enanthe* is meant, especially as the *Cicuta* is not recorded as growing in the Furness district.

**Deadly Nightshade.** *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—Prior, p. 64. The name is often misapplied in popular use to *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.

**Deadwort.** *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.—Culpeper.

**Deaf Nettle.** (1) *Lamium purpureum*, L.—Yks. Cleveland Gloss. Hal. and Wr. say 'The dead nettle,' which may be either this or (2). The meaning is the same as dead nettle—i. e. a nettle-like plant that does not sting.

(2) *Lamium album*, L.—Prompt. Parv.; Yks. Cleveland Gloss.; N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 ('the stingless nettle'); Prior, p. 64. See **Dead Nettle**.

**Deal Apple.** The cone of *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.; East, Hal. Wr.

**Deal Tree.** *Pinus sylvestris*, L., the fir that mainly produces the deal timber of commerce.—E. Anglia, Forby, Hal. Wr.; Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.; Prior, p. 65.

**Dea Nettle.** (1) Various species of *Lamium*.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. See **Day Nettle**.

(2) *Galeopsis versicolor*, L.—Nhamp. Sternb. See **Deye Nettle**. This or the next is probably the plant intended in Hal. and Wr. by 'Wild hemp nettle.'

(3) *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—Midlands, Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5; Yks. (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; E. Yks. Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.

(4) *Stachys palustris*, L.—S.-W. Cumb.

**Dearth-cap.** 'A species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl, or what is in S. called a cap, containing a number of seeds. *Carse of Gourie*.'—Jamieson. This is probably *Nidularia campanulata*, Sow.

**Death-come-quickly.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Deathin.** *Enanthe Phellandrium*, L.—Teviotdale, Jamieson. 'Denominated perhaps from the deadly nature of the herb.'—Jamieson.

**Death's-herb.** 'Nightshade.' Hal. Wr. No doubt *Atropa Belladonna*, L., is intended, on account of its poisonous qualities. Prior, p. 64.

**Deberries.** Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—Dev. Hal. Wr.

**Deceivers.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, L.—Ess. (Brentwood).

**Dee Nettle.** (1) *Lamium purpureum*, L.—Fitzherbert (Boke of Husbandry); With.; S.-W. Cumb.; Worc. With. ed. ii.; Yks. (Wakefield).

(2) *Lamium album*, L.—Nthumb.

- Deer-balls.** *Elaphomyces granulatus*, Fr.—An explanation of the name will be found in Park. Theatr. p. 1320.
- Deer-hair, or Deer's-hair.** *Eleocharis caespitosa*, Link.—*Nhumb.* (Cheviots), Bot. Guide; *Scotl. Jamieson*; *Highlands*; *Forf.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. 'From its tufts of slender stems looking like coarse hair.'—Prior, p. 65.
- Deer's Foot Grass.** *Agrostis setacea*, Curt.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.
- Deer's Milk.** *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest).
- Deer's-weed.** Nemnich. No doubt a misprint for **Dier's (Dyer's) Weed**, which see.
- Deil's Apple-riennie.** *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L., or an allied plant.—From the superficial resemblance of the foliage to that of the true **Apple-riennie**, which see. *Stirlingsh.*
- Deil's Apple Trees.** See **Apple-trees**.
- Deil's-bit.** See **Devil's-bit**.
- Deil's Bread.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*Yks.* See **Deil's Meal** and **Deil's Oatmeal**.
- Deil's Darning Needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Deil's Elshin** (i. e. devil's awl). *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Berwicksh.* Proc. Berw. Nat. Club, 1870.
- Deil's Foot.** The tubers of *Orchis latifolia*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Deil's Kirn Staff.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*W. Scotl. Jamieson.* See **Devil's Churn Staff**.
- Deil's Meal.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm., and other hedge Umbelliferae.—*Dumfries.* Deil from its supposed poisonous qualities, which many of this tribe possess; *meal*, in the sense of ground corn, from the light powdery appearance of its bunches of flowers. Cf. **Naughty Man's Oatmeal** and **Deil's Oatmeal**.
- Deil's Oatmeal.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*Yks.* Cf. **Deil's Meal**.
- Deil's Snuff-box.** See **Devil's Snuff-box**.
- Deil's Spoons.** From the shape of the leaves.  
 (1) *Potamogeton natans*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.*  
 (2) *Alisma Plantago*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.*
- Deith-bell** (i. e. death-bell). *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L. (in gardens). *Cumb.* (Langworthy). From the dingy, sad colour of the bell-shaped flowers.
- Delt - Orach.** *Atriplex patula*, Sm.—'An orach whose leaves are triangular, like a Greek letter Δ.'—Prior, p. 65.
- Denny.** 'A plum ripe on August 6th. See MS. Ashmole, 1461.'—*Hal. Wr.*

**Dentelion, Dentylion, Dentilium.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *Scotl. Jamieson*.

**Deptford Pink.** *Dianthus Armeria*, L.—Prior, p. 65. This is the plant usually so-called, and is figured in *Ger. Emac.* (p. 594) as *Deptford Pink*. Gerard's original description would seem to refer rather to *D. deltoidea*, L. He says: 'There is a wilde creeping Pinke, which groweth in our pastures neere about London, and other places, but especially in the great field next to Deptford, by the path side as you go from Redriffe to Greenwich, which hath many small tender leaves, shorter than any of the other wilde Pinkes; set upon little tender stalks, which lie flat upon the ground, taking holde of the same in sundrie places, whereby it greatly increaseth; whereupon doth growe little reddish flowers. The roote is small, tough, and long lasting.'—*Ger.* 476.

**Deusan.** 'A kind of apple or any hard fruit, according to Minsheu. See Florio, p. 163. Still in use, Forby, i. 92.'—*Hal. Wr.* It is clearly a kind of apple in the illustrative quotation from Quarles given by Nares.

**Deutery.** See **Dewtry**.

**Devil-in-a-Bush.** (1) *Nigella damascena*, L. (gardens).—*Glou.* 'From its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre.'—Prior, p. 65.

(2) *Paris quadrifolia*.—*Perthsh.* Here also the flower is surrounded by four leaves.

**Devil on both sides, or Devil o' both sides.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Bucks.*; *Durh.* (Hartlepool); *Warw.* The prickly achenes are supposed to account for the name.

**Devil's Bit, or Deil's-bit** (*L. morsus diaboli*). *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—Grete Herball, &c. *N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*; *Sal.*; *Wilts.*; *Yks.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *S. Scotl. Jamieson*; Prior, p. 65. From the well-known legend that the devil bit off a portion of the root in order to destroy its medicinal properties, a story invented to account for its premorse root.

**Devil's Bit Scabious.** See **Devil's Bit**.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

**Devil's Brushes.** A general name for ferns in the 'Black Country.'—*N. & Q. 3*, ii. 342.

**Devil's Candlesticks.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*Warw.*

**Devil's Churn Staff.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Sal.* (Ellesmere); *Ireland* (Belfast). From its poisonous properties. See **Churn Staff**.

**Devil's Claws.** (1) *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect. So called from the dislike which farmers have for one of the worst of weeds, and from the hooks which terminate each seed.

(2) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Som.* (Bristol), *Trans. Medico-Botanical Soc. of London*, 1832-33, p. 89.

**Devil's Coach Wheel.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Hants.* (Hayling Island), Bromfield's MS.



- Devil's Corn.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Sal.* (Shrewsbury).
- Devil's Currycomb.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Sal.* (Wellington).
- Devil's Cut.** 'The wood of the wild Clematis [*C. Vitalba*, L.] dried and used by boys for smoking.'—Pulman.
- Devil's Daisies.** See *Daisies*.
- Devil's Darning Needles.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—'From its long awns.'—Prior, p. 65. It is curious that another plant with somewhat similar fruit, *Bidens pilosa*, L., has a corresponding name in Japan, where it is called *Oni Fari*, which signifies devil's needle. See Thunberg, *Flora Japonica*, p. 307.
- Devil's Eyes.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Denbighsh.* (Wrexham).
- Devil's Fingers.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Som.* (Bristol), *Trans. Medico-Botanical Soc. of London*, 1832-33, p. 89.
- Devil's Flower.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—About Liverpool.
- Devil's Garter.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Ireland* (Wexford).
- Devil's Guts.** (1) *Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. europæa*, L.—From the thread-like stems which wind round other plants and strangle them. Threlkeld. *Camb., Glou., Sal., Suss., Worc.* 'In *Sussexia rustici et agricolæ eam execrantur, odiosis nominibus Hellweed et Devils guts appellantes.*'—R. Cat. p. 88. In Mart. Mill. *C. Epithymum*, L.  
 (2) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—*Sal.* Coles, A. in E.  
 (3) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Norf.* In the last two cases from the long creeping roots.
- Devil's Horn.** *Phallus impudicus*, L.—*Norf.*
- Devil's Ladies and Gentlemen.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Denbighsh.* (Wrexham); or **Devil's Men and Women**, *Sal.*
- Devil's Milk.** From the acrid quality of the milky juice.  
 (1) *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*Yks.*  
 (2) *Euphorbia Peplus*, L.—Lyte, who seems to have invented the name 'following the Douche' *Teufels Milch.* Prior, p. 65.  
 (3) *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Middx.*
- Devil's Nettle.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Ches.* Children draw the leaves across their faces, which leaves a tingling sensation.
- Devil's Oatmeal.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Surr.*
- Devil's Parsley.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Ches.*
- Devil's Posy.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—*Sal.* (Shrewsbury).
- Devil's, or Deil's, Snuffbox.** Various species of *Lycoperdon*, especially *L. Bovista*, L.—Hal. Wr. Pulman. *Ches.; W. Cumb.; Cornw.; Sal.; Scotl. Jamieson; Clackmannansh.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* From its supposed deleterious properties, and from the clouds of brown snuff-like spores that fly off when a ripe puff-ball is squeezed.

**Devil's Stinkpot.** *Phallus impudicus*, L.—*Yks.* Phyt. vi. 159, n. s.

**Devonshire Beauty.** A white dwarf garden species of *Phlox*.—*Glou.*

**Devonshire Myrtle.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*S. Dev.*

**Dewberry.** (1) *Rubus cœsius*, L.—Is generally so called in books and popular use. Lyte, &c.; Prior, p. 66. In With. ed. ii. it is called **Dewberry-bush**. Hal. and Wr. assign the name in error to *R. Chamæmorus*, L.

(2) *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—Coles, A. in E.; Hal. Wr.; *Suss.* Culpeper.

**Dewcup.** *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. An appropriate name, as it is frequently seen with drops of dew or of rain lying in the foliage, which do not wet the leaves but roll about on the hairy surface.

**Dew Grass.** *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—Prior, p. 66. Skinner has 'Dew-grass, *Ischaemon sativum*, fort. quia rorem copiosum imbibit et colligit.'

**Dewtry.** *Datura Stramonium*, L.—'From *L. Datura* (see *Hudibras*, iii. c. 1).—Prior, p. 66. Hal., and Wr., who spells it also *Deutery* (p. 383, which see for illustrative quotation).

**Deye Nettle.** (1) *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—*E. Bord.* 'Deye, or Dae-nettle, not Day-nettle, as usually written. The name is very old, and seems to be derived from the belief in its injurious effect upon labourers employed in agriculture. (See *Prompt. Parv.* sub verb. 'Deye.') Labourers in harvest are sometimes affected with whitlow, and they ascribe the disease invariably to the sting of the *Deye-nettle*.' Bot. E. Bord. p. 162.

(2) *Stachys sylvatica*, L.—*E. Bord.*, where it is 'believed by the common people to sting like the common nettle.'—Bot. E. Bord.

**Dicky Daisy.** A general name for wild flowers among children in *Ches.*, applied more especially to *Bellis perennis*, L.

**Dicky Daisy, Large.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Ches.* (Northwich).

**Dicky-dilver.** *Vinca major*, L., or *V. minor*, L.—*Suff.* Moor.

**Dickles.** A general name for thistles.—*S. Dev.*

**Dickles, Milky.** *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—*Dev.*

**Die-weed.** See **Dye-weed**.

**Didder-grass.** *Briza media*, L.—*Lanc.* E. D. S. *Lanc.* Gloss.

**Diddery Docks.** *Briza media*, L.—*Durh.*

**Dill.** (1) Holdich says this name is 'often applied by husbandmen' to *Æthusa*, *Foeniculum*, *Daucus*, and *Torilis infesta*. 'When our forefathers had clover-seed to sell, they sometimes used to recommend it by saying that it had neither dock nor dill in it.' In Hal. and Wr. it is applied in this sense to the 'two-seeded tare' (probably *Vicia hirsuta*) and 'hedge parsley' (probably *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.).

To the former of these it is applied in *Glou.* (Grose Supp.), and it is given in *Leic.* to *Vicia sepium*, L.

(2) Usually signifies in books *Anethum graveolens*, L., which is also known as *Dill-seed*, 'from O.N. *dilla*, lull, being used as a carminative to cause children to sleep.'—Prior, p. 66.

**Dillies, White** (i. e. white daffodillies). *Narcissus poeticus*, L. (gardens).—*Lanc.* (Wigan).

**Dillisk.** *Rhodymenia palmata*, Grev. — *Ireland*, Phycologia Britannica.

**Dills.** *Rhodymenia palmata*, Grev.—*Scotl.* With. ed. iv.

**Dilly.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Derb.* An abbreviation of *Daffodilly*.

**Dilnote.** 'Cyclamen.'—Ger. Appx. In Cockayne, iii. 321, it is given as a Saxon name for *Bunium flexuosum*, With. In both Hal. and Wr. Cyclamen is misprinted Cidamum.

**Dindle.** (1) *Sonchus oleraceus*, L., and *S. arvensis*, L.; 'also the taller hawkweeds.'—*E. Norf.* Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; Hal. Wr.

(2) *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Norf.*, Suff.

**Dirtweed.** From its growth on manure heaps. *Chenopodium album*, L. ('*C. viride*, Lin.'—Hal. Wr.).—*E. Anglia*, Forby.

**Dirty Dick.** *Chenopodium album*, L., &c.—*Ches.* From its growth on dunghills. See **Dirtweed** and **Midden Myles**.

**Dirty John.** *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, L.—*W. Ches.*

**Dishalaga, Dishlago, Dishylagie.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L. — *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Clackmannansh.* A corruption of the Latin name.

**Dish Mustard.** A name given by Turner (Names) to *Thlaspi arvense*, L., 'because the seede is lyke mustard seede in colour and in tast, and the vessel that coteyneth the seede is lyke a disshe.'

**Dishwashings.** *Equisetum hyemale*, L.—'Dysshewasshynges . . . fortasse hujus herbæ ad fricandos discos et patinas aliquis fit usus.'—Turn. Lib.

**Disle.** A general name for thistles.—*Cornw.*

**Ditch Bur.** *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.—Turn. Names. Prior, p. 66.

**Ditch Fern.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—Cockayne, iii. 321.

**Ditch Reed.** *Phragmites communis*, Trin.—*Sal.*

**Dithering Grass.** *Briza media*, L.—*Lanc.* Dithering is a North Country word for shivering.

**Dittander.** *Lepidium latifolium*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 66. See **Dittany**.

**Dittany.** *Lepidium latifolium*, L.—Prior, p. 66. A name misapplied to this plant. Turn. (Names) says: '*Lepidium* is wel known in Englande, and is called by a false name *Dittany*.'

**Divan.** 'A small wild plum or kind of sloe.'—*S. Renfrewsh. Jamieson.*

**Dock** (in Turn. Lib. Doc). (1) When used absolutely generally signifies various species of *Rumex*. Prior, p. 66. In composition it is applied to many large-leaved plants. In the N. of England the form **Dockin** or **Docken** is used.

(2) *Malva sylvestris*, L.—*Var. dial.* Hal. Wr. Some confusion seems to exist in the application of this name to the mallow. Akerman says 'the leaf is supposed to be good for the sting of the nettle,' but this belief is almost universally confined to *Rumex obtusifolius*, L., and allied species. See **Dock**, **Round**.

**Dock, Batter.** See **Batter Dock**.

**Dock, Bloody.** See **Bloody Dock**.

**Dock, Bur.** See **Burdock**.

**Dock, Butter.** See **Butter Dock**.

**Dock, Can.** See **Candock**.

**Dock, Cheadle.** See **Cheadle Dock**.

**Dock, Cuckold.** See **Cuckold Dock**.

**Dock, Dove.** See **Dove Dock**.

**Dock, Elf, or Else.** See **Elfdock**.

**Dock, Fiddle.** A book-name for *Rumex pulcher*, L.—'From the shape of its leaves.'—Prior, p. 66.

**Dock, Flap, Flapper, Flappy, or Flobby.** See **Flap Dock**.

**Dock, Flatter.** Many large-leaved plants are called generically 'docks'; *flatter* probably refers to the *floating* leaf. See Cockayne, ii. 379, iii. 322.

(1) *Nymphaea alba*, L.—*Ches.*

(2) *Nuphar lutea*, Sm.—*Ches.*

(3) The water form of *Polygonum amphibium*, L.—*Ches.*

(4) *Potamogeton natans*, L.—*Ches.* Wilbraham, Hal. Wr.

**Dock, Flea.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—Hal.

**Dock, Gentle.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—*Notts.* Deering, Cat. Stirp. Possibly a euphuism for **Patient Dock**.

**Dock, Kadle.** (1) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Ches.*

(2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Ches.* (occasionally). Cf. **Kedlock**.

**Dock, Kettle.** (1) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Ches.*

(2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Ches.* (occasionally).

(3) *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—*Ches.* (Gatley).

**Dock, Mullein.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Norf.*

**Dock, Patience.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—*North*, Hal. From the old name *Passions*, because eaten about Passiontide. In *Ches.* it is called **Patient Dock**.

**Dock, Pop.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Cornw.* Dock from its large coarse leaves; *pop*, from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower.

**Dock, Round.** *Malva sylvestris*, L.—*Som.* Jennings. Prior (p. 67) says: 'The common mallow, still called so in the charm that is used by children who have been stung with nettles, and alluded to by Chaucer in *Troilus and Cressida* (b. iv. sb. 62): "Nettle in, dock out."' But the allusion here is almost certainly to some *Rumex*.

**Dock, Sharp.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—Prior, p. 67.

**Dock, Smeare.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—*Moray*; in *N. Scottl. Smeardokke*, Jamieson.

**Dock, Sour.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.; sometimes extended to *R. Acetosella*, L.—'Sorel, which in the North is called *Sower Dockes*.'—Bulleyn, Book of Simples, fol. 7. In Turn. Lib. *Sourdock*. *Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Dors.*; *Lanc. Hal.*; *Som. Holl.*; *Yks.* (Tadcaster).

**Dock, Velvet.** (1) *Inula Helenium*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.

(2) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Prior, p. 67. From its soft leaves.

**Dock, Water.** *Rumex Hydrolapathum*, Huds.—Turn. Names.

**Dock Bistort.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—A name invented by Turner (Herb.).

**Dock Cress.** See *Cress, Dock*.

**Dockan, Docken, Dockens, Dockin, or Docking.** *Rumex obtusifolius*, L., and other species.—*Cumb.*; *N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*; *Yks.* (Wakefield); *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *Scottl. Jamieson*; *Aberdeensh.*; *Dumfriessh.*; *Forfarsh.*; *Moray*.

**Docken, Eldin.** *Rumex aquaticus*, L.—*Roxb.* Jamieson. 'Often cut, dried, and used as *eldin* or fuel by the lower classes; thence supposed to have its name.'—Jamieson. See *Eldin*.

**Docken, Ell.** See *Ell-dockens*.

**Docken, Flop, or Flous.** See *Flous Docken*.

**Docken, Flowery.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* Probably *floury* is meant, from the mealiness of its leaves.

**Docken, Mercury.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—*Mearns. Jamieson*.

**Docken, or Docking, Sour.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—*North, Grose*; *Cumb.*; *Yks.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*

**Docken, Water.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8*.

**Dod.** 'Dod is the Reedmace (*Typha latifolia*, L.) in the north of England.'—*Alnwick Mercury*, March 1, 1864. Hal. and Wr. assign it to 'the foxtail reed. *North*.'

**Dodder.** (1) *Cuscuta*.—Wr. Prior, p. 67. 'Cassutha, aliqui podagram lini, angli dodder.'—Turn. Lib.

(2) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—Ches.; Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *S. Lanc.*

(3) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—Mid-Ches.

**Dodder Grass.** (1) *Briza media*, L.—Cumb.; Kent, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3. This has no connexion with the last word, but has the same meaning as *dother* and *dither*, words of northern dialects used to denote *trembling*.

(2) In the British Museum Herbarium is a specimen from Sowerby's Herbarium of *Poa subcærulea*, Sm. (a variety of *P. pratensis*), labelled 'found at Bletchingley near Godstone [Oxf.], called there *Dodder Grass*.'

**Doddering Dickies.** *Briza media*, L.—North, Hal. Wr.; Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; Yks. (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Doddering Dillies.** *Briza media*, L.—Durh.

**Doddering Grass.** *Briza media*, L.—S.-W. Cumb., Durh.

**Doddering Jockies.** *Briza media*, L.—Yks. (Northallerton).

**Dodderin Nancy.** *Briza media*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Doddle Grass.** *Briza media*, L.—Suss. Parish; Wilts.

**Dodger.** *Sherardia arvensis*, L.—Sal. (Corvedale).

**Dog-banner.** 'The wild camomile' [probably *Anthemis Cotula*, L.].—Mid-Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5.

**Dog Berry.** (1) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Turn. Herb. (**Dogberry Tree**), Prior, p. 67. 'We for the most part call it the *Dogge berry tree*, because the berries are not fit to be eaten, or to be given to a dogge.'—Park. Theatr. 1521. But see **Dogwood**.

(2) *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—Cumb. (Cockermouth).

(3) *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, Spr.—Aberdeensh.

(4) Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—N. Yks. (Cleveland).

**Dog Binder.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—N. Yks.

**Dog-bobbins.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.

**Dog-cherry.** The fruit of *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Prior, p. 67.

**Dog-chowp.** The fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2 and C. 7.

**Dogcole.** 'The herb dogbane.'—Hal. Wr. Probably the same as **Dogs'-cole**, which see.

**Dog Daisy.** See **Daisy**.

**Dog-eller.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—Ches. *Dog* is applied here, as in many other cases, as meaning spurious, not the right thing. *Eller* is elder: at first sight its flowers look like those of the elder tree.

**Dog-fennel.** (1) *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—Midlands, Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5; Warw. Hal. Wr. '*Dog-fenell* and *mathees* is both one,

and in the comyng up is lyke fenell . . . and it is the worste wede that is except terre.'—Fitzherbert.

(2) *Peucedanum palustre*, Moench.—Grete Herball.

**Dog-fingers.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Som.* (Bristol), *Trans. Medico-Botanical Soc. of London*, 1832-33, p. 84. Burnett (*Medical Botany*) gives **Dog's Fingers** as a name in use in *Wales*.

**Dog Finkle.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*North*, Grose; *E. Yks.* Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.

**Dog Flower.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Doggies.** *Linaria vulgaris*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Dog Gewan.** *N. Scoll.* 'Weak-scented feverfew.'—Jamieson. This is probably *Matricaria inodora*, L.

**Dog Grass.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Ger.* *Cumb.* See Prior, p. 67, who refers the name to *T. caninum*, L.; both species were probably so called. 'Sic dictum,' says Skinner, 'quia canes eo tanquam naturali emetico utuntur.'

**Dog Heather.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Dog-hip** (in *Aberdeensh.* **Dog's-hippens**). The fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Scoll.* Jamieson.

**Dog-job.** The fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Yks.* (E. Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7; Whitby (**Dog-jugs**), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Dog-jumps.** The fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Dogmouth, Dogmoath.** *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. Pratt gives **Dog's-mouth**.

**Dog Nettle.** (1) *Lamium purpureum*, L.—*Ches.*

(2) *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—*Berw.* Pratt.

(3) Glossed *Urtica urens* in Cockayne, iii. 322.

**Dog Oak.** *Acer campestre*, L.—*Yks.* (Tadcaster).

**Dog-poison.** *Æthusa Cynapium*, L.—*Treas. Bot.*

**Dogrise.** *Euonymus europæus*, L. ?—The name occurs in Turn. Names under *Cornus*, but it is not applied to that shrub.

**Dog Rose.** *Rosa canina*, L.—An old name in very general use; the shrub, according to Prior (p. 67), was 'so called from its [comparative] want of scent and beauty.' Théis (*Gloss. de Botanique*) says 'parce qu'elle a longtemps été en vogue pour guérir de la rage,' a belief dating from the time of Pliny. See *Ger.* 1089.

**Dog Rowan Tree, the fruit Dog Rewans.** 'The red elder' [*Viburnum Opulus*, L.]—*Scoll.* (Lanarks.), Jamieson. *Dog* is used here as in *dog elder*, to denote spurious. In this case it is the berries which at first sight resemble those of the rowan (*Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.).

**Dogs and Cats.** *Trifolium arvense*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. M.

- Dog's-berry Tree.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Ger.
- Dog's Camomile.** See *Camomile*.
- Dog's Camovyne.** See *Camovyne*.
- Dog Cods, or Cullions.** Various species of *Orchis*.—Lyte.
- Dog's Cole** (in Lyte *Dogges Call*). *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 67. A translation of the Latin *Brassica canina*.
- Dog's Dogger** (i. e. dog's dung). *Orchis mascula*, L., and other species.—*Clackmannansh.*
- Dog's Fingers.** See *Dog-fingers*.
- Dog's Foot.** *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—*Suff.*
- Dog's Grass.** *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.—Hal. Wr.; *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Hants.*; *Norf.*; *Suss. Holl.*
- Dog's Lugs.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Fife*, Jamieson.
- Dog's Mercury.** *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—Ger. A spurious kind, so called to distinguish it, not as Prior (p. 67) thinks from 'the so-called English Mercury' (*Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*), but rather from the French Mercury (*M. annua*), which was formerly used in medicine, is similar to *M. perennis*, and immediately precedes it in Ger.
- Dog's Mouth.** See *Dogmouth*.
- Dog's Orach.** *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, L.—Prior, p. 67.
- Dog's Parsley.** *Æthusa Cynapium*, L.—Prior, p. 67.
- Dog's-rib.** 'Arnoglossi seu Plantaginis species, sic dicta quia foliorum nervi costa caninas aliquo modo referre videntur.'—Skinner. This is the rib-grass (*Plantago lanceolata*, L.). See *Bib-grass*. There is a Dutch name for it similar to the above—*Hontersibbe*.
- Dog's Siller.** *Rhinanthus Crista Galli*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Dog Snout.** *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*Norf.*
- Dog's-tail Grass.** *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.—*Suff.* Prior, p. 67. Crested Dog's-tail Grass is the general agricultural and book-name for this plant.
- Dog Standard, Stander, or Standers.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*North*, Hal. Wr.; *Yks.* (Wakefield); *Mid-Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5; *Worc.*
- Dog's Tansy.** *Potentilla anserina*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Dogstones.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—Turn. Herb.
- Dog's-tongue.** A translated name for *Cynoglossum officinale*, L.—Turn. Names; Prior, p. 68.
- Dog's-tooth Grass.** (1) *Triticum caninum*, Huds.—Prior, p. 68.  
(2) *Cynodon Dactylon*, L.—Prior, p. 68.



**Dog Thistle.** Apparently *Carduus arvensis*, L.—See Gard. Chron. 1845, p. 864.

**Deg Tree.** (1) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Turn. Names.

(2) *Euonymus europæus*, L.—Warw.

(3) *Sambucus nigra*, L.—Yks. (Thoresby), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 17.

(4) *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—North, Hal. Wr.

**Dog Violet.** *Viola sylvatica*, Fr., and *V. canina*, L.—A common name for these plants, both in books and in actual use. Prior, p. 68.

**Dogwood.** (1) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—This is the shrub usually so called in books. Prior, p. 68; *Oxf. N. & Q.* 4, ii. 465. 'Not so named from the animal, but from skewers being made of it.'—Prior. By a curious coincidence, the Cherokee name for *C. florida*, L., the Dog-wood of New Jersey, is *Kela-achera*, i. e. Dog-flower. Dr. Prior's explanation of the name is no doubt the correct one, though Loudon thinks it alludes to the employment of a wash prepared from the leaves and branches for dogs afflicted with mange, &c. See also **Dogberry** (1).

(2) *Euonymus europæus*, L.—N. & Q. 4, ii. 465. By analogy with its other names, such as Skewer-wood, the meaning here seems the same as in (1). But Loudon says 'It is called *dogwood* because a decoction of its leaves was used to wash dogs to free them from vermin' (Arboretum, 496); and this derivation receives some support from another of its synonyms, Louse-berry Tree.

(3) *Rhamnus Frangula*, L.—The 'dogwood' used in the manufacture of gunpowder is produced by this shrub. *Hants. Culpeper*.

(4) *Prunus Padus*, L.—N. & Q. 4, ii. 465.

(5) *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Lanc.* (Ormskirk), where it is so called by the watchmakers, who use small twigs of it in cleaning watches.

(6) *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—*Lanc.*

**Dogwood, Black.** See **Black Dogwood**.

**Dogwood, White.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Surr.* (Lingfield), N. & Q. 4, iii. 44. As a distinction from the red-branched *Cornus sanguinea*, L., or to distinguish it from Black Dogwood, *Prunus Padus*, which has a dark-coloured bark.

**Doll Cheeses.** *Malva rotundifolia*, L.—Yks. See **Cheeses**.

**Dolphin-flower.** A translation of *Delphinium*, applied to *D. Consolida*, L., in With. ed. vii.

**Donninthell** (i. e. Dunny Nettle). *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Doodykye.** Various species of *Rumex*.—*Nhumb*.

**Door-weed.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Dornel** (i. e. Darnel). *Lolium temulentum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Dother.** (1) *Cuscuta*.—Gard. Chron. 1864, p. 737.

(2) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*Ches.*; *S. Lanc.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* (**Dothers**).

(3) *Vicia hirsuta*, Koch.—*Ches.*

**Dothering Dicks, Docks, or Ducks.** *Briza media*, L.—*Durh.*; *Nhumb.* **Dothering Dickies**; *North*, Hal.; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, where it is also called **Dotherin Nancy** and **Dotherin Grass**. *Dothering* means trembling.

**Dothering Toms.** *Briza media*, L.—Rural Cyclopædia.

**Doubleleaf.** *Listera ovata*, L.—Lyte. From its two opposite and only leaves.

**Double-tooth.** A translation of *Bidens*, used in With. ed. iv.

**Doudlar.** Root of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—*Roxb.* Jamieson.

**Doodle.** 'The root of the common Reed-grass [*Phragmites communis*, Trin.], found, partially decayed, in morasses, of which the children in the south of S. make a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients. *Roxb.*'—Jamieson.

**Dough-fig.** 'A Turkey fig. *Som.*'—Hal. Wr. Pulman.

**Dove-dock.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—*Caithness*, Jamieson.

**Dove's Foot.** (1) *Geranium molle*, L.—Grete Herball, Turner, Lyte, Ger., Prior, p. 68.

(2) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Dowballs.** *Brassica rapa*, L. (field turnips).—*Linc.* Brogren.

**Down.** 'Cardus tomentosus.'—Skinner.

**Down Dilly.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*S. Bucks.* An abbreviation of *Daffadowndilly*.

**Down Thistle.** *Onopordum Acanthium*, L.—Park. Theatr. (Index). The leaves are 'covered over with a long hairy wooll or cottony downe.'—Id. p. 979.

**Downweed.** *Filago germanica*, L.—Turn. Herb.

**Downy Ling.** *Eriophorum polystachyon*, L.—*Ayrsh.*

**Dracke.** See **Drake**.

**Dragans.** 'The herb serpentine.'—Hal. Wr. Probably *Arum Dracunculus*, L.

**Dragge.** *Lolium temulentum*, L.—*Norf., Suff.* See **Drank**.

**Dragon, Great, or Small.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Suss.*

**Dragon-bushes.** *Linaria vulgaris*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Dragons.** 'A name applied by English herbalists (1) to *Polygonum Bistorta*; (2) to *Ophioglossum vulgatum*; (3) to *Arum maculatum*.'—Cockayne, ii. 379. We have no other authority for this statement. See also Prompt. Parv. p. 130.

**Dragon's Blood.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Sal.* (Pulverbatch).

**Dragons, Female.** 'Water-dragons. Ger.'—Hal. Wr. *Calla palustris*, L.

**Dragons, Water.** *Calla palustris*, L.—Ger. Pratt gives **Water Dragon** as a name for *Calla palustris*, but we are inclined to suspect that this is an error, caused by the similarity of the two Latin names.

**Dragons' Heads.** *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Dragon's Mouth.** (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Suss.*

(2) *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*N. Linc.*

**Dragonwort.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—Culpeper. A name given like Snakeweed and Adderwort on account of its writhed root. But the Dragonwort of Gerard and other old authors was *Arum Dracunculus*, L.

**Drake, Drauk, Drawk, or Dravick.** A name which signifies, according to Prior, 'darnel, cockle, or weeds in general;' and which is applied by him (p. 68) to '*Bromus sterilis* and *Avena fatua*, L., &c.' In Ger. Index we have '*Draucike* and *Drake*, that is wilde otes,' which appears from the figure to be *Bromus sterilis*; in Ger. Emac. there is a figure, seemingly of *B. secalinus*, of which Johnson says 'in Brabant they call it *Drausch*, in English *Drauke*;' and Park. (Theatr.) gives the same figure, and says it 'is called both by the Dutch and us *Dravick* and *Dravick oates*.' Fitzherbert (Boke of Husbandrie) has the following passage, which seems to refer to *B. secalinus*: '*Dracke* is lyke unto rye tyll it begynne to sede, and it hath many sedes lyke fenell sedes, and hangeth downeward.' In the 1598 edition of the same work the name is printed **Drake**. Holdich states that *B. secalinus* is called **Drauk** in *Norf.* and in many parts of England. Robson (Brit. Flora, 1777) applies the name to various species of *Bromus*. Holl. bestows all the above forms of the name upon *Lolium perenne*, L. **Drake** (*Suff. Moor*; *Suss. Holl.*) and **Drawk** (*E. Anglia*, Forby; *Kent*; *Norf.*; *Suff.*) are applied to *L. temulentum*, L.; while *Lychnis Githago* is called **Drawk** in the Grete Herball. The name thus has much the same extended signification as **Darnel**, which see. **Drook** (which see) is another form of the same word. Ray (N. Country Words) has **Drank**. Hal. and Wr. give '*Drake*, the darnel grass. *East.*'

**Drank**, a name given in Hal, Wr., With., and others, for 'darnel-grass,' is almost certainly a misprint for **Drauk** (which see). Ray (Syn.) gives it for *Bromus sterilis*, L., and other species, and this is the earliest occurrence of it which we have met with.

**Drant.** 'The herb rocket. It is the translation of *eruca* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire.'—Hal. Wr.

**Draper's Teasel.** *Dipsacus fullonum*, L.—Nemnich.

**Dravick.** See **Drake**.

**Drawling.** (1) *Eleocharis caespitosa*, Link.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

(2) A species of *Eriophorum*.—*Peebles*, Jamieson.

**Drew.** *Chorda filum*, Lam.—*Orkneys*, Jamieson.

**Driftweed.** The cylindrical portion of the frond of *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—Catalogue of Pharmaceutical Society's Museum.

**Droke.** (1) *Bromus secalinus*, L.—*Yks.* Wakefield Gloss. This is doubtless the plant intended in E. D. S. (Whitby) Gloss. C. 2:

'**Drook**, or *Droke*, darnel; a weed-like head of oats in the corn-fields. Fuller, who notices some of the old words of this part, says it is called *Lolium murinum*, because "so counterfeiting grain that even the field mice are deceived by it."

(2) *Lolium temulentum*, L.—*E. Yks.* Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.

(3) 'A filmy weed very common in standing water.'—*Kent*, Hal. Wr.

**Drook**. *Bromus secalinus*, L.—*Ches.*, where it is popularly believed to be degenerated oats.

**Drooping Avena**. *Geum rivale*, L.

**Drooping Tulip**. *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Ches.* (gardens). The flower hangs downwards, and is much like a tulip in form.

**Dropwort**. (1) *Spiræa Filipendula*, L.—Turn. Names, Lyte, Hal., Wr., Prior, p. 68. According to Coles (A. in E.) it was so named from its employment in cases of strangury.

(2) A modern book-name for the species of *Cenanthe*.

**Dropwort, Hemlock**. A common book-name for *Cenanthe crocata*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Dropwort, Water**. A common book-name for *Cenanthe fistulosa*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 69.

**Drought-weed**. 'Green goosefoot.'—Nemnich. *Chenopodium album*, L. ?

**Druid's Hair**. 'Long moss.'—*Wilts.* Hal. Wr.

**Drumstick**. *Centaurea nigra*, L., and *C. Scabiosa*, L.—Wr.; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. From the hard round flower-head at the extremity of the stalk resembling a drumstick.

**Drunk**. 'The darnel grass.' *Lolium temulentum*, L.—*North*, Hal. Wr. This word, which at first sight appears to be connected with **Drank**, **Drauk**, and **Drook** (which see), more probably refers to the reputed intoxicating qualities of *Lolium temulentum*. Cfr. *Ray-grass*, from Fr. *ivraie*.

**Drunkwort**. *Nicotiana Tabacum*, L.—Minsheu, Hal. Wr.

**Dry Kesh**. *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Dry-rot**. *Merulius lacrymans*, Wulf.—Prior, p. 69.

**Duck Havver**. *Bromus mollis*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. Havver = oat.

**Duck Meat, or Duck's Meat**. *Lemna minor*, L.—Turn. Lib., Grete Herball, Hal. Wr., and all the older herbalists; *Ches.*; *Warw.*; Prior, p. 69.

**Duck Mud**. The same as **Crowsilk**, which see.—*Camb.*, *N. Ess.*, *Norf.*

**Duck-pond Weed**. *Lemna minor*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

**Duck's-foot**. *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. From the shape of the leaf.

- Duckweed.** A general name for the species of *Lemna*, more especially *L. minor*, L.—Prior, p. 69. The name has also been sent us by a correspondent as applied to a *Chenopodium* in Kent, but probably *Muckweed* was the name used.
- Duck Wheat.** 'Red wheat, a Kentish word in Cotgrave's time.'—Hal. Wr.
- Duck Willow.** *Salix alba*, L. See **Willow**.
- Dudder Grass.** *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, L.—Norf. See **Dodder Grass**.
- Dudgeon.** The root or wood of *Buxus sempervirens*, L.—'Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, do call this wood *dudgeon*, wherewith they make duden-hafted daggers.'—Ger. 1225. Hal. Wr.
- Duffel Grass.** *Holcus mollis*, L., and *H. lanatus*, L.—N. Yks.
- Duffie.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Suff. From the softness of its leaves, like the textile material so called.
- Dufoil.** *Listera ovata*, L.—Holme's Acad. of Armory, ii. 58.
- Duke's Meat** (i. e. duck's meat). *Lemna minor*, L.—Scotl. Jamieson.
- Dullesh.** *Rhodymenia palmata*, Grev.—Ireland. With. ed. iv.
- Dulse.** *Rhodymenia palmata*, Grev., and *Iridaea edulis*, Bory.—Numb. With. ed. iv.; Scotl. Jamieson; Prior, p. 69.
- Dulse, Craw.** See **Craw-dulse**.
- Dulse, Mountain.** 'A seaweed.'—Scotl. Jamieson. Probably a form of *Rhodymenia palmata*, Grev.
- Dulse, Pepper.** *Laurencia pinnatifida*, Lamour.—'Has often, though not invariably, a hot and biting taste, and was formerly eaten in Scotland under the name of *Pepper Dulse*. It does not appear to have ever been in much repute as an article of food, and its use is now rare.'—Phycologia Britannica.
- Dumb Nettle.** *Lamium album*, L.—Ess., Herts.
- Dunce Down.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—Ger. Appx.
- Dunche Down.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—'Bycause the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deafe, if it happens to fall into the ears, as Matthiolus writeth.'—Lyte, 513. Prior (p. 69) spells it **Dunse-down**, and explains it as a pleonasm from Du. *downs*, which means down.
- Duncus.** 'A kind of weed. Linc. Possibly connected with A.-S. *tun-cærs*, garden cress.'—Hal. Wr. We have not met with the name elsewhere, and cannot identify the plant.
- Dun John.** Various species of *Agrostis*.—Ches.
- Dunnies.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—Hants.
- Dunny Nettle** (i. e. deaf nettle). (1) *Lamium Galeobdolon*, L.—S. Bucks.  
 (2) *Lamium album*, L.—S. Bucks.  
 (3) *Ballota nigra*, L.—S. Bucks.

**Durgan Wheat.** 'Bearded wheat.'—*Kent*, Hal.

**Dusole.** 'The herb *Solatrium nigrum*.'—Hal. Wr. No doubt a misprint for *Solanum nigrum*, L., but we have not met with the name elsewhere.

**Dusty Husband.** (1) *Cerastium tomentosum*, L. (gardens).—*Ches.* From the white mealiness of the leaves.

(2) *Arabis alpina*, L. (gardens).—*Ches.* From the masses of white flowers.

**Dusty Miller** (or sometimes, as in *Linc.*, **Dusty Milner**). From its white powdery appearance. *Primula Auricula*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*; *Lothians*; *Mearns*, *Jamieson*.

**Dutch.** *Trifolium repens*, L.—Prior, p. 69; *Dors.* Hal. Wr.

**Dutch Agrimony.** *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L.—R. Cat.

**Dutch Beech.** See **Beech**.

**Dutch Cheese.** Fruit of *Malva rotundifolia*, L.—*Ches.*

**Dutch Clover.** See **Clover**. Prior, p. 69.

**Dutch Medlar.** *Mespilus germanica*, L.—See **Medlar**.

**Dutch Mice.** *Lathyrus tuberosus*, L., is 'occasionally cultivated' under this name.—Gard. Chron. 1860, p. 774.

**Dutch Morgan.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Wight*, Hal.

**Dutch Myrtle.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—With. ed. ii.; Prior, p. 69.

**Dutch Rushes.** *Equisetum hyemale*, L.—With. ed. iv.; Prior, p. 69.

**Dwale.** (1) *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—Turn. Lib., Lyte, Ger. Appx., Prior, p. 69.

'The frere with his fisik · this folke hath enchaunted,  
And doth men drink dwale · that men dredeth no synne.'  
Piers Plowman, C. text, Pass. xxiii. 378 (ed. Skeat,  
vol. iii. pp. 446, 447).

*Dwale* means an opiate, that which *dulls*. The English *dull*, A.S. *dol* [Germ. *toll*], is a mere variation of *dwal*, the older form, apparent in the Mæso-Gothic *dwale*, which means *dull*; hence Swedish *dwala*, a stupor, and Mid. Eng. *dwale*, an opiate. Mr. Johns (Flowers of the Field, p. 447) says: 'The English name *dwale* is derived from a French word *deuil*, which signifies "mourning." This remark is, of course, utterly wrong; the mere presence of the letter *w* in the word is enough to show that the word is of Teutonic origin; and a moment's reflection will show that the French *deuil* has assumed in English the well-known form *dool* or *dule*. The Mæso-Gothic *dwale* means foolish; the A.S. *dol* (formerly *dwol*) means stupid, and is now spelt *dull*. *Dwale* means *dulling* or *stupefying*, from the effect of the plant. Hence, in Piers Plowman, C. xxiii. 379, the phrase 'to drynke dwale' is used of men who have lost all conscience. We are indebted to Mr. Skeat for the foregoing note.

(2) 'Common nightshade. *Yorkshire*.'—Harte's Essays on Husbandry, p. iii. (1770). He means *Solanum Dulcamara*, L., not *Atropa*, which is subsequently named.

- Dwale, Deadly.** *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—With. ed. iv.  
**Dwarf Bay.** See Bay.  
**Dwarf Cornel.** See Cornel.  
**Dwarf Elder.** See Elder.  
**Dwarf Honeysuckle.** *Cornus suecica*, L.—With. ed. ii.  
**Dwarf Mallow.** *Malva rotundifolia*, L.—Lyte.  
**Dway-berries.** *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—With. ed. ii.  
**Dyer's Broom.** See Broom.  
**Dyer's Rocket.** *Reseda Luteola*, L.—Prior, p. 70.  
**Dyer's Weed, or Dyer's Green-weed.** (1) A common book-name for *Genista tinctoria*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.* Prior, p. 70.  
 (2) *Reseda Luteola*, L.—Lyte, Ger., Skinner.  
 (3) *Isatis tinctoria*, L.—Treas. Bot.  
**Dyer's Yellow-weed.** *Reseda Luteola*, L.—With. ed. iv.; Prior, p. 70.  
**Dyeweed.** *Genista tinctoria*, L.—'In't Enghelsch *Die-weed* ende *Woodwaxen*.'—Dodoens, Cruydt Boeck, p. 1196.

**Eagles, Bird.** See Bird Eagles.

**Eak.** An oak.—*North*, Wr.

**Ear-aches.** *Papaver Rhœas*, L., and other species.—*Derb.*; *Notts.* (Worksop). 'The popular name for field poppies, as well as cultivated ones, in this district is "ear-aches." . . . It is said that if they are gathered and put to the ear a violent attack of ear-ache will be the result.'—*N. & Q.* 5, ix, p. 488.

**Ear-drops, Lady's.** The common garden Fuchsia.—*Dev.*

**Earning Grass.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Lanarks.* Jamieson. Hal. gives *earning* as a North-country word for cheese rennet, and to *earn* means to curdle milk. The plant is so called because it has this property.

**Ear-ring Flower.** The common Fuchsia.—*Linc.* Brogden. From its resemblance to an ear-ring.

**Earth-balls.** *Tuber cibarium*, L.—'Balls that grow under the earth.'—Prior, p. 70.

**Earth Chestnut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Lyte; Prior, p. 70; Hal. Wr. See Chestnut.

**Earth-gall.** 'A.S. *eorð-gealle*, from their bitterness, plants of the gentian tribe, more particularly *Erythræa Centaurium*, L.'—Prior, p. 70. Grete Herball, Ger. Appx. Hal. and Wr. assign the name to 'the larger Centaury (*West*)', but the plant above specified is probably

intended. Holme (Academy of Armory, ii. 88) calls it *Gall-of-the-earth*. The root of *Sonchus floridanus*, Willd., is so called in North America for a similar reason: see De Candolle's Prodrumus, vii. 250.

**Earth-moss.** '*Phascum*.'—Prior, p. 70.

**Earth Nut.** (1) *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Ger.; *Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *N. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. From the nutty flavour of the tuber. Prior, p. 70.

(2) *Enanthe pimpinelloides*, L.—*Hants.* (Wareham, &c.). 'The children eat the tubercles under the name of *earth-nuts*.'—Phyt. iii. 260.

**Earth-puff.** A species of *Lycoperdon* (Nomenclator, 1585).—Nares.

**Earthquakes.** *Briza media*, L.—*Nhamp.* Sternb.

**Earth-smoke** (L. *fumus terræ*). *Fumaria officinalis*, L.—Hal. gives *Erthesmok*, from MS. Sloane, 5, f. 5. In the Grete Herball it is called **Smoke of the Earth** or **Fume of the Earth**. Prior, p. 70. In Pratt's Wild Flowers of the Year the name is said to be in use in the northern counties. See **Fumitory**.

**Earth-star.** Various species of *Geaster*, 'so called from [their] stellate shape when burst and lying on the ground.'—Prior, p. 70.

**Easter Bell.** See **Bell**.

**Easter, or Eastern, Giant.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.* See **Easter Magiants**.

**Easter Ledges.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—*Cumb., Westm.*

**Easter Magiants, or Easter Mangiants.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—*Cumb., Westm.* It has been suggested that this is a corruption of the old name, *Bistorta major*, but *Easter* probably refers to the season at which this plant is often eaten. *Magiants* or *mangiants* may be from Fr. *manger*, to eat. That *Easter* refers to the season, and is not corrupted from *Bistorta*, is borne out by other names of the plant. Cf. **Passions**, **Patient Dock**. One correspondent spells it **Easterma Jiands**. Mr. Dickinson (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8) has **Eastermun-jiands** and **Easter May-giants**. Mrs. Atkinson refers to the Westmoreland volume of the Beauties of England and Wales (no date), which 'seems to have been written about 1812 by a Rev. Mr. Hodgson, a native of the county. He says: "Till about the middle of the last century, garden vegetables, except onions and a few savoury herbs, were little known; but a mess made of the tender leaves of Alpine bistort—viviparum Polygonum, called here *Easter-ment-gions*, i. e. sprouts of the Easter month—and groats, mixed with a small portion of young nettles, leaves of the giant bell-flower, and a few blades of chives, all boiled together in a linen bag with the meat, was accounted a delicacy to eat with veal in the spring."' There is no doubt, as Mrs. Atkinson observes, that Mr. Hodgson was mistaken in his identification of the plant, and that *P. Bistorta* was intended. She adds: 'Every cottage orchard throughout the two counties has its little patch of it still grown for the mess above described, universally called "an erb puddin'," or "a yearbe puddin'." See Gard. Chron. Sept. 19, 1874, for a more lengthy note on the name.



**Eastning Wort.** 'Scabious.'—*S. Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Eaver, or Ever.** *Lolium perenne*, L.—*Cornw.*; *Dev.* Hal. Fr. *ivraie*, drunkenness, from the intoxicating qualities of the darnel, an allied species.

**Ebble.** *Populus tremula*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby; *Norf.*: *East*, Wr. 'We have *ebelle tre*, *ebonus*, in Prompt. Parv. p. 17: "juse of *eble*" in MS. Med. Linc.'—Hal. See **Abele**. The Aspen and the Abele Tree may here be confounded from the somewhat similar shape of their leaves.

**Eccle Grass.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Orkneys*, Jamieson.

**Eckberry.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Edder's-tongue** (i. e. adder's-tongue). *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Edderwort.** 'The herb dragonwort.'—Hal. Wr. *Arum Dracunculus*, L.—*Edder* is an A.S. name for an adder, which is still in use in the north.

**Eddick.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Ches.*

**Edgeweed.** *Enanthe Phellandrium*, Lamk.—A name apparently invented by Dr. J. Hill in his Herb. Brit. 1769, and referring to the growth of the plant on the edges of ponds.

**Eel-beds.** *Ranunculus fluitans*, Lamk.—*Roxb.* (Kelso), Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39. A name also extended to several species of pond weeds, probably from a supposition that they harbour eels.

**Eel Ware.** *Ranunculus fluitans*, Lamk.—*E. Bord.* 'Either from its wavy motion on the water, or from harbouring eels when growing in a mass.'—Bot. E. Bord. p. 26.

**Eestrige.** *Salsola Kali*, L.—'I remember now that one English man called this herbe *Eestrige*.'—Turn. Herb.

**Eever.** *Lolium perenne*, L.—*Dev.* Hal. Wr. See **Eaver**.

**Eevy.** *Hedera Helix*, L.—Pulman.

**Egera.** 'Spring tulips.'—Bailey (Hal.), Wr.

**Egg-berry.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—*North*, Hal. Wr.; *Cumb.*; *Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss. Cf. **Heckberry**.

**Egg-peg Bushes.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Glou.*

**Egg Plant.** (1) *Solanum Melongena*, L.—From the shape of its fruit. Prior, p. 70.

(2) *Symphoricarpos racemosus*, Michx.—*Ches.* From its round white berries.

**Eggs and Bacon.** From the two shades of yellow in the flower.

(1) *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—*Glou.*; *Norf.*

(2) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss., Wr.; *Suss.*

(3) '*Narcissus incomparabilis bicolorata*.'—*Sal.* (Ellesmere).

**Eggs and Butter.** (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—*Dev.*

(2) *Ranunculus acris*, L., and *R. bulbosus*, L.—*Ches.*

**Eggs and Collops.** *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—*North*, Hal. Wr. ; the term is also applied to fried eggs and bacon. *Lanc.* E. D. S. *Lanc.* Gloss.

**Eglantine.** 'A name that has been the subject of much discussion, both as to its exact meaning, and as to the shrub to which it belongs.'—Prior, p. 70. The *Eglantine* of the Grete Herball, Lyte, Gerard, and Parkinson, was, however, no doubt *Rosa rubiginosa*, L., the shrub now usually so called; and Turner (Names) probably has the same shrub in view when he says '*Cynorrhodus*, named of the latines *Rosa canina*, is called in englishe a swete brere or an *Eglentyne*.' Prior says, 'In Gerard and the herbalists it was a shrub with white flowers that was meant;' but Gerard (p. 1269) only describes the blossoms as 'most commonly whitish, seldom tending to purple;' while Parkinson (Parad. 419) calls them 'small single blush roses,' Dr. Prior adds: 'Milton in the expression "twisted eglantine" is supposed to have meant the woodbine' (*Lonicera Periclymenum*), which is still known as eglantine in *N.E. Yks.* Hal. says the name was occasionally given to the wild rose.

**Eglentere.** 'Eglantine.'—Chaucer, Hal. Wr. *Rosa rubiginosa*, L.

**Eglet, Egglet.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Cornw.*, *Dev.*

**Egremoire.** *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.—A.-N. Hal. Wr. In *Cumb.* it is still called **Eggremunny**.

**Egremounde.** *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.—A.-N. Hal. Wr.

**Egyptian Rose.** (1) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.

(2) *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L.—*Wight*, Phyt. iii. 430.

**Egyptian Thorn.** *Cratægus Pyracantha*, Pers.—*Ches.*

**Eike Tree, or Eke-tree** (Turn. Names). *Quercus Roburr*, L.—*North*, Turn. Herb.; *Yks.* Hal. Wr.

**Eileber.** *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Eisch-Keys.** The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—A.-S. *æsc*, ash; *æsch key*, Prompt. Parv. *N.* and *Mid-Lanc.* 'Let's ga an' gedder some *eisch-keys* an' lake at conquerors.'—E. D. S. *Lanc.* Gloss.

**Eker.** 'Water cresses.'—A.S. Hal. Wr. *Nasturtium officinale*, Br.

**Elbowit Grass.** *Alopecurus geniculatus*, L.—*Lanarks.* Jamieson. From its stems, which bend at the joints.

**Elden.** See **Eldin**.

**Elden-dockin.** See **Eldin-docken**.

**Elder** (in Turn. Lib. **Elder Tree**). The usual name for *Sambucus nigra*, L.—Turner, Lyte, &c. Prior, p. 71. In some old writers the names *Elder* and *Alder*, like *Eller* and *Aller*, are used interchangeably; thus Dodoens (Cruydtboek, p. 1312) says of *Alnus glutinosa*, 'In Enghelandt *Alder* ende *Elder*.' Holme (ii. 81), referring to the fruit of *Sambucus nigra*, says, 'the *Alder-berries* are black and grow in umbels,' while at p. 72, after writing a description of the *Sambucus*, and speaking of its branches as *Alder-branches*, he adds, 'some

write it the *Elder* tree.' See *Alderne* and *Eller*. From this we get the adj. *eldern*, made of *elder*.

'An *eldern* stake and blackthorn ether  
Will make a hedge to last for ever.'—*Suss. Parish*.

**Elder, Bishop's.** See *Bishop's Elder*.

**Elder, Dwarf.** (1) *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.—*Ger.* ; *Prior*, p. 71 ; *S.-W. Cumb.*

(2) *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*Hants.* ; *Wight*, *Fl. Vect.*

**Elder, Ground.** (1) *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.—*Wight*, *Fl. Vect.* ; 'dwarf elder,' *South*, *Hal.*

(2) *Angelica sylvestris*, L.—*Ches.*

(3) *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*Hants.* ; *Wight*, *Fl. Vect.*

**Elder, Marsh, or Marish.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Lyte*, &c.

**Elder, Water.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Lyte* ; *Nhamp.* *Nth. Gloss.* ; *Prior*, p. 71.

**Elder, White.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*W. Ches.*

**Elder, Wild.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Elderberry.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Ayrsh.*

**Eldern.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*East*, *Hal.* *Forby*, *Wr.* ; *Nhamp.* Also as an adjective, meaning made of *elder*. See *Elder*.

**Eldin, or Elden.** *Petasites vulgaris*, *Desf.*—'In the North it is called about Morpeth *Eldens*.'—*Turn. Names*. 'Northumbrienses vocant an *Elden*.'—*Turn. Lib.* The name doubtless refers to the fact that the plant is used as *elden* or fuel by the poorer classes in the north. See *Prior*, p. 71, under *Elder*. *Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8*, p. 30, 'as used in lighting fires;' at p. xviii., however, it is assigned to *Arctium Lappa*, L., and referred to as 'a general term for dry stems used in lighting fires.'

**Eldin-dockin, or Elden-dockin.** (1) *Petasites vulgaris*, *Desf.*—*E. Bord.* (*Jedburgh*), *Bot. E. Bord.*

(2) *Rumex aquaticus*, L.—*Roxb. Jamieson*. 'Often cut, dried, and used as *eldin*, or fuel, by the lower classes; thence supposed to have its name.'—*Jamieson*. See *Eldin*. It is possible that the *Petasites*, which has the same name and is used for a similar purpose, may really be intended here by *Jamieson*.

**Eldroot.** See *Eltrot*:

**Elecampane.** *Inula Helenium*, L.—*Turn. Names*, *Lyte*, *Ger.*, *Prior*, p. 71. See *Alacompane*.

**Elem.** *Ulmus campestris*, L.—*West of England* ; *Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*.

**Elephant.** 'A kind of scabious.'—*Wr.*

**Eleven o'Clock Lady.** *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—'Fr. *dame d'onze heures*, from its waking up and opening its eyes so late in the day.'—*Prior*, p. 71.

- Elf-dock** (in Grete Herball and Ger. Appx. **Elfe-doecke**). *Inula Helenium*, L.—See Prior, p. 71.
- Elfwort**. *Inula Helenium*, L.—Dr. J. Hill, Herb. Brit. 1769.
- Elgins**. *Rumex aquaticus*, L.—*Roxb.* Jamieson. See **Eldin**.
- Ellar**. *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Kent*, Holl.; *Linc.* Holl.; *Suss.* Wr.
- Ellarne**. *Sambucus nigra*, L.—A.S. Wr. 'Still in use, see Heref. Gl. and Pr. Parv. p. 239.'—Hal. *Sal.*
- Ell-docken**. *Petasites vulgaris*, L.—*Jedburgh*, Bot. E. Bord. Hal. and Wr. have 'Coltsfoot, *North*,' but the same plant is doubtless intended.
- Ellem**. *Ulmus campestris*, L.—*Suss.* Parish. Pulman gives the adj. *ellemen*, relating to elm: 'ellemen timber.'
- Ellen Tree**. *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Yks.* Hal. Wr.
- Eller, or Eller Tree**. (1) *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Linc.* Brogd.; *Norf.*; *North*, Hal. Wr.; *Suss.* Parish; *N. Yks.*; *Scott.* Jamieson.  
(2) *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Ches.*; *Kent*, Holl.; *Linc.* Holl.; *Suss.* Holl.; *E. Yks.* Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2. It is applied to this tree in Piers Plowman. Prior, p. 71. See **Aller** and **Elder**.
- Eller, Dog**. See **Dog Eller**.
- Ellern**. *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Dors.*
- Ellet, or Elliot**. *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Suss.* Hal. Wr.
- Ell-shinders, Yellow**. *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Elm, or Elm Tree**. The general name for *Ulmus campestris*, L., and other species.—Turner, Lyte, Prior, p. 71.
- Elm, Broad-leaved**. The '*Ulmus latifolia*' of Ger. is *U. montana*; but he says of *Tilia parvifolia*, L., that 'the people in Essex about Heningham (whereas great plenty groweth by the way sides) do call it broad leafed Elme' (p. 1298).
- Elm, English**. *Ulmus campestris*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. A frequent book-name for the species.
- Elm, Scotch**. *Ulmus montana*, Sm.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. A common name in nurserymen's catalogues.
- Elm, Witch, or Wyoh**. *Ulmus montana*, Sm.—A common book-name. Prior (p. 256) supposes it to be so named 'from its wood having been used to make the chests called in old writers *wyches*, *hucches*, or *whycces*. Fr. *huche*, A.S. *hwæcce*.'
- Elm, Yoke**. *Carpinus Betulus*, L.—Ger., who appears to have invented the name. He says: 'It is called *Betulus*, as if it were a kinde of Birch, but myselfe better like that it should be one of the Elmes.' Yokes were formerly made of it. See Ger. p. 1296. Prior, p. 259.
- Elmen, or Elmen Tree**. *Ulmus campestris*, L.—*West*; *Dev.*
- Elnorne**. *Sambucus nigra*, L.—Prompt. Parv. Hal. Wr.

**Elphamy.** 'Briony.'—*North*, Hal. Wr. We do not know whether *Bryonia* or *Tamus* is intended.

**Elren.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*North*, Hal. Wr.

**Elsedock.** *Inula Helenium*, L.—Hal. Wr. This seems to be a corruption or misreading of **Elfe-dock**, which see.

**Elshins** (i. e. awls, in allusion to the long-pointed fruits). *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Berwicksh. Proc. Berw. Nat. Club*, 1870. Also called **Deil's Elshin**.

**Eltrot.** (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Dors.*, Wilts.

(2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Dors. Dors. Gloss.*, where it is also called **Eldroot**. Pulman gives **Eldrot**, and has the following note: 'From A.S. *eald*, old, and root, or from *elt*, a young pig, and root. A plant which grows in the hedgerows and in some meadows, and is gathered by boys for food for rabbits. It is, I believe, the cow-parsnip.'

(3) 'Stalk of wild barley.'—*West*, Hal.

**Elven.** *Ulmus campestris*, L.—*Var. dial.* Hal. Wr.; *Kent*, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; *Suss.* Parish.

**Emony.** *Anemone coronaria*, L.—'The *anemony* misunderstood as an *Emony*.'—Prior, p. 72. Coles (A. in E.) says 'the common people call them *Emones*.'

**Emrose.** Probably a garden *Anemone* (*A. coronaria*, L.?).—Skinner says, 'Hoc nomine, ni fallor, hortulani corrupte anemonas vocant, q. d. *Rosa anemones*.'

**Enchanter's Nightshade.** *Circæa lutetiana*, L.—Prior, p. 72. See **Nightshade**.

**Endive.** *Cichorium Endivia*, L.—Prior, p. 72.

**Endmete.** *Lemna minor*, L.—*Prompt. Parv.* Hal. Wr.

**Enemy.** *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*Linc.*

'Doon i' the wild *enemies*.'

Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, Old Style.

The garden species of *Anemone* are not unfrequently called *Anenemy* even by educated people. See **Emony**.

**English Elm.** See **Elm**, **English**.

**English Maidenhair.** *Asplenium Trichomanes*, L.—Turn. Herb., Lyte. See **Maidenhair**.

**English Mercury.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 72. See **Mercury**.

**English Sea Grape.** *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—Lyte.

**English Treacle.** *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.—See **Treacle**.

**Eps.** *Populus tremula*, L.—*Kent*, Hal. Wr. See **Aps**.

**Eringo.** *Eryngium maritimum*, L.—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act v. sc. 5. See **Nares**.

- Ernfarn.** *Pteris aquilina*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Ernut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*Rozb.* (Kelso), *Science Gossip*, 1876, 39. Hal. has 'Ernute, an earth-nut.'
- Erriok.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Ches.* Cf. **Heriff**.
- Errif.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*S. Ches.* Cf. **Heriff**.
- Ers.** *Ervum Ervilia*, L.—*Fr.* *Ers*, L. *Ervum*. Prior, p. 72.
- Ers-bitter Vetch.** 'Melius, ni fallor, *Arch bitter Vetch*, i. e. *vicia valde amara*!'—*Skinner*. We do not know what plant is intended.
- Ersmert.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—'See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane, 5, f. 4.'—Hal. Wr. See **Arsesmart**.
- Erswort.** 'The herb mouse-ear.'—Wr. 'See a list of plants in MS. Sloane, 5, f. 8.'—Hal. Mouse-ear is *Hieracium Pileolla*, L.
- Erthegalle.** 'The herb centaury.'—Hal. Wr. See **Earth-gall**.
- Erthesmok.** Hal. Wr. See **Earthsmoke**.
- Eryago** (Lat. *Eryngium*). *Eryngium maritimum*, L.—Prior, p. 73.
- Esh.** *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—*North*, Hal.; *Cumb.*; *Linc.* Brogd.; *Norf.* Holl.; *Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Esch*, *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Esche*, 'an ash tree,' *Prompt. Parv.*; Hal. Wr.  
     'Break me a bit o' the esh for his 'eäd, lad, out o' the fence!'  
     Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, *New Style*.
- In Holderness (*Yks.*) to *esh* means to flog, the twig of the ash being used for that purpose. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7. Young ash trees are called *eshlings* at Whitby (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2). In *N. Linc.* there is a widespread opinion that if a man takes a newly-cut 'esh-plant,' not thicker than his thumb, he may lawfully beat his wife with it. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.
- Esp.** *Populus tremula*, L.—*Cumb.*; *North*, Hal. Wr. 'Ah trimm't like an esp-leaf,' is a common saying in Cumberland. See **Asp**.
- Espibawn.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Ireland* (Belfast).
- Espin.** *Populus tremula*, L.—*North*, Hal. Wr.; *Yks.* See **Aspen**.
- Etnagh-berries.** Fruit of *Juniperus communis*, L.—*Angus*, Jamieson. *Etnagh* or *Etnach* is used in the north of Scotland as an adjective signifying made of juniper wood, or in some way belonging to juniper. Jamieson. The name is also written *Aitnach*, which see.
- Ettle.** 'A nettle.'—*West*, Wr.; *Worc.* (Cotswold district).
- Euphrasy.** *Euphrasia officinalis*, L.—*Milton*, *Par. Lost*, b. xi. l. 414. Prior, p. 73.
- Evening Primrose.** *Oenothera biennis*, L.—'From its pale yellow colour and its opening at sunset.'—Prior, p. 73.
- Evenlesten.** 'The herb mercury.'—Hal. Wr. We cannot identify this plant.
- Ever.** *Lolium perenne*, L.—*Dev.* Hal. See **Eaver**.

**Everferne.** *Polypodium vulgare*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. (and Wr.) have 'Everferne, wall fern;' but in a recipe printed at p. 36 we read 'Take everferne which grows on the ake,' which clearly refers to *Polypodium vulgare*, L.

**Ever-grass.** *Lolium perenne*, L.—Pulman. See **Eaver**.

**Evergreen Cliver.** *Rubia peregrina*, L.—Wight, Fl. Vect. See **Clivers**.

**Everlasting, or Everlasting Flower.** A name assigned to many *Compositæ*, from their retaining shape and colour when dried. Hal. and Wr. apply it to 'American Cudweed' (*Antennaria margaritacea*), and Prior applies it (p. 73) to *Gnaphalium*, but certain species of *Helichrysum* are the plants most usually so called.

**Everlasting, Moor.** *Antennaria dioica*, Gærtn.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Everlasting Pea.** *Lathyrus latifolius*, L.—Not that the flowers are of the nature of everlasting flowers, but because the plant is perennial. Prior, p. 73.

**Everocks.** *Rubus Chamæmorus*, L.—Scotl. Jamieson.

**Every** (Fr. *ivraie*). *Lolium perenne*, L.—Dors.; 'a species of grass,' West, Hal. Wr. Cf. **Eaver** and **Baygrass**.

**Evenweed.** *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—A name apparently invented by Dr. J. Hill in Herb. Brit. 1769, in reference to the fragrance of the blossoms in the evening.

**Eve's Cushion.** *Saxifraga hypnoides*, L. (in gardens).—Yks. (York).

**Ewe.** *Taxus baccata*, L.—Lyte, &c. A frequent method of spelling yew in old writers. See Prior, p. 257. Wr. and Nares have it **Ew**: in the quotation given by the latter something else may have been meant. Warner (*Plantæ Woodfordienses*) spells it **Eugh**, and Hal. and Wr. have **Ewgh**.

**Ewe-daisy.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, L.—E. Bord. (Cheviot), Bot. E. Bord.

**Ewe-gowan.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—Scotl. Jamieson; North, Hal. Wr.

**Ewfras** (L. *Euphrasia*). 'A herb.'—Arch. xxx. 377. Hal. Wr. *Euphrasia officinalis*, L.—Prior, p. 73.

**Exan.** 'Exan is Crowsort, yet not our *Cruciata*.'—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. We do not know what plant is meant.

**Eye.** 'The pink; in Tusser called **Indian Eye**. *Dianthus*, L.'—Prior, p. 73.

**Eyebright.** (1) *Euphrasia officinalis*, L.—Turn. Names. *W. Ches.*, *N. Yks.*, and more or less in general use. Coles (A. in E., 46, 47) says: 'Divers authors write that goldfinches, linnets, and some other birds, make use of this herb, for the repairing of their own and their young ones' sight. . . . The purple and yellow spots and stripes, which are upon the flowers of **Eyebright**, doth very much resemble the diseases of the eyes, as blood-shot, &c. By which signature it hath

been found out that this herb is very effectual for the curing of the same.' See **Celandine**, and **Prior**, p. 73.

(2) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Midland Counties*; *Sal.* (Pulverbath); *N.E. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

(3) *Bartsia Odontites*, L. (occasionally).—*Lyte*.

**Eyebright Cow-wheat.** *Bartsia Odontites*, L.—*Huds.* **Prior**, p. 74.

**Eyes, Devil's.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Denbighsh.* (*Wrexham*).

**Eyeseeds.** 'A plant whose seeds, if blown into the eye, are said to remove bits of dust, cinders, or insects, that may be lodged there.'—*N. Linc.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 6. Probably *Salvia Verbenaca*, L., which shares the properties attributed to *S. Sclarea*, L. See **Gard. Chron.** 1871, pp. 45, 76, 106.

**Exob.** *Hyssopus officinalis*, L.—*Yks.* (*Whitby*), *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 2.

**Fabes, Fapes, Feabes, Feapes, in Nemnich Feabers.** Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*East.* *Hal. Wr.*; *E. Anglia.* *Forby*; *S. Counties.* *Bailey's Dict.*; *Norf.*; *North.* *Grose*; *Suff.* *Hal.*; **Prior**, p. 73.

**Face and Hood.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—From the markings in the petals bearing some resemblance to a human face, and the often dark hood-like appearance of the upper part of the flower. *Camb.*, *N. Ess.*, *Norf.*

**Face-in-hood.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—From the upper petals forming a hood, the stamens and pistils, with the lower petals, bearing some fanciful resemblance to a face. *Norf.*

**Faeberry.** See **Fayberry**.

**Fair Days.** *Potentilla anserina*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* 'Probably because it expands its bright flowers only in clear weather and in sunshine.'—Bot. *E. Bord.* p. 71. But this is hardly the reason, for the blossoms always remain open. See **Fair Grass**.

**Fair Grass.** *Potentilla anserina*, L.—*Forf.* *Jamieson* assigns this name to *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L., and adds, 'said to be so denominated from the whiteness of the underside of the leaf. *Teviotdale*.' In all probability, however, *P. anserina* is the plant intended.

**Fair-in-sight.** *Campanula patula*, L.—*Lyte*.

**Fair Maids.** *Galanthus nivalis*, L.—*Norf.*

**Fair Maids of February.** *Galanthus nivalis*, L.—*With.* ed. ii. A common book-name, though not apparently a very old one, in allusion to the blossoming of the snowdrop about Feb. 2 (*Candlemas Day*). **Prior**, p. 74.

**Fair Maid, or Maids, of France.** (1) *Saxifraga granulata*, L. (the double garden variety).—*Bucks.*

(2) *Achillea Ptarmica*, L. (the cultivated variety).—*Midd.*

(3) *Ranunculus aconitifolius*, L. (double variety).—*Mart. Mill.* **Prior**, p. 74.

(4) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L. (double variety).—*Park. Parad.* 256.



- Fair Maids of Kent.** The double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus acontifolius*, L.—Mart. Mill.
- Fairies' Bath.** *Peziza coccinea*, Jacq.—Hants; Suss.
- Fairies' Hair.** *Cuscuta Epithymum*, L.—Jersey.
- Fairies' Horse.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—Ireland, where fairies are supposed to ride on it. A similar legend is attached to the St. John's Wort in the Isle of Wight, where peasants say that if you tread on it after sunset a fairy horse will rise from the earth and carry you all night, leaving you in the morning wherever you may chance to be at sunrise. See Henderson's Folk Lore of the Northern Counties, p. 191.
- Fairies' Petticoats.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Ches.
- Fairies' Table, or Tables.** (1) *Agaricus campestris*, L., and other Fungi.—N. Wales.  
(2) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—Ches.
- Fairy Bell.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Ireland, Science Gossip, 1870, p. 135.
- Fairy Butter.** *Tremella albida*, Huds., and 'T. arborea' [= *Exidia glandulosa*, Bull.].—Yks. Cleveland Gloss.; E. Anglia, Forby ('tremella'). 'Even yet believed by many to be the produce of the fairies' dairy.'—Cleveland Gloss.
- Fairy Cap.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Ireland, Science Gossip, 1870, p. 135.
- Fairy Cheeses.** *Malva rotundifolia*, L.—Yks. (York).
- Fairy Cups.** *Primula veris*, L.—Linc. (Bottesford).
- Fairy Fingers.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, p. xix.; Yks. (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; Ireland, Francis's Little English Flora.
- Fairy Flax.** *Linum catharticum*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. The Fairy Flax of Longfellow (Wreck of the Hesperus) is, however, probably *L. perenne*, L.  
'Blue were her eyes as the fairy flax.'  
Prior, p. 74.
- Fairy Glove.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Ireland, Science Gossip, 1870, p. 135.
- Fairy Lint.** *Linum catharticum*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.
- Fairy Purses.** 'A kind of fungus . . . like a cup, or old-fashioned purse, with small objects inside.'—N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. This is probably *Nidularia campanulata*, Sow.
- Fairy Thimbles.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Camb.; N. Ess.; Norf.
- Fairy-weed.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Irel. Science Gossip, 1870, p. 135.
- Fallen Stars.** *Nostoc commune*, Vauch.—Scotl. Jamieson; Prior, p. 74. It was formerly supposed that this alga was the remains of a

fallen star; thus Bailey's Dict. has 'Nostock, stinking tawney jelly of a fallen planet, or the nocturnal solution of some plethorical and wanton star.' See **Shot Star**, and Britten's Popular British Fungi, p. 82, for a fuller account of the superstition.

**Faitour's Grass** (*Faytours gresse* or *faytours gress*—Prompt. Parv.). Hal. Wr. 'A faytowre was, as it seems, a conjuror or a quacksalver, so called from the French *faitor* or *faiturier*, a sorcerer; and thence the name was applied to itinerant pretenders to such skill, to mendicants, and generally to idle livers. The plant called quacksalver's turbitb or spurge, the *Tithymalus* or *Esula* of the old botanists, *Euphorbia*, Lin., was much employed in homely physic, as also by the empirics in former times. Its virtues are detailed by Gerard and Parkinson.'—Prompt. Parv. This seems to be *Euphorbia Esula*, L.

**False-blows.** 'The male flowers of the melon and cucumber. *East*.'—Hal. Wr.: no doubt so called because they produce no fruit.

**False Mercury.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—Ger. Index. 'It is taken for a kinde of Mercurie, but improperly, for that it hath no participation with Mercurie, either in forme or qualitie, except yee wil call every herbe Mercurie which hath power to loose the bellie.'—Ger. p. 259. See **Mercury**.

**False Parsley.** *Æthusa Cynapium*, L.—Sal.

**False Rhubarb.** *Thalictrum flavum*, L.—Lyte. The plant is possessed of laxative properties, according to Lyte, hence the name; 'partly so called' also on account of the roots being 'yellow like rewbarbe.'

**Fancy.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—'An attempted explanation of pansy.'—Prior, p. 74.

**Fane.** 'The white flower-de-luce. Gerard.'—Hal. Wr. This name, which is given in Ger. Appx., applies to some white-flowered *Iris*, but we cannot determine the species.

**Fapes.** See **Fabes**.

**Fare-nut, or Vare-nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Cornw.

**Farewell Summer.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—Monmouth (Pontypool), Phyt. iv. 443. From its flowering in the months of August and September.

**Farmers' Plague.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—Ireland (Belfast). From the extreme difficulty experienced in eradicating it.

**Farn.** *Pteris aquilina*, L.—Glou. Phyt. i. 263. 'Farn-tickles. To tick is to ticket or mark anything, hence fern-ticks, fern-marks: freckles on the skin resembling the seeds of ferns. *North*.'—Holl.

**Farthing-rot.** *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—Norf.

**Faselles.** See **Feasila**.

**Fatch, or Fatches.** *Vicia sativa*, L.—Glou.; West, Hal. Wr.; Worc.

**Fatch, Meadow.** *Onobrychis sativa*, L.—Pratt.

**Fat Hen.** A name applied to various plants, but especially to certain *Chenopodiaceæ* having thick succulent foliage. See Prior, p. 74. Leichardt named 'Fat Hen Plains,' Australia, from a species of *Atriplex* or *Chenopodium* (perhaps *C. erosum*, Br., which is still so called in Australia, according to Wools' Contributions to Flora of Australia, p. 25), with which and the shoots of a sow thistle he was glad to eke out the scanty subsistence of his party.

(1) *Chenopodium album*, L.—*Ches.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, p. xix.; *Linc.* Brogd., E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Norf.*; *Suff.*; *Suss.* Parish; *Yks.* This is probably 'the wild orache' mentioned by Hal. and Wr., and also the plant intended in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, C. 4 (*Surr.*), and C. 7, by the names '*Chenopodium*,' 'the plant goosefoot,' and 'goosegrass (*Chenopodium*),' respectively.

(2) *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—*Surr.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; Prior, p. 75.

(3) *Chenopodium rubrum*, L.—Deering (*Oat.* Stirp. Nottingham).

(4) *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, L.—*Norf.*

(5) *Atriplex patula*, L.—*Yks.* (Wakefield); *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; Prior, p. 75.

(6) *Atriplex erecta*, Huds.—*Herts.*

(7) *Atriplex hastata*, Huds.—With. ed. ii.

(8) *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—*N. Bucks.*

(9) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*Bucks.*

(10) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Hants.*

(11) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—*Glou.*

(12) *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

The name may also be taken to mean weeds in general: in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5 (*Mid-Yks.*) we have 'Fatten, weeds.'

**Father of Heath.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*N. Yks.*

**Fatten.** See **Fat Hen.**

**Faverel.** (1) 'An onion.'—Hal. Ger. Appx.

(2) *Draba verna*, L.—Dr. J. Hill, Herb. Brit. 1769.

**Faverole.** 'Water-dragons.' Ger. Appx. Hal. *Calla palustris*, L.

**Fayberry, Faeberry, or Feaberry.** (1) Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—Ger., Cotgrave, Hal.; *S. Counties*, Bailey's Dict.; *Ches.* Ger.; *Lanc.*; *Sal.* (Hartshorne); *North*, Grose; *Warw.*; *Yks.*; Prior, p. 75. In Lawson's New Orchard (1638) **Feaberry**; in his Country Housewife's Garden (1637) **Feberry**. Ger. calls the bush **Feaberry-bush**.

(2) 'Very rarely signifies a whinberry' (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.).—*Sal.* (Hartshorne).

**Feabes.** See **Fabes**.

**Feaberry.** See **Fayberry**.

**Feal Broom.** See **Broom, Feal**.

**Feapberry.** See **Fayberry**.—Culpeper.

**Feapes.** See **Fabes**.

**Feasils.** 'Kidney beans.'—*West*, Hal. Wr. From the *L. Phaseolus*. Ger. calls them **Faselles**.

**Feather, Feathered, or Feathering Columbine.** See *Columbine, Feathered*.

**Feathered Gillofers.** *Dianthus plumarius*, L.—Lyte. From the deeply-fringed petals.

**Featherfew.** This is one of the two most distinct forms (the other being *Feverfew*) of the popular name for *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L., a name which is written and pronounced in an almost endless variety of ways. Prior (p. 75) considers it a confusion with *Featherfoil* (*Hottonia palustris*, L.), but the two plants do not at all resemble each other. It is really a corruption of *febrifuga*, one of the old names of the plant mentioned by Parkinson (Theatr. p. 84), who adds: 'From whence I thinke our English name *Featherfew* or *Feaverfew* is derived, it being good to expell feavers or agues.' In one form or another the name is in very general use. In Turn. Lib. it is spelt *Fetherfew*, in Prompt. Parv. *Fedyrfof*, in Ger. *Fedderfew*, in Langham's Garden of Health *Feverfue*, and in Lawson's Country Housewife's Garden *Fetherfewell* and *Fetherfewle*. The name has come to us from different districts in different spellings, of which the following are the principal:—*Featherfof*, Glou.; *Featherfeuil*, Yks.; *Featherfewl*, Cumb. (Winderwath), Yks. (Whitby, E. D. S. Gloss, C. 2); *Featherfold*, West (Hal. Wr.); *Featherfooly*, E. Bord. (Bot. E. Bord.), *Roxburghsh.* (Kelso, Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39); *Featherfowl*, Hal. Wr., Dors.; Yks.; *Featherfowlie*, Scoll.; *Featherfull*, E. Bord. (Bot. E. Bord.) (in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5 (*Mid-Yks.*) this name is assigned to 'the herb rue,' but probably the *Pyrethrum* is meant); *Fedderfew*, Lyte; *Fetherbow*, E. Cornw.; *Fetherfahl*, Yks. (Wakefield Gloss.); *Fetherfoe*, Hal. Wr.; *Feverefox*, MS. Sloane, Hal. Wr.; *Feverfoullie*, Scoll. (Jamieson); *Featherwheelie*, N. Scoll. (Jamieson); *Fitherfew*, Sal.

**Feather-foil.** *Hottonia palustris*, L.—Prior, p. 75; *Cumb.* (Winderwath). From its beautiful feathery leaves. Also called *Bog Feather-foil*.

**Feather Grass.** *Stipa pennata*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 75.

**Feathertop Grass.** *Calamagrostis Epigejos*, Roth. — Ger. Emac. p. 10.

**Featherwheelie.** See *Featherfew*.

**Fech.** 'Vetches. Nominale MS.'—Hal. Wr.

**Fedderfew.** See *Featherfew*.

**Fedyrfof.** See *Featherfew*.

**Feern.** Fern.—Ches.

**Feist.** 'A puff-ball.'—Suff. Hal. Wr. Probably *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L. See *Bullfeist*.

**Fel Broom.** See *Broom, Feal*.

**Feldwood.** 'The herb baldmoney.'

'Tho took sche *feldwod* and verveyne,  
Of herbis be not betir tweyne.'

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152.—Hal. Wr.

Probably a species of *Gentiana*. See *Baldmoney* (2) and *Felwort*.

**Fell-bloom.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Fellin Grass.** See **Fellon Grass** (1).

**Fellon-berry.** *Bryonia dioica*, L.—Buddle MS.

**Fellon Grass.** (1) *Imperatoria Ostruthium*.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Westm.* Wilson's Synopsis (1744). This is doubtless 'the grass or herb boiled with other things to cure the *fellon*' [in cattle], referred to as **Fellon-grass** in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2 (*Yks.* Whitby); and is very probably the **Fellin-grass** which Jamieson gives as the *Roxburghsh.* name for 'the plant called Angelica,' also used in disease of cattle. 'In Upper Teesdale [this plant] is still used on some of the remote dale farms as an aromatic stimulant for sick cattle, and as a galactagogue.'—Report of Botanical Locality Record Club for 1875.

(2) *Helleborus niger*, L.—*Cumb.* (Winderwath). The leaves of this plant are much used for making setons or setters in cattle.

The term *fellon* or *felon* has different meanings in different cases. In old writers it is usually applied to a whitlow or similar swelling in the human subject (see **Fellonwort** (1) and **Fellonweed**), and Nares (*q. v.*) understands it only in this sense. See also a note in Prompt Parv. p. 154. From a passage in Langham's Garden of Health, under Columbine, in which it is stated that that plant 'is good for young children to drinke against the red gum or *fellon*,' it would seem that the word had another signification, especially as in the case of the ordinary *fellon* or whitlow an external application was usually prescribed; and this meaning it still retains in some districts (see E. D. S. (*Yks.* Whitby) Gloss. C. 2, where it is defined as 'a kind of eruptive disorder in children'). But a disease in cattle is also called the *fellon* (*Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6), and this is defined in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2 (*Yks.* Whitby) as 'the tightness and soreness of a cow's skin from cold,' cripple *fellon* being 'the lameness in the legs of cattle from *fellon*.' Jamieson refers to a plant which was 'viewed as a specific in the disease of cattle called the *fellin*,' but does not explain what that disease was, unless we suppose it to be the same as *fell-ill*, in which 'the fell or skin, instead of being soft and loose, becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones;' he also mentions *fell-rot* as 'a species of rot in sheep, apparently denominated from affecting the skin or *fell*.' Mr. T. Q. Couch tells us that in *E. Cornw.* *fellon* is 'the vulgar name for inflammation occurring in cattle.' See Cleveland Gloss. for further notes on the subject.

**Fellon-herb.** (1) *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—*Cornw.* Borlase.

(2) *Hieracium Pilosella*, L.—*E. Cornw.*

**Fellon-weed.** *Senecio Jacobea*, L.—Bullein, who says 'this will heale furunculi called Fellons.'—*Id.*

**Fellon-wood.** (1) *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—*Hal.* Wr.; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Yks.* Prior, p. 76.

(2) *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, p. xxi.

**Fellon-wort.** (1) *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—Coles, A. in E.; Prior, p. 76. 'The leaves or berries stamped with rusty bacon, applied to that joynt of the finger that is troubled with a *felon*, hath been found to be very successful for the curing of the same.'—*Id.* 'Country

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people commonly use to take the berries of it, and having bruised them, they apply them to *felons*, and thereby soon rid their fingers of such troublesome guests.'—Culpeper.

(2) *Chelidonium majus*, L.—Buddle MS.

(3) *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, p. xxi.

**Fellwort.** See **Felwort**.

**Felt.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Feltrike.** 'The small centaury.'—*Prompt. Parv.* Hal. *Erythraea Centaurium*, L. This appears to be only a corruption of the old Latin name, *fel terræ*.

**Feltwort** (A.S.). *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—'The felty leaves give it the name, whence it is also called in German *wolkraut*. . . . "Filt-rum terre, anglice *feltwort* vel *molayn* idem," Gl. Rawl. c. 607. . . . *Feltwort* vel *hegetaper*, Gl. Arund. 42.'—Cockayne, ii. 383.

**Felwort.** *Gentiana Amarella*, L. ('the herb baldmony,' MS. Sloane, Hal. Wr., Grete Herball), and other species of gentian. Ger. gives also **Felwort Gentian**. Prior, p. 75. 'A mongrel word mixed of Latine and English together.'—Coles, A. in E. Cir. Cockayne, ii. 383.

**Female Cornel Tree.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Lyte. A translation of its old Latin name *Cornus foemina*.

**Female Dragons.** See **Dragons**.

**Female Fern.** *Pteris aquilina*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 77. This is a translation of *Filix foemina*, the old Latin name of the Bracken, the *Filix mas* being *Nephrodium Filix-mas*, Rich. These two are placed together by Lyte, who says: 'There be two kindes of fernes (as Dioscorides writeth) the male and the female, the which in leaves are very well lyke one another.'

**Female Hemp,** of the old herbalists, is the *male* plant of hemp, *Cannabis sativa*, L.—'The femell hempe . . . beareth no sede.'—Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandry. See **Carl Hemp**.

**Female Hems.** 'Wild hemp.'—*Linc.* Hal. Wr. This is most likely *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.

**Female Pimpernel.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L., var. *cœrulea*.—Lyte, as distinguished from the Scarlet or Male Pimpernel. The colours red and blue were frequently employed as signifying male and female respectively; see N. & Q. 4, x. 105, 154, 235.

**Femle.** The male plant of *Cannabis sativa*, L. See **Fimble** and **Carl Hemp**. The term was constantly thus misapplied by the earlier writers, but is now more correctly used for the female plant. 'In the hemp districts of *Norf.* and *Suff.*, about Lopham, the stamiferous hemp is called Carl-hemp; the pistilliferous, *Femle-hemp*.'—N. & Q. 1, x. 292.

**Fenberry.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*, L.—Lyte; *North*, Hal. Wr.; *Staff.* Prior, p. 76. A translated name: see **Fen Grapes**.

**Fenecel.** 'The herb *feniculum*, sow fennel.'—MS. Harl. Hal. Sow fennel, however, is not *Feniculum*, but *Peucedanum officinale*, L.

- Fenel.** *Feniculum vulgare*, Gærtn.—Turn. Names, and in general use; now, however, more usually spelt **Fennel**. In Turn. Lib. it is given as 'Faenell aut Fynele.' Prior, p. 76.
- Fen Grapes.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*, L.—A mere translation of the 'High Dutch Mossbeeren, Veenbesien: that is to say *Fen Grapes* or *Fenberries*.'—Ger.
- Fenkelle.** *Feniculum vulgare*, Gærtn.—MS. Med. Linc., Hal. Turn. (Names) spells it **Fenkle**. Prior, p. 76.
- Fennel, Dog, or Dog's.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—Lyte; *Warw.* Hal.; Prior, p. 76. See **Dog-fennel**.
- Fennel, Hog's.** *Peucedanum officinale*, L.—Ger.
- Fennel, Sea.** *Crithmum maritimum*, L.—Coles, A. in E., p. 378.
- Fennel, Sow.** *Peucedanum officinale*, L.—Lyte.
- Fennel, Water.** *Callitriche verna*, L.—Park. Theatr.
- Fennel-flower.** A common book-name for *Nigella damascena*, L., from the deeply-cut involucre of the flower, which resembles the leaves of fennel. Prior, p. 76.
- Fen Rue.** *Thalictrum flavum*, L.—Prior, p. 76.
- [Fenvern.]** 'Sage. Gerard.'—Hal. Wr. We cannot find this name in Ger.]
- Fern.** A general name for plants of the order *Filices*, perhaps more especially applied to *Pteris aquilina*, L.
- Fern, Adder's.** See **Adder's Fern**.
- Fern Basket.** See **Basket Fern**.
- Fern, Beech.** See **Beech Fern**.
- Fern, Bladder.** See **Bladder Fern**.
- Fern, Boss.** See **Boss Fern**.
- Fern, Brake.** See **Brake-fern**.
- Fern, Bristle.** See **Bristle Fern**.
- Fern, Buckler.** See **Buckler Fern**.
- Fern, Common.** *Pteris aquilina*, L.—Lyte.
- Fern, Darsham.** See **Darsham Fern**.
- Fern, Ern.** See **Ernfern**.
- Fern, Ever.** See **Everferne**.
- Fern, Female.** See **Female Fern**.
- Fern, Filmy.** See **Filmy Fern**.
- Fern, Finger.** See **Finger Fern**.
- Fern, Flowering.** See **Flowering Fern**.
- Fern, Ground.** *Nephrodium Thelypteris*, Desv.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.
- Fern, Hard.** *Blechnum boreale*, Sm.—Prior, p. 77.

**Fern, Hare's-foot.** *Trichomanes radicans*, Sw.—*Ireland* (Killarney), Phyt. iv. 164. The name is, however, more generally applied to *Davallia canariensis*, L.

**Fern, Holly.** *Aspidium Lonchitis*, Sw.—Prior, p. 77.

**Fern, King.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—*N.-W. Ches.*

**Fern, Lady.** *Athyrium Filix-femina*, Presl.—Prior, p. 77.

**Fern, Maiden Hair.** *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, L.—Prior, p. 77.

**Fern, Male.** *Nephrodium Filix-mas*, Rich.—Lyte, and in general use. Prior, p. 77.

**Fern, Marsh.** *Nephrodium Thelypteris*, Desv.—Prior, p. 77.

**Fern, Moon.** *Botrychium Lunaria*, Sw.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Fern, Mountain.** *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, Desv.—Prior, p. 77.

**Fern, Oak.** (1) *Polypodium vulgare*, L.—Treveris and all the old herbalists, now transferred to

(2) *Polypodium Dryopteris*, L.—Prior, pp. 77, 78.

(3) *Cystopteris fragilis*, Bernh.—Lyte.

(4) 'In *Norf.* *Pteris aquilina*, L., is sometimes called by this name, from the appearance of the section of the vascular bundles in the rhizome.'

The name was no doubt given originally to *Polypodium vulgare*, because that species is frequently seen perched on the stems and branches of oak trees.

**Fern, Black Oak.** *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*, L.—Lyte.

**Fern, White Oak.** *Cystopteris fragilis*, L.—Lyte.

**Fern, Parsley.** *Allosorus crispus*, Bernh.—Prior, p. 78. From its resemblance to parsley.

**Fern, Petty.** *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*, L.—Lyte.

**Fern, Scale, or Scaly.** *Asplenium Ceterach*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 78.

**Fern, Scented.** *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, Desv.—From the citron odour of its fronds when rubbed gently.

**Fern, Shield.** *Aspidium*, Sw.—Prior, p. 78.

**Fern, Snake.** (1) *Blechnum boreale*, Sw.—*Hants.* (New Forest).

(2) *Osmunda regalis*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest); *Wight*, Fl. Vect.

**Fern, Stone.** *Asplenium Ceterach*, L.—Lyte.

**Fern, Sweet.** *Myrrhis odorata*, Scop.—With. ed. ii.; *Ess.* The deeply-cut leaves of this sweet-scented umbelliferous plant are sometimes mistaken for ferns. Compare **Sweet Bracken**. Camden (Britannia) calls this the **Sweet-scented Female Fern**.

**Fern, Wall.** *Polypodium vulgare*, L.—Grete Herball. Prior, p. 78.

**Fern, Water.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—Ger.



**Fern, Wood.** *Polypodium vulgare*, L.—*Norf.* From its growing on trees.

**Fern Bracken.** See **Brackins**.

**Fernsmund** (i. e. Fern-osmund). *Osmunda regalis*, L.—‘An herb of some called water-fern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like polipody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds. Markham’s Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.’—Nares.

**Fescue** (from Lat. *Festuca*). *Festuca ovina*, L., &c.—Prior, p. 78.

**Fetch.** *Vicia sativa*, L.—Ger. Chaucer has **Fetche**. Hal. Wr. The word is still in use, especially in the plural form **Fetches**. *Sal.* (Pulverbatch), &c.

**Fetches, Wild.** *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*Clackmannansh.*

**Feverfew.** (1) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—Prior, p. 78. See **Feather-few**.

(2) *Erythraea Centaurium*, L.—*Ches.* This is probably an old name for the plant: Cotgrave calls it **Feaverwort**.

**Feverfoullie.** See **Feather-few**.

**Feverefox.** See **Feather-few**.

**Feverwort.** See **Feverfew** (2).

**Fews.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Fiddle.** *Daucus Carota*, L.—*N. Linc.*

**Fiddle-cases.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.

**Fiddle Grass.** *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—*Yks.*

**Fiddles.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L.—*N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Yks.* (Tadcaster). See **Fiddle-wood**.

**Fiddles, Snake's.** *Iris foetidissima*, L.—*Wight*.

**Fiddle-wood.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L.—*E. Yks.* So called because the stems are by children stripped of their leaves, and scraped across each other fiddler-fashion, when they produce a squeaking sound.

**Field Ash.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gärtn.—*Lyte*.

**Field Balm.** See **Balm**.

**Field Basil.** See **Basil**.

**Field Cypress.** Prior, p. 78. See **Cypress**.

**Field Kale.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Cumb.* (Field Keall), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Field Madder.** A common modern book-name for *Sherardia arvensis*, L.—Prior, p. 78.

**Field More.** Either *Daucus Carota*, L., or *Pastinaca sativa*, L.—See **More**, and cfr. Cockayne, ii. 383.

**Field Nigella, or Field Nigelweed.** *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—Lyte, who says: 'Certayne fond people do use it in the steede of Vuray or Darnell, or for the right Nigella, to the great daunger and perill of the sicke people.'

**Fieldwort.** *Gentiana Amarella*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. See **Felwort**. Cfr. Cockayne, i. 111, ii. 383; it may possibly be *Erythræa Centaurium*, L.

**Fifef** (i. e. five-leaf). 'The herb *quinquefolium*.'—Hal. Wr. No doubt *Potentilla reptans*, L.

**Figer-tree.** 'A fig-tree.'—Hal. Wr.

**Fightee, or Fighting Cocks.** See **Cocks**.

**Fig Bean.** See **Bean**.

**Figs.** (1) *Cullithamnion floridulum*, Ag.—Ireland (West Coast), where 'at the close of summer great quantities of its hemispherical densely-matted and aggregated cushions, which are called *figs* by the country people, are washed on shore and collected as manure.'—Phycologia Britannica.

(2) 'Raisins,'—Som. Hal. Pulman.

**Fig-wort.** The general book-name for *Scrophularia aquatica*, L., and *S. nodosa*, L.—Ger., who also calls them **Great Figwort**. Prior, p. 78.

(2) *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—Turn. Names.

**Filaera, or Filayra.** *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. No explanation is given of this odd name. In *Lanc.* and *Ches.* a variety of the potato is so called.

**Filbeard.** An old spelling of *filbert*, used by Tusser. 'Various derivations have been given for this word: one, the most probable, from *full* and *beard*, referring to the long *beard* or husk with which it is provided: cfr. Ger. *bartnusz* = bearded nut.'—E. D. S. Gloss. to Tusser. It is still the *Ches.* pronunciation of *filbert*.

**Filberd Tree, the nuts Filberdes.** *Corylus Avellana*, L., var. *grandis*.—Lyte, Prior, p. 78.

**Filewort.** *Filago minima*, Fr.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

[**Fill.** 'The plant restharrow. Gerard.'—Hal. Wr. We do not find this in Ger.]

**Fillyfindillan.** *Spiræa Filipendula*, L.—Ireland (Co. Clare). This would seem to be a corruption of the Latin specific name.

**Filmy Fern.** A book-name for *Hymenophyllum*, L.—Prior, p. 77.

**Fimble.** The male plant of *Cannabis sativa*, L.—Tusser; *Ess. Grose*; *Suss.* 'All the old writers in botany, blindly following the ancients, call the male plants female and the females males: the mistake is still continued amongst the practical cultivators, who call the male plants *fimble*, *femle*, or *thimble* hemp, which is evidently a corruption of female.'—Martyn (*Flora Rustica*). But, like **Femle** (which see), it seems nowadays to be correctly applied to the female

plant. See E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 (*N. Linc.*). Hal. and Wr. render it 'Thistle, or female hemp.'

**Fin.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—*Midlands*, Hal. Wr.

**Finckle.** See **Finkle**. Prior, p. 78.

**Fine John.** *Agrostis vulgaris*, L., and *A. alba*, L.—*Ches.*

**Fine Leaf.** 'A violet.'—*Linc.* Hal. Wr.

**Finger Fern.** *Asplenium Ceterach*, L.—A name given by Turner (Names). Prior, p. 77.

—'finger fern, which being given to swine,  
It makes their milts to melt away in fine.'

Du Bartas, quoted by Wr.

See **Miltwaste**.

**Finger Flower.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Ger. Index. 'Some do call them *Finger-flowers*, because they are like unto the fingers of a glove, the ends cut off.'—Park. Parad. Prior, p. 78.

**Finger Root.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Suss.*

**Fingers, Bloody, or Bloody Man's.** See **Bloody Man's Fingers**.

**Fingers, Dead Men's.** See **Dead Men's Fingers**.

**Fingers, Devil's.** See **Devil's Fingers**.

**Fingers, Dog.** See **Dog-fingers**.

**Fingers, Fairy.** See **Fairy Fingers**.

**Fingers, Fox.** See **Fox-fingers**.

**Fingers, King's.** See **King's Fingers**.

**Fingers, Lady's.** See **Lady's Fingers**.

**Fingers, Lords' and Ladies'.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Warw.*

**Fingers, Purple.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Bullein, fol. 98.

**Fingers-and-Thumbs.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Hants., Herts.*

**Fingers-and-Toes.** (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Camb., N. Ess., Norf.*

(2) A diseased form of turnip, when the root becomes clubbed from the attacks of an insect.—*Var. dial.*

**Finkel, Finkle, or Fynkle.** *Feniculum vulgare*, Gärtn.—*North*, Hal.; *Yks. Holl.*; *Scott. Jamieson*.

**Finkle, Dog.** See **Dog Finkle**.

**Fintock.** *Rubus Chamæmorus*, L.—*Perthsh. Jamieson*. 'Evidently from Gael. *fundac*.'

**Finweed.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—Wr.; *Nhamp. Sternberg*.

**Finzach.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Banffsh. Jamieson*.

**Fiorin, or Fiorin Grass.** *Agrostis stolonifera*, L.—This is 'the real *fiorin* (butter) grass of the Irish' (With. ed. vii.), and is still sold by seedsmen under this name. Prior, p. 78.

- Fir.** A general name for many species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.—Prior, p. 79.
- Fir, Scotch.** *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—Prior, p. 79.
- Fir, Silver.** *Pinus Picea*, L.—Prior (p. 79) says 'from its white trunk;' an error, as its trunk is remarkably dark-coloured. The undersides of the leaves are, however, silvery, whence the name.
- Fir, Spruce.** *Abies excelsa*, Poir.—Prior, p. 220.
- Fir, Stone.** *Allosorus crispus*, Bernh.—So called by Southey, according to Pratt.
- Fir Apple.** A fir-cone.—*Var. dial.* Hal. Wr. See **Apple, Fir**. Spelt **Fur Apple** in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 (*Cumb.*).
- Fir Balls.** Fir cones.—*Sal.* (*Clun.*).
- Fir-bob.** A fir cone.—*Ches.*; *Leic.* Wr.; *Sal.* (*Pulverbach.*).
- Fir Flout.** *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*Nhumb.*
- Fire Grass.** *Alchemilla arvensis*, L.—'In some places in England it is called *Fire Grass*, and is found to be highly beneficial in erysipelas.'—John Smith's Domestic Botany, p. 408.
- Fireleaves.** 'In Gloucestershire the name is given to the leaves of Plantains, more especially to the *Plantago media*; and we have heard it in Herefordshire used for the *Scabiosa succisa*, which is very prevalent on the flats of the Wye. Both are named *fire-leaves* on the same principle, for we have seen the farmer of Gloucestershire with a plantain leaf, and he of Herefordshire with a scabious leaf, select specimens, and violently twist them, to ascertain if any water could be squeezed out of them. If so, this moisture is said to induce fermentation in newly-carried hay sufficient to *fire* the rick.'—Gard. Chron. 1860, p. 738. In Cheshire a large quantity of *Plantago lanceolata* in the herbage is supposed to have the effect of causing hay to heat.
- Fireweed.** (1) *Plantago media*, L.—Cyclopædia of Agriculture. See **Fire-leaves**.  
(2) In Nemnich (no doubt erroneously), *Carlina vulgaris*, L.
- Fire-o'-gold.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*N. Bucks.*
- Fir-moss.** *Lycopodium Selago*, E.—Prior, p. 79.
- First-of-May.** From its time of flowering. *Saxifraga granulata*, L. (the double garden variety).—*Ches.*
- Firsun.** 'Furze or gorse. MS. Med.'—Hal. Wr. *Ulex europæus*, L.
- Fish-belly.** *Cnicus heterophyllus*, L.—*Cumb.* 'The underside of the leaf is white, and turns up in the wind.'—E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Fish Leaves.** *Potamogeton natans*, L., and other species.—*Suff.* From a belief that fish always lie under the shelter of the flat leaves. See **Tenchweed**.
- Fish Mint.** *Mentha aquatica*, L.—Lyte. ¶
- Fissle.** 'A thistle.'—*Sal.*; *Suff.* Hal. Wr.

**Fist balls.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—Prior, p. 79.

**Fistle.** A thistle.—*Ches.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Suff.* Holl. See **Bow Fistle**.

**Fitch, Fitches.** *Vicia sativa*, L.—*Var. dial.* Hal. Wr.; *Ches.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Sal.*; *Suss.* Parish; *Warw.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; *Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, C. 2; *Ireland* (Antrim and Down); Prior, p. 79. Tusser, in a list of noisome weeds, says

‘The *fitches* pull down both the rye and the wheat,’

and this would indicate that *Vicia hirsuta* is meant, which is a common and very troublesome weed amongst corn. ‘He thresheth the *fitches* out with a flail.’—Bible, 1551, Isaye, c. 28. In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2 (Whitby) we read: ‘As full as a *fitch*, distended; a reference to the particular plumpness of the vetch-pod.’

**Fitch, Blue Tar.** *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*Ches.*

**Fitch, Medick.** *Onobrychis sativa*, L.—Lyte, Ger.

**Fitch, Wild.** *Vicia sativa*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. Lyte gives the name to what seems to be the same plant.

**Fitch, Yellow Tar.** *Lathyrus pratensis*, L.—*Ches.*

**Fithacks.** *Vicia sativa*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*; *Moray*, Fl. M. In *Aberdeensh.* also extended to *V. Cracca*, L.

**Fitchling, Yellow.** Lyte assigns this name, evidently by mistake, to *Onobrychis sativa*, which has a red flower: no doubt *Lathyrus pratensis*, L., was meant.

**Fitherfew.** See **Feather-few**.

**Five-finger-blossom.** *Potentilla reptans*, L.—*Suff.*

**Five Finger Grass, or Five-fingered-Grass.** (1) *Potentilla reptans*, L.—Turn. Names; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.; Prior, p. 79.

(2) ‘Oxlips.’—*Florio*, Hal.

**Five-fingered Root.** *Ceanothe crocata*, L.—*Pembrokesh.* With. ed. vii. From its long fasciculated tubers resembling fingers.

**Five-fingers.** (1) *Potentilla reptans*, L.—*Ess.*, *Suff.*

(2) *Potentilla Tormentilla*, L.—*Suff.*

(3) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Camb.*, *N. Ess.*, *Norf.*

(4) ‘Oxlips,’ under which name is probably included *Primula elatior*, Jacq., and the caulescent forms of *P. vulgaris*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby, Hal. Wr.

**Fiveleaf.** *Potentilla reptans*, L.—*Cockayne*, i. 87; Hal. Wr.; Prior, p. 79. The N. American Indian name for *Potentilla canadensis*, L., is *iske oncorage*, i. e. *five-leaves*. *P. reptans* has a similar name in French: ‘Pline dit que la *quinte-feuille* est bonne contre les maux de doigts, parceque sa feuille est divisée en cinq parties, comme la main en cinq doigts.’—Théis, Gloss. de Botanique, p. 28.

**Five-leaved Grass.** *Potentilla reptans*, L.—*Grete Herball*; *S. Bucks.*; *Warw.*; *Worc.*

**Fizbo'.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.*

**Flab.** 'Apparently a mushroom.'—*Scotl. Jamieson.* See **Flaps.**

**Flag, or Flaga.** (1) *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*S. Bucks.*; *Dev.* (also *I. fetidissima*, L.); *Linc.* (Bottesford, **Flag-plant**); *Notts.*; *Yks.*; *Prior*, p. 79.

(2) Leaves of *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Hants. Phyt. iii. 1006*; *Wight.*

(3) 'The small pieces of coarse grass common in some meadows.'—*Hal.* Probably *Aira cæspitosa*, L.

Used in *N. Linc.* (*E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*) as a general term for 'the iris or fleur-de-lys, sword-grass, reeds, and other such plants, which grow in or near to water.'

**Flag, Corn.** *Gladiolus*, L.—*Prior*, p. 79.

**Flag, Myrtle.** *Acorus Calamus*, L.—*With. ed. ii.*

**Flag, Sweet.** *Acorus Calamus*, L.—*W. Ches. Prior*, p. 79. *With.* (*ed. ii.*) calls it **Sweet-smelling Flag.**

**Flag, Water.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*Lyte* (who also calls it **Wild Flag**); *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*

**Flag, Yellow.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*W. Ches.*; *Herts.*; *Moray*; *Warw. Prior*, p. 79.

**Flaggan.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*Ireland (Belfast).*

**Flamy.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—'Because its colours are seen in the flame of wood.'—*Flora Domestica. Prior*, p. 79.

**Flannel.** The leaves of *Verbascum Thapsus*, L., from their woolly texture.—*Suff.* The same resemblance has suggested many of the popular names of this plant, as **Adam's Flannel** (which see), **Duffle** (*Suff.*), **Poor Man's Flannel** (*Bucks.*), **Flannel Flower** (*Suss.*), **Flannel Jacket** (*Norf.*), **Flannel Plant** (*Hants. Phyt. iii. 598*; *Wight, Fl. Vect.*), **Fluff-weed** (*Norf.*), &c.

**Flannel, Our Lord's, or Our Saviour's.** *Echium vulgare*, L.—*Kent* (Bridge, near Canterbury).

**Flap Dock** (*E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6*), **Flapper Dock, or Flappy Dock.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Dev. Hal. Wr.* Most likely from the habit which children have of inflating and bursting the flower. See **Dock, Pop.** Mr. Briggs writes from Plymouth: 'I knew an old countryman once who compared a prosy preacher to "a drumble drane (humble bee) 'pon a flappadock."'

**Flapper-bags.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Scotl. (Dumfriessh.)*, *N. & Q. 4*, viii. 143.

**Flaps.** (1) 'Large broad mushrooms' (probably *Agaricus arvensis*, L.).—*E. Anglia*, *Forby*, *Hal. Wr.*; *Ches.*; *Suss.*

(2) *Peziza cochleata*, Huds.—*Yks. Gard. Chron. 1862*, p. 621.

**Flat Bean.** See **Bean.**

**Flats.** *Peziza cochleata*, Huds.—*Yks. Gard. Chron. 1862*, p. 621.

**Flatter Dock.** See **Dock.**

- Flat Vervain.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—Lyte, who places it with *Verbena officinalis*, L., and so names it because it trails on the ground, the true vervain growing upright.
- Flaver.** *Avena fatua*, L.—*Scotl.* (Dumfriessh.), Jamieson.
- Flaw-flower.** *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.—*Ger.*, Prior, p. 79.
- Flax.** *Linum usitatissimum*, L.—*Grete Herball*, and general name. Tusser spells it **Flacks**. Prior, p. 79.
- Flax, Dwarf.** *Linum catharticum*, L.—Prior, p. 80.
- Flax, Fairy.** See **Fairy Flax**.
- Flax, Mountain.** (1) *Linum catharticum*, L.—From its profusion in mountainous districts. *Ches.*; *Cumb.* (**Mountain Flox**); *Sal.*; *Yks.* (Northallerton, Cleveland).  
(2) *Erythraea Centaurium*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, p. xix. (**Mountain Flox**).
- Flax, Purging.** *Linum catharticum*, L.—*W. Ches.* Prior, p. 80. In spite of the name it is used in Cheshire as a stomachic on account of its bitter taste.
- Flax, Toad.** (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—Lyte, Prior, p. 80.  
(2) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*Ches.* The prefix *toad* denotes that it is a spurious kind—*Linaria vulgaris*, when not in flower, resembling true flax; *Spergula arvensis* resembling the dwarf or mountain flax.
- Flax, Wild.** (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—Lyte. See **Toad Flax**.  
(2) *Cuscuta Epilinum*, L.—*Gard. Chron.* 1864, p. 737. From its accompanying the flax crop, and being a pernicious weed in the flax fields.
- Flax, Yellow Toad.** *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—*N.* and *E. Yks.*
- Flax-seed.** *Radiola Millegrana*, L.—Prior, p. 80.
- Flaxtail.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Kent.* The fruiting heads are downy like finely-combed flax.
- Flaxweed.** *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—*Ger.*, Prior, p. 80.
- Flea-bane.** (1) A common book-name for *Inula Pulicaria*, L., invented by Turner (Names). Prior, p. 80.  
(2) *Erigeron acris*, L.—‘Considered to kill or drive away fleas.’—*N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.  
(3) *Plantago Psyllium*, L.—Lyte.
- Flea-bane, Blue.** *Erigeron acre*, L.—Prior, p. 80.
- Fleabites.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Cornw.*
- Flea Dock.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—*Hal. Wr.*
- Flea-grass.** *Carex pulicaris*, L.—‘This was so denominated by Mr. Goodyer, because the seeds (which turn downward on the stalk) do in shape and colour somewhat resemble fleas.’—*R. Cat.*
- Flea-weed.** *Galium verum*, L.—*Suff.*
- Fleawort.** *Inula Conyza*, DC.—Prior, p. 80.

**Fleedod.** See **Flydod.**

**Fleenurt.** 'A field flower of a yellow colour.'—*Lanc.* Hal. Wr. *Senecio Jacobæa*, L. See **Flydod.**

**Flege.** 'Sedge grass.'—Nominale MS. Hal. Wr. This is probably only a spelling of **Flag.**

**Flesh and Blood.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, L.—*Lammermuirs*, Bot. E. Bord. The name is 'obviously derived from the disease it is administered to cure, viz. dysentery.'—Id.

**Fletches.** 'Green pods of peas.'—*East*, Hal.

**Flewort.** '*Ippia minor*. Sloane MS. 5, f. 5.'—Hal. *Stellaria media*, L.

**Fliggers.** 'The common flag.'—*East*, Forby, Hal. Wr. Probably *Iris Pseudacorus*, L. 'From the motion of its leaves by the slightest impulse of the air.'—Forby.

**Flix.** *Linum usitatissimum*, L.—*Dors.*

**Flixweed, or Flixwort.** *Sisymbrium Sophia*, L.—'The seede of *Flixweede* or *Sophia*, drunken with wine or water of the smithes forge, stoppeth the bloudy fixe.'—Lyte. Prior, p. 83.

**Float Grass.** See **Flote-grass.**

**Flobby Dock.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Dev.* See **Flap Dock.**

**Flocks, Sniddle.** *Eriophorum angustifolium*, L.—*Ches.* So called from its resemblance to flocks of wool. *Sniddle* is a generic name applied to *Carices* generally, and to allied plants.

**Flop-a-dock.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Dev.* See **Flap Dock.**

**Flop Docken.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss. See **Flap Dock.**

**Flop Poppy.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Dev.* Phyt. iii. 619. See **Flap Dock.**

**Floramor, or Florimer.** A name formerly applied, like **Flower-gentle**, to various cultivated species of *Amaranthus*, as *A. hypochondriacus*, L., *A. caudatus*, L., and *A. tricolor*, L.—Lyte, Turn. Lib., &c. Park. (Parad.) says: 'The name Flower-gentle in English, and *Floramour*, which is the French . . . [are] equally given to all of these plants.' Prior, p. 80.

**Floss.** (1) 'The leaves of reed canary-grass' [*Phalaris arundinacea*, L.].—*Orkneys*, Jamieson.

(2) 'The common rush' [*Juncus communis*, Mey. (?)].—*Orkneys*, Jamieson.

**Floss-docken.** See **Flowster-docken.**

**Floss-seave.** *Eriophorum*, L.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.; (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Flote-grass.** *Glyceria fluitans*, Br.—Ger., who also calls *Alopecurus geniculatus*, L., by the same name. Prior (p. 80) also includes under it *Poa aquatica*, L. Ger. says they are called '*Flote-grasse* and



*Floter-grasse*, because they swim and flote in the water; and this seems the obvious meaning, although Prior prefers to regard the name as referring to their 'abounding in floted or irrigated meadows.' Hal. and Wr. give *Flout-grass* as referring in *Dev.* to 'grass growing in swampy ground.'

**Flous Docken.** See **Flowster-docken.**

**Flower Constantinople.** *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, L.—Lyte. A translation of its old name, *Flos constantinopolitanus*: more usually written **Flower of Constantinople** (Park. Theatr., &c.). Prior, p. 81.

**Flower de Luce, Yellow.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—Lyte. Turn. Lib. 'A yelowe floure de lyce.' See Prior, p. 80.

**Flower Gentle.** See **Floramor.** Prior, p. 81.

**Flowering Box.** See **Box.**

**Flowering, or Flowery, Fern.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—Prior, p. 77. This plant was formerly called *Filix florida* or *florescens*.

**Flowering Rush.** *Butomus umbellatus*, L.—Park. Theatr. Prior, p. 81.

**Flower of Bristow.** *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, L.—Park. Theatr. Prior, p. 81.

**Flower of the Axe.** See **Axe.**

**Flowery Docken.** See **Docken, Flowery.**

**Flowk-wort.** *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—Norf. From a supposition that it causes the 'flukes' which accompany liver-rot in sheep. Prior, p. 81.

**Flowrie Cole.** A cauliflower.—Lyte.

**Flowster-docken.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Yks. (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. This means the dock with showy flowers, *flowster* being explained in the same Gloss. as 'to flourish or flutter in showy colours.' The same Gloss. gives **Flous-docken** and **Floss-docken.**

**Flox, Mountain.** See **Flax, Mountain.**

**Fluellen.** *Veronica officinalis*, L.—Wr. 'In Welch it is called *Fluellen*, and the Welch people do attribute great virtues unto the same.'—Ger. In Turn. Names it is given as **Fluellyng**. Prior derives the name from a Dutch word '*fluweelen*, downy, velvety;' and refers it to *Linaria spuria*, L. (**Male Fluellin**), and *Veronica Chamedrya*, L. (**Female Fluellin**). But Gerard's figure and description of the Fluellin leave no doubt but that *V. officinalis*, L., is meant, and this is certainly the Llysiau Llewellyn, or Llewellyn's Flower, of the older Welsh dictionaries, so that we may fairly regard the name as one of the few to which we can attribute a Welsh origin. In R. Turner's *Botanologia*, p. 123, will be found a supposed reason for the name, which we do not think it necessary to reproduce: he calls it 'Fluellin or Lluellin.' Ger. extends the name to many other species of *Veronica*, while he calls both *Linaria spuria*, L., and *L. Elatine*, L., **Female Fluellin**, not **Male F.**, as stated by Prior.

**Fluffweed.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Norf.

**Fly-bane.** *Agaricus muscarius*, L.—Prior, p. 82.

**Flydod.** *Senecio Jacobaea*, L.—Ches. Hal. Wr. 'Flydod, pronounced *fledod*. . . . It is generally covered with a dusky yellow fly, which accounts for the first part of the name. Perhaps it should be *fleedock*.'—Wilbraham's Ches. Gloss.

**Fly Flowers.** (1) All species of *Orchis* except *O. mascula*.—Glou.

(2) *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—Glou.

**Fly Honeysuckle.** A modern book-name for *Lonicera Xylosteum*, L.—Prior, p. 82.

**Fly Orchis.** Prior, p. 82. A name now confined in books to *Ophrys muscifera*, L., but originally more generally applied: thus Lyte (p. 222) says of various species of *Habenaria* and *Ophrys*, 'we may call it in English properly *Flie Orchis*, bycause al the kindes . . . have in all their floures the proportion and likenesse of one kinde of flie or other.'—Cfr. **Fly-flowers**.

**Foal-foot, Fole-foot, or Foal's-foot.** From the shape of its leaves.

(1) *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Lyte, Wr.; North, Hal.; Cumb. (**Fwoal-feet**), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; Derb.; N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; Nhamp.; Nhumb.; Notts.; Suff.; Yks. (E. Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; Mid-Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, &c.; Whitby (**Focal-feeat**), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2). Prior, p. 82.

(2) *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—Ayrsh.

(3) *Asarum europæum*, L.—Lyte. (In Turn. Lib. **Folfot**.) Prior, p. 82.

(4) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—Wr.

**Foalfoot (Folefoot), Sea.** *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—Ger. The leaves are shaped like those of *Asarum* and other plants called Foalfoot.

**Fog.** A term given in Halliwell for 'Moss (North);' also in Jamieson, and applied in *Aberdeensh.* to 'mosses of all kinds.' In N. & Q. 1, x. 211, it is given as 'the Scottish term for the grey branching lichens to be found everywhere.' It is also a term in pretty general use for 'the second crop of grass, or aftermath.'—Hal., &c.

**Fog, Yorkshire.** *Holcus lanatus*, L.—Yks.

**Fog Crocus.** See **Crocus**.

**Foile-foot.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Yks. See **Foal-foot**.

**Foist.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—Suff. Holl. It is doubtless some species of *Lycoperdon* which is intended by Hal. and Wr. by 'a toadstool.'

**Fold Meadow-grass.** See **Fowl-grass**.

**Fole-foot.** See **Foal-foot**.

**Folesfoth** (i. e. Foal's-foot). 'Ground ivy.'—Hal. *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.

**Fool's Ballocks.** See **Ballocks**.

**Fool's Cicely.** *Aethusa Cynapium*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Fool's Parsley.** *Aethusa Cynapium*, L.—*W. Ches.*; *Suff.*; *Worc.*; *N. Yks.* Prior, p. 82.

**Fool's Stones.** *Orchis Morio*, L.—In Ger. and other early writers *O. mascula*, L., was also included under this name, and thus also shared the English name of the plant.

**Fool's Water Cress.** *Helosciadium notiflorum*, Koch.—Pratt. Because those who are ignorant or unobservant may mistake it for watercress.

**Foos, or Fouse.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Forfarsh.*; *Moray.* Hal. and Wr. give **Fooz**, 'the herb *Sempervivum teucrium*,' a misprint for *tectorum*.

**Forbete.** 'The herb devil's-bit.'—Hal. *Scabiosa succisa*, L.

**Fordboh.** 'The herb dodder. The Latin is *epitime* is MS. Harl. 978.'—Hal. Wr.

**Forebit.** 'The herb devil's-bit.'—Cotgrave. Hal. Wr. *Scabiosa succisa*, L.

**Forebitten More.** *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—Ger. Index. i. e. bitten-off root, 'more or mor having formerly had the sense of "root," as it has still in the western counties.'—Prior, p. 82.

**Forget-me-not.** (1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*N. Scotl.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Dev.*; *Suff.*; *Yks.*

(2) *Myosotis palustris*, With.—*W. Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Dev.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Yks.*; Prior, p. 82.

(3) *Myosotis arvensis*, Hoffm.—*S. Dev.*; *Yks.* (Tadcaster).

(4) *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, L.—Ger.

**Forks and Knives.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—'The spikes are called *Forks and Knives*, according as they are single, double, or triple.'—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Fortune Teller.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—Alluding to the children's custom of blowing off the down to tell the time.

**Fouets.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson; *Edinb.*

**Foul Rush.** *Euonymus europæus*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Four-leaved Grass.** *Paris quadrifolia*, L.—Prior, p. 84. In Ger., Park. Theatr., &c., this name is applied to a four-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens*, L.

**Fow, Fows.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Fowler's Service.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gærtn.—Pratt. 'Boyes and fowlers use the berries as baits to catch blackbirds, &c.'—Coles, A. in E., 305.

**Fowl-foot.** *Ornithopus perpusillus*, L.—Lyte. The seed-pods resemble birds' feet.

**Fowl Grass, Fowl Meadow-grass, or Fold Meadow-grass.** 'The grass known by the above names to the London seedsmen and experimental farmer, is generally believed to be the *Poa trivialis*.'—With. ed. ii.

**Fox-docken.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Fox-feet.** *Lycopodium Selago*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Fox-fingers.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Fox Geranium.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—'A name which the species has received from the disagreeable scent of its leaves.'—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Foxglove.** (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—General; Turn. Herb.; Ches.; S.-W. Cumb.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. It seems most likely that the derivation folks'-glove (i. e. fairies'-glove) is the correct one; other names, as Fairy-cap, Fairies' Thimbles, Fairies' Petticoats, and the Welsh Menig Ellyllyn (Fairies' Glove) and Bysedd Ellyllyn (Fairies' Fingers), show a connection between the plant and the 'good folk.' Several notes bearing on the subject will be found in Science Gossip for 1870: see also Prior, p. 84.

(2) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—'Hegtaper, called *Foxglove*.'—Mascal, Government of Cattle, p. 236.

**Foxglove, Blue.** *Campanula Trachelium*, L.—*Sal.* (Tilstock).

**Foxglove, Ladies.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Foxglove, White.** *Campanula Trachelium*, L.—*Lanc.* Probably this is a mistake for *C. latifolia*, L., of which the flowers are of so pale a blue as to be almost white, and which is so called at Silverdale (*Lanc.*).

**Fox Grass.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—Encyclopædia of Agriculture. From the smell resembling that of a fox.

**Fox Rose.** *Rosa spinosissima*, L.—*Warw.*

**Fox's Brush.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC.—*Hunts.* N. & Q. 4, vi. 68.

**Fox's Claws.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Fox's Foot.** *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—*E. Bord.* 'The clustered panicle somewhat resembles a fox's foot.'—Bot. E. Bord. Mr. Cockayne (ii. 385) assigns the name to *Sparganium simplex*, L.

**Foxstones.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—Turn. Herb.

**Foxtail.** From the form of the fruit or flower-head.

(1) *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—Pratt.

(2) *Lagurus ovatus*, L.—Lyte.

**Foxtailed Asparagus.** *Equisetum maximum*, L.—*Glou.* We find the explanation of this curious name in Lyte, who aptly calls the fertile spikes of the Equiset., and especially those of this species, Asparagus, which they sufficiently resemble. In his MS. notes in the copy of Dodoens before referred to (Bibl. Mus. Br. 442, h. 9), he has written against the figure of the fertile frond of this plant, 'The

- shutes or *Asparagus* of the greates shavegrasse ;' and in his Herball he speaks of 'those *Asparagus* shutes or stemmes.'
- Foxtail Grass.** *Alopecurus pratensis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. ; *E. Yks.* ; Prior, p. 84.
- Foxter Leaves.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Roxb.* Jamieson.
- Frag.** 'A kind of rye.'—*Som.* Hal.
- Fraghan.** See **Frughans**.
- Frail Rush.** *Scirpus lacustris*, L.—*Lyte.* From its use in making 'frails,' 'a light kind of basket, made of rushes or matting, much used for fruit; . . . the term is still in use in East Anglia for a shapeless flexible mat basket.'—*Hal.*
- Framboys.** *Rubus Idæus*, L.—*Turn.* Herb. (the fruit **Framboys-berries**), *Lyte.* Ger. has **Framboise**. The name seems to have been in local use. In N. & Q. 4, i. 532, is the following extract from Ayscough MS. 4464 (written 1630—1650): 'My Lord of Salisbury, 1638, told me that in Cramborne Chase [*Dors.*] there grew raspes commonly and in great plenty; and that the country people called them *framboises*, which is the French word for them.'
- Franke.** *Spergula arvensis*, L.—'This herbe is called in Englishe *Francke*, bicause of the property it hath to fat cattell.'—*Lyte.* In *Park. Theatr.* it is called **Franck Spurry** or **Francking Spurne-wort**, 'from the *francking* or feeding fat of cattle.'
- Franke Osier.** See **Osier**.
- Frankwort.** A name invented by *With.* (ed. ii.) for *Frankenia*.
- Fraxinell.** In *Holme's Academy of Armoury* (ii. 100) *Polygonatum multiflorum*, *All.*
- Freiser.** *Fragaria vesca*, L.—*Ger.* Appx. *Hal.* *Wr.*
- French Asparagus.** See **Asparagus**.
- French Beans.** *Phaseolus vulgaris*, L.—*Prior*, p. 85.
- French Berries.** According to *With.* (ed. vii.) the unripe fruit of *Rhamnus catharticus*, L., is 'sold under the name of *French Berries*;' but in commerce this name is usually applied to the fruit of *R. infectorius*, L.
- French Bracken.** See **Bracken**.
- French Brum** (broom). *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Sal.* (*Pulverbatches*).
- French Cowslip.** See **Cowslip**.
- French Cress.** See **Cress**.
- French Furze.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—*With.* ed. iv.
- French Grass.** (1) *Onobrychis sativa*, L.—*Martyn* (*Flora Rustica*), *Prior*, p. 85.  
(2) Young shoots of *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, L.—*Som.* 'Grass' is here an abbreviation of 'Sparrow Grass,' the young shoots being used as a substitute for asparagus.

**French Hales.** *Pyrus scandica*, Bab.—Dev. (Barnstaple). 'The fruits are sold in Barnstaple market for a half-penny a bunch.'

**French Heath.** *Erica hibernica*, Syme.—Ireland (Connemara), Journ. Bot. ix. 52.

**French Honeysuckle.** *Hedysarum coronarium*, L.—Prior, p. 85. Parkinson (Parad.) speaks of this as 'a foolish name' when applied to this plant, but it still remains in popular use.

**French Lavender.** *Lavandula Stœchas*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 85.

**French Leek.** *Allium porrum*, L.—Lyte.

**French Lungwort.** *Hieracium murorum*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**French Mercury.** *Mercurialis annua*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**French Moss.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Bucks.

**French Nettle.** *Lamium purpureum*, L.—Sal. (Tilstock).

**French Nut.** The fruit of *Juglans regia*, L.—Lyte; West, Hal. Wr., Pulman; W. Dev. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6; Prior, p. 85.

**French Sorrel.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Prior, p. 85.

**French Sparrow Grass.** *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, L.—Prior, p. 85.

**French Spinage.** *Chenopodium rubrum*, L.—Deering (Cat. Stirp.).

**French Wheat.** *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 85.

**French Willow.** *Epilobium angustifolium*, L.—With. ed. vii.; Warw. Prior, p. 85. This is probably 'the willow herb' of E. D. S. Glass. C. 6 (*N. Linc.*). A true willow (*Salix triandra*, L., var. ?) is also 'so called, and cultivated in Sussex and the east parts of England.'—London, Arboretum.

**Fresh-water Soldier.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 85.

**Freyn.** 'An ash tree. A.N.'—Hal. Wr. *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.

**Frez.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—Nhamp. Sternb.

**Friar's Caps.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Dev. With. ed. vii.; Prior, p. 85.

**Friar's Cowl.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—'This is of some called *Friers Coule*, because of the hooding of the pestle, when it is springing forth.'—Holme's Academy of Armoury, ii. 90.

**Friar's Crown.** *Carduus eriophorus*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 85.

**Fringed Buckbean.** See Buckbean.

**Frisky, Meadow.** A corruption of *Fescue*. *Festuca pratensis*, L.—Suff.

**Fritillary.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 85.

**Froccup.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—Bucks. (Aylesbury). Probably *Frog Cup*, from its spotted flowers.

**Frog Bit.** *Hydrocharis Morsus ranæ*, L.—Lyte, and modern book-name. Prior, p. 86.

**Frog-cheese.** (1) 'Boleti growing on decayed wood.'—*Nhamp.* Wr. With. (ed. iv.) assigns the same name to *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L. In *Treas. Bot.* it is given as 'a name applied occasionally to the large puff-balls when young.'

(2) *Malva sylvestris*, L.—*Oxf.*

**Frog Grass.** (1) *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—Ger., Prior, p. 86. 'The inhabitants of the sea-coasts call it *frog-grass*.'—Coles, A. in E.

(2) *Juncus bufonius*, L.—Park, *Theatr.* (Index).

**Frog-seat.** 'A toadstool.'—*Nhamp.* Wr., Sternb., who spells it *Frogsates*.

**Frog's Foot.** *Lemna*, L.—Grete Herball, Prior, p. 86.

**Frog's Lettuce.** *Potamogeton densus*, L.—With. ed. ii., Prior, p. 86. *Samolus Valerandi*, L., bears in Algeria the name *rh'oz ed djerana*, which has a similar meaning.

**Frog - stools.** 'Toadstools.'—*Dors.* Science Gossip, 1865, 258; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Frogwort.** A name assigned by Holdich (Essay on Weeds) to 'several species of *Orchis*,' including *O. mascula*, L., and *O. Morio*, L.

**Frost-blite.** *Chenopodium album*, L.—Prior, p. 86.

**Frothy Poppy.** *Silene inflata*, L.—Ger. 'That kind of frothy spatle, or spume, which we call Cuckow spittle, more aboundeth in the bosoms of the leaves of these plants, then in any other one plant that is knowne; for which cause Pena calleth it Papaver spumeum, that is frothy or spatling Poppy.'—Ger.

**Fraghans.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Ireland (Antrim and Down). The old Irish name. Threlkeld says: 'The poor women gather them in autumn and cry them about the streets of Dublin by the name of *Fraghan*.'

**Fuit, or Fuits.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Fife*; *Rozb.* (Kelso), Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39.

**Full.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Nhumb.* 'In the North it is called *Full*.'—Bullein.

**Fuller's Grass.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—Grete Herball.

**Fuller's Herb.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—With. ed. vii., Prior, p. 86. See *Soapwort*.

**Fuller's Teasel.** *Dipsacus fullonum*, L.—Lyte. Culpeper has **Fuller's Thistle.** Prior, p. 86.

**Fume of the Earth.** *Fumaria officinalis*, L.—Grete Herball. See **Fumitory**.

**Fumiterre** (Fr. *fumeterre*). *Fumaria officinalis*, L.—Lyte. Shakespeare (*K. Lear*, Act iv. sc. 4) has *Fumiter*. Hal. and Wr. spell it *Fumetere*.

**Fumitory.** *Fumaria officinalis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *N. Yks.* All the old authors suppose the name to be given 'from the belief that it was produced without seed from vapours rising from the earth' (Prior, p. 86); but it is rather curious that the root when fresh pulled up gives off a strong gaseous smell, remarkably like the fumes of nitric acid, hence probably the belief in its gaseous origin. Coles (A. in E.) says it was so named 'because being of a whitish blew colour, as smoak is, it appeareth to those that behold it at a distance as if the ground were all of a smoak.'

**Fumitory, Climbing.** *Corydalis claviculata*, DC.—*R. Cat.*

**Fumusterre.** *Fumaria officinalis*, L.—Grete Herball. See **Fumitory**.

**Fumy-ball.** 'A puff-ball? Hall's Satires, p. 99.'—Hal. Wr.

**Funge.** '(A.N.) A mushroom.'—Wr. **Funges.** 'Mushrooms' (A.N.).—Hal.

**Fur Apple.** See **Fir Apple**.

**Furbelows.** *Laminaria bulbosa*, Lamour.—'This is the largest British species of the *Laminariæ*, its frond in some instances forming, when spread out on the ground, a circle twelve feet in diameter. Its common name is *Furbelows*.'—*Phycologia Britannica*, iii. Tennyson (*Sea Dreams*) has—

'While you were running down the sands, and made  
The dimpled flounce of the sea-*furbelow* flap,  
Good man, to please the child.'

Mrs. Gatty thinks *L. saccharina* is the species here intended: see *N. & Q.* 4, ii. 516.

**Furze.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—*Ger.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Dev.*; *Kent*; *Norf.* Sometimes spelt **Furres**, and more rarely **Furre**, as if the usual form of the word were plural: thus in Turn. Lib. 'aliqui a *whyn* alii a *furre* nominant.' Prior, p. 87. Lyte includes *Genista anglica*, L., under this name.

**Furze, French.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—With. ed. iv.

**Furze, Great.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—Lyte.

**Furze, Ground.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—Lyte, Coles, A. in E.

**Furze, Needle.** *Genista anglica*, L.—Pratt, Prior, p. 87.

**Furze, Tam.** *Ulex nanus*, Forster.—*Cornw.* 'Tam = dwarf.'

**Furze-ball.** *Lycoperdon*, L., more especially *L. Bovista*, L.—Deering (*Cat. Stirp.*).

**Furzen.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—*Dors.* Tusser, Hal. Wr.

**Furzen Bushes.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—*Ger.*

**Fuss-balls.** *Lycoperdon*, L.—*Ger.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Var. dial.* Hal. Wr. (**Fusball**); Prior, p. 87.



“ Wych wilbe black and light withall,  
Much like the substance of a *fusball*.”

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 281.—Hal.

**Fuzz, or Fuzzen.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—*Var. dial.* Hal. (**Fuz**); *Dors.*; *Herta.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Surr.*; *Worc.*

**Fuzz-ball.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—*Ches.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 (**Fuz-bo**); *Derb.*, Reliquary, v. 159; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.: *Sal.* (Hartshorne); *Suff.* (Moor); *Yks.*; *North*, Grose. The word was occasionally employed metaphorically, as by Dryden (*Troilus and Cressida*): ‘Why, you empty *fuzz-balls*, your heads are full of nothing else but proclamations.’

**Fuzzy-ball.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—*Sal.* (Wellington, Newport).

**Fyams.** ‘Seaweed, *Laminaria*.’—*Ireland* (Antrim and Down).

**Fygere.** ‘A fig tree.’ A.N.—Hal. Wr.

**Fymtere.** Hal. A spelling of **Fumitory**, which see.

**Fynkylsede.** ‘*Feniculum*.’ Nominale MS., Hal. (sub *Finkel*). *Feniculum vulgare*, Gærtm.

**Fyrrys.** ‘Furze or gorse.’ Prompt. Parv. Hal. Wr. *Ulex europæus*, L.

**Fywelef.** ‘Same as *Fiveleaf*, which see.’—Hal.

**Fyyre.** ‘The star-thistle. Prompt. Parv.’ Hal. Wr., but from the synonyms given in Prompt. Parv. there is no doubt that the *furze* (*Ulex europæus*, L.) is intended.

**Gadgevraw, or Gadjerwraws.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Cornu.*

**Gadrise.** (1) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Turn. Names.

(2) *Euonymus europæus*, L.—Prior, p. 88.

(3) *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—Prior, p. 88.

**Gairrs, Ae-pointed.** See **Ae-pointed Gairrs**.

**Gait-berde.** ‘Goat’s beard.’—Wr. *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.

**Gaitberry.** The fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Scotl.* (Teviotdale), Jamieson.

**Gaiter-, Gaitre-, or Gater-tree.** See Prior, p. 88, sub v. **Gatter**.

(1) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Deering (Oat. Stirp.). ‘In the North countrey they call it *Guten tree*, or *Gater tree*; the berries whereof seem to be those which Chaucer calleth *Gater berries*

(2) *Euonymus europæus*, L. Prior, p. 88.

(3) *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Scotl.* (Teviotdale), Jamieson.

**Gaitre-berries.** ‘Berries of the dogwood tree [*Cornus sanguinea*, L.] Chaucer.’—Hal. Wr. See **Gaiter-tree** (1).

**Galangal.** *Cyperus longus*, L.—Lyte. In Ger. **Galingale**, or **Gallingal**. Prior, p. 87.

**Gale.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Cumb.* Hal. Wr., E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *N. Lanc.*; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Yks.* Prior, p. 87. Hal. gives as an adj., '*Galey*, swampy, marshy; *Devon*;' which no doubt took its origin from the prevalence of the plant in such situations. There is a place near Whitchurch, Salop, called *Gale-moor*, from the prevalence of the plant there. Blackstone (*Specimen Botanicum*). A kind of beer, called *gale beer*, is brewed from the plant at Ampleforth, Yorks.; see N. & Q., 3rd Ser., iv. 311.

**Gale, Scotch.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Gale, Sweet.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Yks.* The general book-name, from its pleasant aromatic odour. Prior, p. 228.

**Gales.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Galingale.** 'Sweet Cyperus.'—Hal. Wr. *Cyperus longus*, L.

**Gall.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. Also **Gall-bushes.** 'In some parts of *Dumfries-shire* this plant is reckoned by the shepherds to be the *gall* of Scripture.'—*Transactions of Berwicksh. Naturalists' Club*, 1842, p. 13.

**Gallant.** An old name for one or more of the garden species of *Anemone*, given in Ger. Index. He describes one as 'a most *gallant* flower, verie double.' Ger. 302. Skinner has '*Gallant*, *Anemone*, sic dicta ob eximiam florum pulchritudinem.'

**Galligaskins.** A variety of the Cowslip (*Primula veris*, L.) or Polyanthus, having the calyx enlarged and much cut. 'There is another kinde, whose flowers are folded or crumpled at the edges, and the huskes of the flowers bigger than any of the former, more swelling out in the middle, as it were ribbes, and crumpled on the sides of the huskes, which doe somewhat resemble mens hose that they did weare, and tooke the name of *Gallegaskins* from thence.' Park. Parad. p. 245 and p. 243, fig. 9, where it is called *Gaskins*.

**Gallion** (from the Lat. *Galium*). *Galium verum*, L.—Lyte.

**Galloc.** 'The herb Comfrey.'—Hal. Wr. In Cockayne, i. 163, this name is spelt *Yalluc*. *Symphytum officinale*, L.

**Gall-of-the-Earth.** *Erythraea Centaurium*, L.—See **Earth-gall**.

**Gallon.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—*Ireland* (Belfast, Antrim).

**Gallow-Grass.** *Cannabis sativa*, L.—Lyte; *Suff.*: Prior, p. 87. 'Quia sc. ad funes texendos, quibus fures suspenduntur, utilis est.' Skinner.

**Gallwort.** *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—*Suss.* Coles, A. in E., p. 313. Mascall (Government of Cattel) speaks of *Gallwort herb*, 'which is bitter,' and used 'against the flowing of the gall in cattell,' which may be this plant, or is perhaps *Erythraea Centaurium*, L.

**Gandergoose.** 'The herb Ragwort.'—Hal. Wr. Perhaps a misprint for **Gandergosses**. *Orchis mascula*, L., is no doubt the plant intended. See **Ragwort**.

**Gander-gosses.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—Ger. Appx. Skinner's explanation is too good to be omitted. 'Nescio an à nostro *Gander* et *Goss*,

*Erica*, à nescio qua ericæ similitudine, et quia anseres fort. ejus esu delectantur.'

**Gandigoaling.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Wilts* (Devizes), *Phyt.* vi. 67, N. 8.

**Gang Flower.** *Polygala vulgaris*, L.—*Ger. Northern Counties*, Pratt. The name seems to have been invented by *Ger.* He says: 'Milkewort is called *Ambaryalis flos*: so called because it doth specially flourish in the Crosse or Gangweeke, or Rogation weeke; of which flowers, the maidens which use in the countries to walke the procession, do make themselves garlands, and nose-gaies: in English we may call it . . . *Gang flower*.' p. 450. Prior, p. 87.

**Garclive.** *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.—*Hal.*, Cockayne, i. 131. *Wr.* has *Garglive*—a misprint.

**Garden Balsam.** *Melilotus cærulea*, L.—'The gardeners and herbe women in Cheapside commonly call it and know it by the name of Balsam, or *Garden Balsam*.' *Ger. Emac.* 1195.

**Garden Cress.** *Lepidium sativum*, L.—Prior, p. 57.

**Garden Cypress.** See *Cypress*, *Garden*.

**Garden Gate.** (1) *Viola tricolor*, L.—One of the many peculiar names of the pansy; most probably a contraction of one of the longer names, such as 'Kiss-behind-the-Garden-Gate;' in the same way as *Buttery-Entry* (which see) is contracted from a longer name. *S. Bucks.*, *Camb.*, *N. Ess.*, *Norf.*, *Suff.*, *Worc.*

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Garden Nightshade.** *Solanum nigrum*, L.—*Ger.*

**Garden Plague.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*Ireland* (Belfast). This is essentially a garden weed which is extremely difficult to eradicate.

**Garden Speedwell.** *Veronica agrestis*, L.—From its very frequent growth in cultivated ground. *N. Yks.*

**Gardener's Delight, Gardener's Eye.** *Lychnis coronaria*, L.—*Ger.*

**Gardeners' Garters.** The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Staff.*; *Forf.*

**Gardrobe.** *Oxyris alba*, L.—'The people of Granada, Montpellier, and the kingdom of Valentia, do use it in their presses and ward-robes, whereupon they call it *guardalobo*.' *Ger.* 1110.

**Gargut root.** The root of *Helleborus foetidus*, L.—*Norf.* *Hal.* *Wr.*; *E. Norf.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* B. 3; where *gargut* is said to be 'a disease incident to calves,' in the treatment of which this root is doubtless employed.

**Garlete.** 'Garlic. Pegge.' *Hal.* *Allium sativum*, L.

**Garlick.** (1) *Allium sativum*, L.—Prior, p. 88.

(2) *Allium ursinum*, L.—*Ches.*

**Garlick, Bear's.** See **Bear's Garlick.**

**Garlick, Cow.** *Allium vineale*, L.—'Being at Mr. Raymond's, he assured me that *cow garlick* was a great whore in corn.' Lisle's *Observations on Husbandry* (1757), p. 467. This is probably a misprint for *Crow-garlick*, but it occurs again in the margin.

**Garlick, Crow** See **Crow-garlic.**

**Garlick, Hedge** (from its usual place of growth and garlic-like smell). *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.—*Cumb.* (Keswick).

**Garlick, Hogs'.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—*Cyclopædia of Agriculture.*

**Garlick, Rush.** *Allium Schoenoprasum*, L.—Lyte.

**Garlick, Wild.** (1) *Allium vineale*, L.—Lyte.

(2) *Allium ursinum*, L.—*W. Ches.*, *Dev.* (Teignmouth).

**Garlick Germander.** *Teucrium Scordium*, L.—Ger.

**Garlick Sage.** *Teucrium Scorodonia*, L.—Ger.

**Garlick-wort.** *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.—Prior, p. 88.

**Garlock.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Pratt.

**Garnesie Violets.** *Matthiola incana*, Br.—Lyte.

**Garnet-berry.** The fruit of *Ribes rubrum*, L.—Baxter. 'From its rich red colour and transparency.' Prior, p. 88.

**Garss, Blawing.** See **Blawing Garss.**

**Garten Berries.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson (*Teviotdale, Lady Garten Berries*). Jamieson gives '*Gartane*, a garter,' and '*To gartane*, to bind with a garter.' The above names may therefore mean the berries of the binding shrub, blackberry twigs naturally binding other shrubs together, and being indeed sometimes expressly used for that purpose. This suggestion is borne out by the *Roxb.* name, *Lady's Garters*, given in *Bot. E. Bord.*

**Garth Cress** (*i. e.* Garden Cress). *Lepidium sativum*, L.—'Take a peny-weghte of *garthe cresse* sede.' MS. *Linc. Med. f.* 292. Hal.

**Garwe, or Gorow** (*i. e.* Yarrow). *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Old English Med. MS., Archæologia*, xxx. 407.

**Gascoignes.** 'Small black cherries.' *Kent*, Pegge, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3. See **Gaskins** (1).

**Gaskins.** (1) *Prunus Avium*, L.—*Kent, Suss.*: 'A kind of cherry largely grown in the neighbourhood of Bye.' Parish.

(2) *Ribes Grosularia*, L.—'A name commonly given to a rough green gooseberry, originally brought from Gascony.' *Scotl.* Jamieson.

(3) *Primula veris*, L.—See **Galligaskins.**

**Gaten-tree, or Gater-tree.** See **Gaiter-tree.**

**Gatten Tree.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Lyte. Prior (p. 88) includes *Euonymus europæus*, L., and *Viburnum Opulus*, L., under the name **Gatten.**

**Gatter Bush.** (1) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby.

(2) *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 88.

**Gatteridge, or Gatteridge Tree.** Prior, p. 88. (1) *Euonymus europæus*, L.—With. ed. ii.; *East* and *South*, Grose; the fruit **Gatteridge Berries**, *South* and *East*, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16.

(2) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—*E. Anglia* (**Gattridge**), Forby; *South* and *East*, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16; *Suff.*

(3) *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*E. Anglia* (**Gattridge**), Forby, Hal.

**Gaul.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—Ger.; *Cumb.* (**Gawel**), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Scott.* Jamieson. 'This *gaule* groweth plentifully in sundry places of England, as in the Isle of Elie, and in the Fennie countries thereabouts, whereof there is such store in that country, that they make fagots of it and sheaves, which they cal *Gaule* sheaves, to burne and heate their ovens.' Ger. 1228.

**Gaun** (*Upper Lanarksh.*), or **Gaund** (*Dumfries*). *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—Jamieson.

**Gawel.** See **Gaul**.

**Gayter-tree.** See **Gaiter-tree** (2).

**Gazels, or Gazles.** (1) The fruit of *Ribes nigrum*, L.—*Kent*, Hal. Wr.; *E. Suss.* Holl.; *Suss.* Parish, who says the name is also applied to 'all kinds of berries.' Prior, p. 88.

(2) *Ribes rubrum*, L.—*Kent*.

(3) 'Wild plums.'—*Kent*, Hal. Wr.

Holl., commenting on this name, says: 'May this be from *gazelle*, the antelope, whose eyes are so black and beautiful?' (!)

**Gean Tree** (the fruit **Geans**). *Prunus Avium*, L.—'The wild cherry, *var. dial.*' Hal. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scott.* Jamieson. A common north-country name. 'The famous learned man Robertus Stephanus in his *Freuche Dictionarie*, doth turne this *Freuche* word *Guienes* into *Latine*, as foloweth (*Aquitania cerasa*), which soundeth in *Englishe*, *Guyan Cherries*.' Lyte, p. 724. Prior, p. 89.

**Gockdor.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Geen.** 'A kind of cherry.'—*Suss.* Parish. See **Gean** and **Gaskins**.

**Geese and Goslings.** 'The blossoms of the *Salix*, [probably various species] so denominated from the fancied resemblance to a young gosling newly hatched.'—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Geese-grass.** (1) *Bromus mollis*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. M.

(2) *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby, **Geease-Gess**), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Gelders Rose.** The cultivated form of *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—'It is called in Dutch *Gheldersche Rose*: in English *Gelders Rose*.' Ger. 1237. See **Guelder Rose**.

**Gell.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*Treas. Bot.* See **Gill**, for which it may be a misprint.

**Gelofer and Gelowe-floure.** See **Gillflower**.

**Genest.** *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm.—Hal. Wr.

**Gennet.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Yks. (Cleveland).

**Gentian.** (1) The general name for the species of *Gentiana*, L.—Prior, p. 89.

(2) *Erythræa Centaurium*, L.—Suss.; *Scotl.*, on the shores of the Moray Firth, where an infusion is drunk as a tonic.

**Gentian, Felwort.** See **Felwort**.

**Gentian, Soapwort.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—Lyte.

**Gentle Dock.** See **Dock, Gentle**.

**Gentle Thistle.** A name invented by Dr. J. Hill (Herb. Brit., 1769), and applied by him to *Carduus pratensis*, L., and *Saussurea alpina*, L., from their thistle-like inflorescence and smooth foliage.

**Gentleman's Buttons.** The flowers of *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Sal*.

**George's (St.) Mushroom.** *Agaricus gambosus*, Fr.—'Another sort is round, somewhat soft and whitish, having a slit on the edges most usually, and are called *St. George's Mushrooms*, because they grow up chiefly about that time [April 24th].' Park. Theatr. 1317.

**Geraflour.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—Hal. Wr.; (*pl. Geraflouris*), *Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Geranium, Bassinet.** See **Bassinet** (3).

**Geranium, Wild.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L., and *G. pratense*, L. *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* The former is also so called in *Dumfriessh*.

**German Camomile.** See **Camomile, German**.

**German Knotgrass.** *Scleranthus annuus*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**German Lilac.** 'Valerian.'—*N.-W. Linc.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 6. Probably *Centranthus ruber*, DC.

**German Madwort.** *Asperugo procumbens*, L.—Prior, p. 89.

**Germander.** (1) *Teucrium Chamædryes*, L.—Turn. Lib. Prior, p. 89.

(2) *Veronica agrestis*, L.—With. ed. iv. The names are here printed 'Germander. Chickweed;' but this is probably a misprint for 'Germander Chickweed,' as given in ed. vii.

**Germander, Garlick.** *Teucrium Scordium*, L.—Ger.

**Germander, Wall.** *Teucrium Chamædryes*, L.—English Flora.

**Germander, Water.** *Teucrium Scordium*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 89.

**Germander, Wild.** *Veronica Chamædryes*, L.—Hudson, Flora Anglica.

**Germander, Wood.** *Teucrium Scorodonia*, L.—English Flora. Prior, p. 89.

**Germander Chickweed.** *Veronica agrestis*, L.—With. ed. vii. Prior, p. 90.

**Germander Speedwell.** A name usually applied to *Veronica Chamædrys*, L., but assigned by Hudson (*Flora Anglica*) to *V. agrestis*, L.

**Gerse (Grass), Whacker, or Whackering.** *Briza media*, L.—Hal.; *Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss.

**Gealins, or Gealings.** The blossoms of various species of *Salix*, especially *Salix Caprea*, L.—*Ches.*; *Derb.* Reliquary, vi. 159; *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; *North*, Wr., and Hal., who says: 'The early blossoms of the willow, which some have believed fell into the water and became goslings.' See *Goslings*.

**Gethsemane.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Ches.* 'One species of orchis, which in Cheshire is called *Gethsemane*, is said to have been growing at the foot of the cross, and to have received some drops of blood on its leaves: hence the dark stains by which they have ever since been marked.' *Quarterly Review*, July, 1863, p. 231. In *English Folklore*, p. 35, the same name is said to be given in the same county to *Arum maculatum*, L.; but this is probably an error.

**Gewgog.** 'A gooseberry.'—*Suff.* Moor, Hal. Wr.

**Giba.** 'The blossom of the willow.'—*N.-W. Linc.*, where the same name is applied to goslings. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

**Giddy Gander.** *Orchis mascula*, L., and *O. Morio*, L.—*Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.; Hal. Wr.

**Gilawfer.** See *Gillflower* (3).

**Gil-cup, or Gilty-Cup.** (1) *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., *R. repens*, L.—*Dev.* Hal. and Wr., who spell the name **Guilty-cup**; *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.; *Som.* (*Giltzen-cup*).

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Dors.*, *Som.*

**Gilder Rose.** A misspelling of *Guelder-rose* (which see) in Holme's *Acad. of Armory*, ii. 103.

**Gill.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. — *Glou.*, *Leic.*, *Warw.*, *Worc.* Prior, p. 90.

**Gill-ale.** 'The herb ale-hoof. *Dev.*' Hal. Wr. *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. It may be, however, that it is rather a beverage than a plant to which the name *gill-ale* is applied; it certainly is so in the following passage from Mart. Mill.: 'The leaves were formerly thrown into the vat with ale to clarify it, and to give it a flavour: this was called *gill-ale*; ground ivy being named Gill, or Gill-creep-by-ground, in some places.'

**Gill go by Ground.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*Hants.* R. Turner's *Botanologia*. The name is of frequent occurrence in slightly varying forms; e. g.:—*Gill Creep by the Ground.* *Ger.*; *Som.* Hal. Wr. *Gill run bith Ground.* *Som.* *Gill go by the Ground.* *Linc.* Brogd. *Gill run by th' Ground.* *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. Coles (A. in E.) has '*Gillrumbith-Ground*, that is, *Gill-run-by-the-Ground.*' Prior, p. 90.

**Gill Gowan.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*N. of Ireland.* The same as *Gule Gowan*, which see.

**Gilliflower.** 'Formerly spelt *gylofer* and *gilofre*, with the *o* long; from Fr. *giroflee*; It. *garofalo*; in Douglas's Virgil, *gereflouris*; words formed from the Lat. *garoffolum*, *gariofilum*, or, as in Albert Magn. (l. vi. c. 22), *gariofilus*, corrupted from *L. caryophyllum*, a clove, Gr. *καρυφύλλον*, and referring to the spicy odour of the flower, which seems to have been used in flavouring wines to replace the more costly clove of India. The name was originally given in Italy to plants of the Pink tribe, especially the carnation, but has in England been transferred of late years to several cruciferous plants. That of Chaucer and Spenser and Shakespeare was, as in Italy, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.; that of later writers and gardeners *Matthiola* and *Cheiranthus*, L.—Prior, p. 90. In the older writers, *D. Caryophyllus* was, as Dr. Prior has shown, the gilliflower *par excellence*; the name was, indeed, shared by many other plants, but always with a distinctive preface. Some later authors, however, as Martyn in his edition of the Gardener's Dictionary, seem incorrectly to consider *Matthiola incana* as the true gilliflower. It would seem that it was more especially the smaller varieties of *D. Caryophyllus* to which the name was originally assigned: Parkinson (Parad. p. 306) says: 'I account those that are called Carnations to be the greatest both for leafe and flower, and *Gilloflowers* for the most part to bee lesser in both.' Shakspeare also distinguishes between the two:

'The fairest flowers of the season,  
Are our carnations and streaked gilliflowers.'

Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

Parkinson says (p. 314) that the name 'is taken from cloves, in that the sent of the ordinary red gilloflower especially doth resemble them.' The name *gilliflower* is spelt in a great variety of ways: 'Chaucer writes it *Gylofre*; Turner *Gelover* and *Gelyfloure* [and *Gelofer*]; Gerard and Parkinson *Gilloflower*.'—Mart. Mill. Hal. quotes the spelling *Gelowe-floure* from Palsgrave; and *Gillofer* is another common old spelling.

(1) *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—See above.

(2) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—This is the plant nowadays usually so called. *Linc. Brogd.*, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Notts.*, *Warw.*, *Worc.* In an abbreviated form (*Gilliver*) the name is similarly applied in *Ches.*, *Lanc.*, *Leic.*, *Nhamp.* (Nth. Gloss.), *Notts.*, and *Sal.*; and, still further shortened to *Gilly*, in *Bucks.* and *Oxf.*

(3) *Matthiola incana*, Br.—*Glou.*, *Sal.* (*Gillofer*), *Som.* (*Gilawfer*).

**Gilliflower, Castle.** *Matthiola incana*, Br.—Lyte.

**Gilliflower, Clove.** See **Clove Gilliflower.**

**Gilliflower, Cuckoo.** *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 50. From its resemblance to a gilliflower and its flowering in spring.

**Gilliflower, Dame's.** *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—Lyte. See **Dame's Violet**, and Prior, p. 62.

**Gilliflower, Feathered.** See **Feathered Gillofers.**

**Gilliflower, Marsh** (or by error **March**). *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—Lyte. From its growth in wet land. Prior, p. 91.



- Gilliflower, Mock.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—Lyte.
- Gilliflower, Queen's.** *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—Park. Parad. Prior, p. 91.
- Gilliflower, Rogues.** *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 91. Possibly *rouges* (red) gillofers is meant. It is still called in Ches. Red Becket, although the flowers are only lilac.
- Gilliflower, Sea.** *Armeria maritima*, L.—With. ed. vii.
- Gilliflower, Single.** *Dianthus plumarius*, L.—Lyte.
- Gilliflower, Stock.** *Matthiola incana*, Br.—'The learned Dr. Turner, in his History of Plants of 1568, calls it *Gelouer*, and to which he adds the word *Stock*, as we would say, gelouers that grow on a stem or stock, to distinguish them from the Clove Gelouers.' Phillips, *Flora Historica*, ii. 25. Although thus printed by Phillips, Gelover would better represent Turner's name, u and v being used interchangeably in books of his period. *N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 6. The plant is now almost universally known by the prefix Stock alone, though it is occasionally (*Glou.*) called *Gilliflower*.
- Gilliflower, Turkey.** *Tagetes erecta*, L.—Ger. p. 609.
- Gilliflower, Wall.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—Ger. Turn. spells it Wall Gelover. Prior, p. 91.
- Gilliflower, Water.** *Hottonia palustris*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 91.
- Gilliflower, Whitsun.** The double-flowered variety of *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—Som. (**Whitsun Gilawfers**). This is probably the plant intended by Coles (*A. of S.*, p. 32); 'May brings roses, pinks, Whitsun gilliflowers.'
- Gilliflower, Winter.** (1) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—Ches. Ger. 'They flower . . . especially in winter, whereupon the people in Cheshire do call them *Winter Gilloflowers*.' Ger. p. 371.  
(2) *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 91.
- Gilliflower, Yellow (Lyte), or Yellow Stock (Ger.).** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.
- Gilliflower-grass.** 'In Aubrey's Wilts, p. 49.'—Prior, p. 91. The spelling in Aubrey is July-flower-grasse, the passage running thus: 'A blew grasse they call *July-flower-grasse*, which cutts the sheepes mouthes;' but the above spelling, given by Dr. Prior, is more correct. It is the same as **Carnation Grass** (1), which see. The name is given in Park. Theatr. (Index), and the plants are figured and described under the name *Gramen foliis caryophylleis*. See also **Grass, Pink**.
- Gilliver.** See **Gilliflower** (2).
- Gillofer.** See **Gilliflower**.
- Gill run by the street.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—'The country people in Kent and Sussex call it *Gill run by the street*.' Park. Theatr. 642.
- Gilly.** See **Gilliflower** (2).

**Gillyflower.** See **Gilliflower.**

**Giltycup.** See **Gilcup.**

**Ginger.** From its extreme pungency. *Sedum acre*, L.—*Suff.*

**Ginger-plant.** *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—*N. Herts.*

**Gipsy Flower.** (1) *Cynoglossum officinale*, L.—*Glou.* From the dark hue of its flowers.

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—Markham's Farewell to Husbandry, Book ii., p. 43 (1638).

**Gipsy-herb.** *Lycopus europæus*, L.—Threlkeld, who speaks of its use by 'those stroling cheats called gipsies.' See **Gipsy-wort.**

**Gipsy Onions.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—*South*, Hal.; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.

**Gipsy, or Gipsies', Rose.** (1) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*Camb.*; *N. Ess.*; *Norf.*; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.; *Yks.* (Leeds).

(2) *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L. (of gardens).—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.

'The corn rose. *Var. dial.*' Hal. This may be *Papaver Rhœas*, L., the plant usually known as Corn Rose, but (1) is most likely intended. **Egyptian Rose** (which see) is another form of the same name.

**Gipsy-wort.** The modern book-name for *Lycopus europæus*, L.—With. ed. vii. Ger. (p. 566) says: 'Some also thinke good to call it *Herba Ægyptia* [sic], because they that counterfet themselves Egyptians (such as many times wander like vagabonds from citie to citie in Germanie) do use with this herbe to give themselves a swart colour, such as the Egyptians and the people of Afrike are of.' Lyte has a similar explanation. Prior, p. 91.

**Girdle, Sea.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. Lyte (p. 413) figures a plant under this name which seems to be *Posidonia Caulini*, Kœn.

**Girls' Mercury.** The male plant of *Mercurialis annua*, L., erroneously believed by the older writers to be the female, the name being applied to it from a belief similar to that referred to under **Boy's Mercury**, which see. Lyte, p. 78.

**Girs, Ripple.** *Plantago major*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. See **Grass, Rippla.**

**Girs, Stanch, or Stench.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. From the styptic properties of the plant, which are referred to in several of its other names, such as **Nosebleed.**

**Girt Ox Eye.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Cumb.* (Winderwath).

**Gis-an'-gullies** (i. e. geese-and-goslings). The catkins of *Salix Caprea*, L.—*Sal.*

**Gith.** *Nigella sativa*, L. Ger., &c., now often applied, as in Hal. and Wr., to *Lychnis Githago*, Lam. See Ger., pp. 926, 927. Prior, p. 91.

**Gix.** 'The kex of hemlock.'—*Wilt.* Hal. Wr. See **Kex.**

**Gladden**; spelt also **Gladdon**, **Gladin**, **Glader**, and **Gladwyn**. (1) *Iris foetidissima*, L.—Ger. Hal. and Wr. have 'Gladine, The herb spurgewort. It is mentioned in MS. Med. Linc., ff. 286, 290;' the same plant is intended. Prior, p. 81.

(2) In Turn. Names *Iris Pseudacorus*, L., is distinctly indicated: 'The yellow flour-de-luce which some call *gladen*.' Also in Wr.

(3) 'The herb catstail. *Norf*.'—Hal. Wr. *Typha latifolia*, L., and *T. angustifolia*, L.—*E. Norf*. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3.

**Gladdon, Stinking**. *Iris foetidissima*, L.—Ger.

**Glading-root**. *Iris foetidissima*, L.—Ireland (Tyrone).

**Gladiole, Water**. (1) *Butomus umbellatus*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 91.

(2) *Lobelia Dortmanna*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Gladwyn**. See **Gladden**.

**Gladwyn, or Gladyn, Stinking**. *Iris foetidissima*, L.—Lyte. In Ger. **Stinking Gladdon**.

**Glasswort**. *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—In reference to its use in glass-making: see Ger. 429. Prior, p. 91. Also called **Jointed Glasswort**, its stems being 'full of joynts or knots.' Park. Theatr. 429. Turner (Herb.) says that it had no English name at that period, and suggests that it should be called **Glassweed**, 'because the ashes of it serve to make glass with.'

**Glasswort, Prickly**. *Salsola Kali*, L.—From its prickly nature, and because it was used for the same purpose as *Salicornia*. See **Glasswort**. Prior, p. 91.

**Glastonbury**. *Crataegus Pyracantha*, L.—Ches. Mistaken for the Glastonbury thorn.

**Glastonbury Thorn**. An early-flowering variety of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L., popularly supposed to have sprung up at Glastonbury from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea, and to produce its blossoms on Christmas-day. It is the *Crataegus Oxyacantha praecox* of nurserymen's catalogues. There is an interesting note on it in Aubrey's Nat. Hist. of Wilts (edited by Britton), p. 57. Prior, p. 91.

**Glens**. *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—Ayrsh. (Kilmarnock).

**Gleyglof**. 'A kind of lily.' Hal. Wr. From the description in Archæologia, xxx. 379, this would seem to be *Lilium candidum*, L.

**Glidewort**. A name given in Park. Theatr. (p. 588) to various labiate plants, chiefly species of *Sideritis*. 'The Germans [call it] *Glidkraut*, the Dutch *Glidcruijt*, and we in English after the Dutch name *Glide-wort*.' In Treas. Bot. it is applied to *Galeopsis Tetrakit*, L.

**Globe Flower**. *Trollius europæus*, L.—With. ed. ii. *N. Yks*. Prior, p. 91.

**Globe-gee**. 'A flower, supposed to be a kind of daisy. Newe Metamorphosis, MS., temp. Jac. I.' Wr. We do not know what is meant.

**Gloden**. 'The sunflower. *Linc*.'—Hal. Wr. *Helianthus annuus*, L.

**Glond, or Glonde.** (1) '*Glond* is Cow Basill.' Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. See Cow-basill.

(2) *Subularia aquatica*, L.—Dr. J. Hill (Herb. Brit. 1769).

**Gnapperts.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—*Aberd.*; *Moray*, Fl. M. Mr. Piper writes: 'This is known all over the north by this name. The tubers are much sought after by children, who steep them in water over-night, which water they drink in the morning with great gusto, and then devour the tubers.'

**Gnashacks, or Gnashicks.** *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, Spr.—*Banff*. Phyt. vi. 444, n. s.; *Moray*, Fl. M.

**Goat's Beard.** (1) *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 92.

(2) *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L.—Lyte. A translation of the old Latin name *Barba Capri*; French, *barbe de chèvre*. Ger. 886.

(3) 'The goat's beard, of which there are the reddish one and the spongy one and the pepper tasted one.' Holme's Acad. of Armory, ii. 55. This is a fungus, no doubt the *Fungus ramosus Barba Caprini dictus* figured in Park. Theatr. 1318. It seems to be a species of *Clavaria*.

**Goat's Cullions.** *Orchis hircina*, Scop.—Lyte. A mere translation of the Latin *testiculus hirci*: Lyte gives similar French and German names.

**Goats' Leaves.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—Grete Herball. A translation of *Caprifolium*, an old name for the honeysuckle. Cfr. *Caprifole*, and the French *chèvre-feuille*.

**Goats' Rue.** *Galega officinalis*, L.—Lyte.

**Goat-stones.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—Holme's Acad. of Armory, ii. 56.

**Goat-tree.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—An adaptation of its old Latin name *Caprifolium*. See Archæologia, xxxii. 183.

**Goat-weed.** *Egopodium Podagraria*, L.—Perhaps originated as a misprint for *Goutweed*. Prior, p. 92.

**Goat Willow.** A common (translated) book-name for *Salix Caprea*, L.—Loudon, Arboretum; Prior, p. 250.

**God A'mighty's Bread and Cheese.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Som. Pulman*.

**Godeseie.** See God's Eye.

**Godfathers and Godmothers.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Durh.* (Weardale).

**God's Eye.** (1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Dev.*; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6, where Mr. Peacock tells us the name is by mistake assigned to *V. officinalis*. 'If any one plucks it, his eyes will be eaten.'—*Id.*

(2) '*Godeseie*. The herb clary. The Latin name is *gallitritum* in MS. Sloane, 5, f. 5.'—Hal. Wr. Probably *Salvia Sclarea*, L.

**God's Grace.** *Luzula campestris*, L.—*Ches.* (Knutsford).

**God's Meat.** The young leaves of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Yks.*

**Goggles.** Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*N. Linc.*

**Goggles, Water.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Oxf.*

**Gold**, perhaps more frequently used in the plural form, **Gold**s.

(1) *Calendula officinalis*, L.—‘We call them in English generally eyther *Gold*s or *Marigolds*.’ Park. Parad. 298. This is probably the plant referred to by Chaucer in the *Knights Tale*:

‘Jalousie  
That weved of yellow *golds* a garland;’

and in the quotation given by Hal., sub. v.:

“That she spronge up out of the molde  
Into a floure was named *golde*.”

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 120.

It is also the *golde* described at length in the Old English Medical MS. printed in *Archæologia*, xxx. (pp. 367—369); and is so called in Prompt. Parv.

(2) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—Hal. Wr. *South and East*, Ray (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16); *Midlands* (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5); *Nhamp.*, Nth. Gloss. This, from the plants associated with it, is clearly the plant intended by Drayton (*Polyolbion*, xv. 946). ‘The crimson darnel-flower, the blue-bottle, and *gold*.’ It is the *gold* of Langham’s Garden of Health: ‘*Goulds*, or wilde *Marigoulds* growing in corne.’

(3) *Myrica Gale*, L.—Som. Hol. Hal. Wr.

(4) ‘The plant turnsol.’ Hal. Wr. The sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*, L.) is probably intended: the name is assigned to this in Prompt. Parv.

**Gold, White.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—Ger. Appx. *S. Cumb.* (spelt *White Gould*).

**Gold, Yellow.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*S. Cumb.* (*Yellow Gould*).

**Gold-balls.** (1) *Ranunculus repens*, L.—Pratt. The name was probably applied to the double-flowered variety which is sometimes seen in gardens.

**Gold-bloom.** *Calendula officinalis*, L.—Wr. ‘In base *Almaigne Gout bloemen*.’ Lyte.

**Gold Chain.** (1) *Sedum acre*, L.—Pratt.

(2) (*Golden Chain*) *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—Pulman; *Dors.*, *Sal.*, *Som.*, *West.* Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 92.

**Gold Crap** (in *Som.* **Goldy-crap**). ‘The herb crowfoot.’ Hal. Wr. *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., and *R. repens*, L.

**Gold Cup.** Same as preceding. Lyte; *Hants*, *Som.*, *Suss.* Holl., Parish (‘the meadow ranunculus’). ‘The herb crowfoot.’ Hal.; *South and West.* Wr. The double garden form of *R. acris*, L., is called *Double Goldcups* by Lyte.

**Gold Dust.** (1) *Sedum acre*, L.—*Suff.*

(2) A popular name for *Alyssum saxatile*, L.—Treas. Bot. In both cases from the profusion of small yellow flowers.

**Goldflower.** ‘Golden Cudweed; the *Aurelia*, according to Florio, p. 166.’ Hal. Wr. In Mart. Mill. this is identified with *Helichrysum Stoechas*, DC.

**Gold Heath.** *Sphagnum*, L.—*Hants* (New Forest).

**Gold Knops.** *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*Glou*; *Lyte*. In Ger. Emac. **Gold knobs.** Hal. and Wr. have **Gold Knap.** Prior, p. 92.

**Gold-neps.** 'A kind of small red and yellow early ripe pear.'—*Ches.* Hal.

**Gold of Pleasure.** *Camelina sativa*, Cr.—Ger. See Prior, p. 92; but the passage there cited from Gerard is not given by him in explanation of the name.

**Golden Ball.** (1) *Trollius europæus*, L.—*Ches.*, *Lanc.*, *Staff.*

(2) *Viburnum Opulus*, L. (the garden variety).—*Som.*

**Golden-blossom.** *Potentilla reptans*, L.—*Dev.*

**Golden Chain.** See **Gold Chain** (2).

**Golden Corn Flower.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—Ger.

**Golden Crosswort.** See **Crosswort**.

**Golden Cup.** *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., *R. Ficaria*, L., and *R. repens*, L. *Dev.*

**Golden Drops.** (1) *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*N. Linc.* (Bottesford).

(2) A variety of yellow plum.—*Som.*

**Golden Guineas.** *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. Wr.

**Golden Herb.** 'The plant orach, North.' Hal. Wr.

**Golden Locks.** *Polypodium vulgare*, L.—*Heref.* 'I have seen elderly women collecting it in Herefordshire as a specific against [hooping-cough]: it is gathered in October and November, the barren fronds being rejected. . . . It is called by these gatherers *Golden Locks*, and *Golden Maidenhair*.' Newman, *British Ferns*, p. 112.

**Golden Loosestrife.** *Lysimachia vulgaris*, L.—*Lyte*.

**Golden Lungwort.** A book name for *Hieracium murorum*, L.—R. Syn. One of its old Latin names was *Pulmonaria*.

**Golden Maiden-hair.** (1) *Polytrichum commune*, L.—*Lyte*.

(2) *Polypodium vulgare*, L.—*Kent*, *Pratt*; *Heref.* Newman, *Brit. Ferns*. See **Golden Locks**.

**Golden Moss.** (1) *Sedum acre*, L.—*N. Yks.*; *Oxf.*; *Warw.*

(2) A name apparently invented by Gerard for *Polytrichum commune*, L.

**Golden Muguet.** *Galium Cruciata*, Scop.—*Lyte*.

**Golden Osier.** (1) *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Wight*, *Fl. Vect.*

(2) *Salix vitellina*, L.—*Loudon*, *Arboretum*.

**Golden Polypody.** *Polypodium vulgare*, L.—*Kent*. *Pratt*.

**Golden Rod.** (1) *Solidago Virgaurea*, L.—*Turn.* *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Yks.* Prior, p. 93. The name is also generally applied in gardens to several commonly cultivated North American species of *Solidago*.

(2) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Fifesh.*

**Golden Samphire.** *Inula crithmoides*, L.—With. ed. ii.; *Middx.* (London). 'It is occasionally gathered and brought to Covent Garden Market, under the name of *Golden Samphire*, and is used for the same purposes as the common Samphire (*Crithmum maritimum*), but it has none of the aromatic taste of that plant.' Baxter. Prior, p. 93.

**Golden Saxifrage.** The general book-name for *Chrysosplenium*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 93.

**Golden Shower.** *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Sal.* (Pulverbach).

**Golden, or Gold Withy.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Hants., South, Hal. Wr. Wight*, Phyt. iii. 847.

**Goldens, Lockyer.** *Trollius europæus*, L.—*N. Yks.* See Gowan, Lockin.

**Goldilocks.** See **Goldyllocks**.

**Golding, or Goldings.** (1) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Linc.*, Brogd.; *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*

(2) 'A marigold, *Ches.*'—*Hal. Wr.* Prior, p. 93. This probably refers to the garden marigold, *Calendula officinalis*.

**Goldins, Camomile.** See **Camomile Goldins**.

**Goldins, Daisy.** See **Daisy Goldins**.

**Goldins, Marigold.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Ireland* (Belfast).

**Gold.** See **Gold** (1 and 2).

**Gold-weed.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Hants.*

**Goldy.** *Geum urbanum*, L.—Pratt, who gives it as a 'country name.'

**Goldy-crap.** See **Gold-crap**.

**Goldy-Knob.** *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., *R. Ficaria*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*Oxf.*

**Goldyllocks, or Goldilocks.** (1) *Polytrichum commune*, L.—Lyte.

(2) *Ranunculus auricomus*, L., a translation of the specific name. How, *Phytologia Britannica* (1650).—*Glou.*; *Edinburghsh.*

(3) *Trollius europæus*, L.—*Westm.* (**Goudy-locks**). Hodgson's *Hist. of Northumberland*, part ii. vol. 2.

(4) A modern (translated) book-name for *Chrysocoma Linosyris*, Sm.

**Goldyllocks, Tunbridge.** A book-name for *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*, Sm.—With. ed. ii.

**Gole.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—'In this parish [Windlesham, Surrey], at Light-Water-Moor, grows great store of a Plant . . . call'd by the Inhabitants *Gole*, but the true Name is *Gale*.' Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. and Antiq. of Surrey*, iii. 212 (1718).

**Goles.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Scotl.* (Mearnsh.), Jamieson.

**Golfobs.** Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*Derb.* Reliquary, vi. 160.

**Golland.** (1) Various species of *Ranunculus*. 'Ejus flos vocatur . . . . a golland.'—Turn. Lib. Hal. Wr., *Numb.*

(2) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Yks.*, *Cleavel. Gloss.*, Hal. Wr.

**Golland, Lucken.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—Turn. Herb. Probably a *Numb.* name, and less appropriate when thus applied than when associated, as is more usual, with *Trollius europæus*, L. See *Gowan*, *Lockin*.

**Golland, Water.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot.* *E. Bord.*

**Gollin.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Lanc.* Cfr. *Golland*.

**Goode.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*N. Lanc.*

**Good Henry.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—A translation of the German name.—Lyte. 'Germanis *Schmerbel* vocatur et *Guter Heinrich*, id est *Bonus Henricus*, à singulari quadam utili facultate: veluti et perniciosam quamdam *Malum Henricum* appellant.' Dodoens *Stirp. Hist.*, p. 65. A description of the *Malus Henricus* follows, quoted from Gesner: this seems to have been *Lathræa Squamaria*, L.—The origin of the name has not been ascertained: Science-Gossip for 1870 (pp. 211, 214, 234, 238) and Grimm's *Deutsche Mythologie*, pp. 1163, 1164, may be referred to for suggestions regarding it. Prior, p. 93.

**Good-King-Harry.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Camb. Ger.* In *N. Yks.*, *Good King Henry*.

**Good Neighbourhood.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC.—*Glou.*; *Oxf.*; *Wilts* (*Devizes*).

**Goody's Eye** (a corruption of *God's Eye*). *Salvia Sclarea*, L.—*Som.*

**Gookoo-buttons** (i. e. Cuckoo-buttons). *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Som.*

**Gookoo-flower** (i. e. Cuckoo-flower). *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Dors.*, *Dors. Gloss.*; *Som.*; *Pulman*.

**Gool, or Goold.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. The term *gool-riding* was applied to the custom of riding through a parish to observe the growth of this plant, and to fine the negligent farmer who allowed it to increase upon his land. Id. Prior, p. 93.

**Goose and Goatings.** The catkins of willows, especially of *Salix Caprea*, L.—*Linc. Brogd.*; *Sal.* (*Gis-an'-gullies*). Prior (p. 93) assigns the name to *Orchis Morio*, L., and *Habenaria bifolia*, Br., but we have not found it so applied, and in the case of the latter think some error is probable.

**Gooseberry.** The general name for *Ribes Grossularia*, L., and its fruit. Lyte. *Ches.*; *Cumb.* (*Geuss-berries*); *E. Bord. Bot.* *E. Bord.* *N. Yks.* In Virginia the berries of *Vaccinium stamineum* are so-called, according to a note on a specimen from Clayton in the British Museum Herbarium. Prior, p. 94.

**Gooseberry, Black.** *Ribes nigrum*, L.—Lyte.

**Gooseberry, Red.** *Ribes rubrum*, L.—Lyte.



**Gooseberry Fool.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—Wilkinson.

**Gooseberry Pie.** *Epilobium hirsutum*, L., from the smell of the leaves. See **Apple-pie** and **Codlins-and-Cream**.—*Suff.* In *Suss.* **Gooseberry Pudding.**

**Goosebill.** (1) *Galium Aparine*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. 'From the sharp serrated leaves being like the rough-edged mandibles of a goose.' Prior, p. 92.

(2) In the Grete Herball, *Stellaria Holostea*, L., seems to be meant. 'Goos-byll or stytech-wort is an herbe common ynough. The rote of it is lyke a *goosebill*.'

**Goosechite.** *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.—Ger. Hal. Wr.

**Goose Corn.** See **Corn, Goose**.

**Goose Flops.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*N. Dev.*

**Goose-foot.**—Lyte (p. 548) figures and describes *Chenopodium rubrum*, L., under this name, and gives its Latin name as *pes anserinus*, with the equivalents 'in high Douche *genaz fusz*; in Frenche, *pied d'oyson*; in base Almaine, *Gansen voet*.' It is now used as a general term for all the species of *Chenopodium*. Prior, p. 94.

**Goose-gob.** See **Goose-gog**.

**Goose-gog.** The ripe fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*Ches.*; *Derb.* (**Goosegobe**), Reliquary, vi. 160; *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Hants.* Holl; *Lanc.* (**Goose-gob**); *Linc.*; *Middx.*; *Nhamp.* (**Goozgogs**), *Nth.* Gloss.; *Som.*; *Suff.* (**Guse-gog**) Moor; *Yks.* (Whitby), *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 2; *var. dial.* Hal. Wr.; Pulman (**Gooze-gog**).

**Goose-grass.** (1) *Galium Aparine*, L.—Lyte. *North*, Hal. Wr.; *Ches.*; *Cumb.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8 (**Geuss-grass**); *Dev.* (Teignmouth); *Glou.*; *Norf.*; Pulman. Occasionally used as food for geese, 'the herb chopped small is given to goalings in this island' [*I. of Wight*]. *Fl. Vect.* With. (ed. ii.) i. 167, says that young geese are very fond of it.

(2) *Potentilla anserina*, L.—Ger. Appx. *Dumfriessh.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Glou.*; *Hunt.* N. & Q., 3rd S. x. 268; *Linc.* Brogd.; *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 6; *North.* Ray, *E. D. S. Gloss.* B. 15; *Yks.* Prior, p. 94. This is the *Gosgres* of the old English Medical MS. given in *Archæologia*, xxx. (p. 408).

(3) *Bromus mollis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Fifesh.* (**Goose-girs**) Jamieson; *Moray* (**Guse-grass**), *Fl. M.*; *Cumb.*, *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8.

(4) *Carex hirta*, L.—*Som.*

**Goose-grass, Great.** A book name for *Asperugo procumbens*, L.—Ger. A mere translation of its old Latin name, *Aparine major*.

**Goose-grass, Yellow.** *Galium verum*, L.—Rural Cyclopædia.

**Goose-grease.** A misprint for *Goose-grass* in Mascall's Government of Cattell, p. 15; also (*vide* Prior) in Ray; also in Bayley's Dict. (1724): 'Hariff . . . goosegrease.'

**Goose-heiriffe.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Coles (A. in E.). Prior, p. 94. See **Harif**.

**Goose-nest.** *Neottia Nidus-avis*, L.—Lyte. From the intricately crossed roots. See *Bird's-nest* (3).

**Gooseshare** (Lyte), **Gooseshareth**, **Gooshareth**, **Goashareth** (Turn. Herb., Hal.). *Galium Aparine*, L.—Corruptions of **Goose-heiriffe** (which see). Prior, p. 94.

**Goose Tansy.** *Potentilla anserina*, L.—*Cumb.*, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3; *Midland Counties*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5; *E. Norf.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Northern Counties*, Hal., Grose, Ray (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15); *Cumb.* (Winderwath).

**Goose Tongue.** (1) *Galium Aparine*, L.—Holdich. *Ches.*  
(2) *Achillea Ptarmica*, L.—Deering (Cat. Stirp.), *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Warw.*, *Sal.*, *Yks.* (Craven). Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 95.

**Goose Withy.** *Salix Caprea*, L.—Lyte.

**Goosie-gander, or Goosey-gander.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Dors.*; *Glou.*

**Goosy Goslins.** Catkins of *Salix*. Pulman.

**Gorse.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—Ger.; Hal. Wr. *Ches.*; *Heref.*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 12; *Linc.*, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Midland Counties*, E. D. S. B. 5, where we find also 'gorsty, abounding with furze'; *Nhamp.*; *North*, Grose; *Worc.* In With. ed. ii. and by Pulman it is spelt **Gorze**. Prior, p. 35.

**Gorse, Hen.** (1) *Ononis arvensis*, L.—*North*, Hal.  
(2) *Bartsia Odontites*, L.—*Ches.*

**Gorst.** (1) *Ulex europæus*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Ches.*, *Sal.*  
(2) *Juniperus communis*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Gory Dew.** *Palmella cruenta*, Ag.—Prior, p. 95.

**Gorze.** See **Gorse**.

**Gosling Grass.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Wr. *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. *Oxf.* 'Given as food to young goslings; hence the name.' Nth. Gloss. Cfr. **Goose-grass**.

**Goslings, or Goslins.** From the yellow colour and fluffy texture of the catkins, and from their appearing about the time that goslings are hatched. Various species of *Salix*, L.—*Camb.*; *Ches.*; *Cumb.*; *N. Ess.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Norf.*; *Sal.*; *Suff. Holl.*; *Suss.* Pulman. Hal. says, 'The blossoms of the willow, which children sometimes play with by putting them into the fire and seeing how they burn, repeating verses at the same time.'—Wr.

**Gosling Scrotch.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Camb.*; *N. Ess.*; *Norf.*

**Gosling Weed.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Hal. Wr. Martyn (*Flora Rustica*).

**Gosmore.** *Hypochaeris radicata*, L.—Dr. J. Hill (*Herb. Brit.* 1769).

**Goss.** (1) *Ulex europæus*, L.—Culpeper, Hal. Wr. *Kent*, Grose; (I. of Thanet), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 11; *Leic.* (Belgrave); *N.-W. Linc.* E.

D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Midland Counties*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Sal.* 'There is a place at Messingham (*Lin.*) called the Gossacres.' E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. Sternb. gives *gossuk* as a *Nhamp.* word for 'a billhook for cutting *goss* or *furze*.' The linnet is known in the same county as *goss* linnet, from 'its habit of building its nest in a gorse or furze-bush;' and 'a fox-cover is often called a *goss*-cover.' Nth. Gloss. The name may have been applied in Shakespeare's time to some other prickly shrub: he speaks of—

'Toothed briars, sharp furzes, prickly *goss* and thorns.'

*Tempest*, Act iv. sc. 1.

(2) *Phragmites communis*, Trin.—*Cornw.* N. & Q., I. x. 480.

**Gost.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—*Heref.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 12; *Sal.* (*Shrewsbury*).

**Go-to-bed-at-noon.** *Tragopogon pratense*, L.—Lyte, Hal. *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Midland Counties*, Cornhill Mag. July, 1865; *Warw.* Pulman. 'It shutteth it selfe at twelve of the clocke, and sheweth not his face open untill the next daies sunne do make it flower anew, wherefore it was called *Go to bed at noon*.' Ger. 595 (in description of *T. porrifolius*, L.).

**Goud.** 'The plant woad.' Wr. *Isatis tinctoria*, L., or possibly *Reseda luteola*, L.

**Goudy-locks.** See **Goldyllocks** (3).

**Goulans.** See **Gowlans**.

**Gould, White.** See **Gold, White**.

**Goule.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Gouls.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Midland Counties* (*Rural Cyclopædia*).

**Gourlins.** The tubers of *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Gout Ivy.** *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, L.—'In Lat. *Iva arthritica*.' Prior, p. 95. But we do not find the English name elsewhere.

**Goutweed.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—With. ed. ii. 'Herb Gerard with his rootes stamped, and laid upon members that are troubled or vexed with the gout, swageth the paine, and taketh away the swelling and inflammation thereof, which occasioned the Germaines to give it the name *Podagraria*, because of his vertues in curing the gout.' Ger. 849. One of its French names is *herbe aux goutteux*.

**Gout-wort.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—Ger., Park. Theatr. From the old Lat. name *Podagraria*.

**Gow.** 'Wild myrtle. Florio, p. 4.' Hal. Wr. *Myrica Gale*, L.—See **Gold**.

**Gowan.** 'The terms goulon, goulion, goulans, gulans, gowlons, gollande, guild, gild, gules, and gowan, as applied to plants, are obviously related, and appear to derive their origin from the Anglo-Saxon *gold*, or if we wish to consult a more remote parentage, from the Suio-Gothic *gul*, *gol*, yellow.' Transactions of Berwicksh. Naturalist's

Club for 1842, p. 12, where will be found an admirable paper by Mr. James Hardy, entitled 'Buttercups and Daisies,' in which the different plants known as gowan or by some allied name are fully enumerated. The name gowan, although no doubt originally applied to yellow flowers, is now more generally transferred to the daisy. Dr. Prior (p. 95) says, it 'appears in different parts of Scotland to be applied to the dandelion, the hawkweeds, common marigold, the globe flower, and indeed almost any that is yellow;' and in Aberdeenshire all the yellow-flowered *Compositæ* are so called.

(1) *Bellis perennis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Moray*; *Inverness*. Usually intended by modern writers when the word gowan is used without prefix. 'A gowan-gabbit day' is a Scotch expression for a sunshiny day when the gowans have disclosed themselves.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*W. Cumb.*

See also Gold, Golland, Gowlan, Guild, Gule.

**Gowan, Benner.** See Benner Gowan.

**Gowan, Dog.** See Dog Gowan.

**Gowan, Ewe.** See Ewe-gowan.

**Gowan, Gill.** See Gill Gowan.

**Gowan, Gule.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Rural Cyclopædia*. A pleonasm, meaning golden daisy, or rather gold golden, the fact of the name gowan not being originally appropriated to the daisy being forgotten.

**Gowan, Horse.** (1) *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L., *M. inodora*, L., and *Anthemis arvensis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Banffsh.* Phyt. vi. 433, n. s.; *Berwicksh.* Trans. Berwicksh. Nat. Club, 1842, p. 16; *Dumfriessh.*

(2) *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Banff.*; *Berwicksh.* Trans. Berwicksh. Nat. Club, 1842, p. 16; *Aberdeensh.* Statistical Acct. of Scotland (1845), xii. 956; *Edinb.*; *Moray.*; *Perth.*; *Stirl.*

(3) *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson, who includes '*Hypochaeris* and *Crepis*' under the name.

**Gowan, Lapper** (*Roxburghsh.*), or **Lopper** (*Clydesdale*, Jamieson). *Trollius europæus*, L.—See Gowan, Lockin, of which it appears to be a corrupt form.

**Gowan, Large White.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Gowan, Lockin or Luckin.** *Trollius europæus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; also Lockenty Gowan, and Lockity Gowan, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; and in *S.-W. Cumb.* Locken-ma Gowan; *Westm.* Hodgson's Hist. of Northumberland, part ii. vol. 2; *Edinb.* This means the locked or closed gowan, on account of its incurved flowers.

**Gowan, May.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Berw. Forf.* 'Ye'll get round again, if ye had your fit (foot) on the May gowan' is a Berwickshire saying. Trans. Berwicksh. Nat. Club, 1842, p. 19.

**Gowan, Meadow.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Ayrsh.*

**Gowan, Milk.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Forf.* Jamieson.

**Gowan, Open.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, from its spreading flowers as distinguished from the closed flowers of the Lockin Gowan (which see).

**Gowan, Sheep's.** *Trifolium repens*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Gowan, Tushylucky.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—*Dumfr.*

**Gowan, Water.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Gowan, Witch.** (1) *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Scotl.*, *Dumfr.* Jamieson says, 'Witch-gowan flowers are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap resembling milk, and called by the peasantry witches'-milk:' no doubt the above is intended.

(2) *Trollius europæus*, L.—Prior, p. 96.

**Gowan, Yellow.** (1) *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*Berwicksh.* Trans. Berwicksh. Nat. Club, 1842, p. 14. *Forfarsh.* Jamieson.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* Jamieson. 'On burn banks the yellow Gowan grows.' Allan Ramsay.

(3) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

(4) *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Scotl.* English Botany (ed. 3), i. 53.

**Gowk-bear** (i. e. Cuckoo-barley). *Polytrichum commune*, L.—*Ayrsh.* Jamieson.

**Gowk (or Gowks) Meat.** (1) *Orchis mascula*, L., and *O. Morio*, L.—Turn.

(2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* Jamieson. The Swedish (Gothland) name is *giokmat*; the French, *pain de coucou*. Prior, p. 96.

**Gowk's Clover.** See Clover.

**Gowk-shoe.** *Viola sylvatica*, Fries.—*Scotl.* (Edinburgh).

**Gowk's-hose.** (1) *Campanula latifolia*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

(2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Dumbartonshire*, Jamieson.

**Gowk's meat.** See Gowk-meat.

**Gowk's Sixpence.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; also Gowk's Siller, and in *Lanarksh.* Gowk's Shillins. Jamieson. 'From the shape of the capsules the plant is called *Gowk's-sixpences*; and as the capsules rattle when in seed, it is also called *Gowk's siller*, being, like the fool, unable to conceal its wealth.' Bot. E. Bord. 166.

**Gowlan, or Goulan** (perhaps more frequent in the plural form), in reference to the golden colour.

(1) *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.

(2) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Northern Counties*, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15; *Grose.*; *Yks.* (Goulard, Cleve. GL).

(3) *Trollius europæus*, L.—With. ed. vii.

- (4) *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Derb.* Trans. Berwicksh. Nat. Club, 1842, p. 17. Prior, p. 93.
- (5) *Calendula officinalis*, L.—*Nhumb.* op. cit. p. 13.
- Gowlan, Locker.** *Trollius europæus*, L.—*With.* ed. vii. See *Gowan, Lockin.*
- Gowlan, Mary.** (1) *Calendula officinalis*, L.—*Nhumb.* (Newcastle). Trans. Berwicksh. Nat. Club, 1842, p. 33.
- (2) *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Nhumb.* (Wooler), op. cit. p. 18.
- Gowlan, Water.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Yks.* (Tadcaster).
- Gowlan, White.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L., *Anthemis arvensis*, L., and *Matricaria inodora*, L.—*Nhumb.* Trans. Berwicksh. Nat. Club, 1842, p. 16.
- Gowlan, Yellow.** *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*N. Nhumb.* Trans. Berwicksh. Nat. Club, 1842, p. 14.
- Gowland.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Yks.* Clevel. Gloss., E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; 'marigold,' E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5. 'As yellow as a gowland' is a proverbial *Yks.* expression. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.
- Gowlins.** *Bunium flexuosum*, *With.*—*Inverness.* Scottish Naturalist, April, 1871.
- Goyle.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Cornw.*
- Gozill.** (1) *Ribes rubrum*, L.—*Kent,* Pratt.
- (2) *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—(*Gozell*) Treas. Bot.
- (3) The white currant is so-called 'in some parts of Kent.' Coles, A. in E., who spells it *Gozell*.
- Grab.** *Pyrus Malus*, L.—*Pulman*; *Cornw.* (Truro); *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.; *Som.*
- Grabstock.** *Pyrus Malus*, L.—*Dors., Som.* 'A young crab-tree, or the cutting of one.' Hal. Wr. In *Nhamp.* it is called a *Grab-stick*, *Nth.* Gloss.
- Grace of God.** (1) Various species of *Hypericum*, especially *H. perforatum*, L.—*Ger.* Index.
- (2) *Geranium pratense*, L.—In Gerard's 'Catalogus,' ed. 2, we have this English form of the more commonly employed *Gratia Dei* (which see).
- (3) 'The plant hartshorn. See Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 126.' Hal. Wr., but we find no such name on the page quoted.
- Gracy Day.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Dev.* Hal. Wr.
- Gramfer-Greygles.** (1) *Orchis mascula*, L.; (2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.; (3) *Lychnis diurna*, L.—*Dors.*; (2) being sometimes distinguished as *Blue G.*, and (3) as *Red G.* N. & Q., 4th S. iv. 345. See *Greygles.* *Gramfer* = grandfather (*West, Pulman*), though this does not tend to explain the name.
- Grandmother's Nightcap.** (1) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Suss.*
- (2) *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Ches.*; *Norf.* (Norwich).
- (3) *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.—*Suss.*

**Granny's Nightcap.** (1) *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Glou.*

(2) *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*Warw.* Phyt. vi. 416, n.s.

**Granny-Threads.** 'The runners of the creeping crowfoot. *Craven.*'

Hal. *Ranunculus repens*, L.

**Grape, Fen.** See **Fen Grapes.**

**Grape, Hedge.** Fruit of *Bryonia dioica*, L.—*Worc.*

**Grape, Sea.** *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—Lyte, Gerard, and Parkinson, give the name to some species of *Ephedra*, the last-named author including *Salsola Kali*, L., in the same chapter under the name of *Bastard Sea Grape*.

**Grape Flower.** *Muscari botryoides*, Mill.—Ger. 'The flowers grow at the top, thrust or packt together like a bunch of grapes.' Ger. 104. Prior, p. 96.

**Grape Hyacinth.** A garden name for *Muscari botryoides*, Mill.—Prior, p. 96.

**Grapewort.** (1) *Actæa spicata*, L.—Lyte. 'The fruit [is] round, somewhat long, and blacke when it is ripe, having upon the one side a streaked furrow or hollownesse, growing neere together, as do the clusters of grapes.' Ger. 829.

(2) *Bryonia dioica*, L.—Lyte's MS. in Dodoens. (Bibl. Mus. Br. 442, h. 9).

**Grass.** A general name for plants of the order *Gramineæ*. It is also frequently applied popularly and by the older writers simply in the sense of herb. Prior, p. 96.

**Grass, Adder's.** See **Adder's Grass.**

**Grass, Air.** See **Air-grass.**

**Grass, Ant-hill.** See **Anthill-grass.**

**Grass, Arrow.** See **Arrow-grass.**

**Grass, Ballock.** See **Ballock Grass.**

**Grass, Bent.** See **Bent Grass.**

**Grass, Bird.** See **Bird Grass.**

**Grass, Black.** See **Black Grass.**

**Grass, Black-head.** *Luzula campestris*, Willd.—*W. Ches.*

**Grass, Black Squitch.** See **Black Squitch Grass.**

**Grass, Blubber.** See **Blubber Grass.**

**Grass, Blue.** See **Blue Grass.** In *Renfrewsh.* (Mearns) the name is given especially to *Carex panicea*, L.—Statistical Acct. of Scotland (1845), vii. 518.

**Grass, Blue Moor.** See **Blue Moor Grass.**

**Grass, Bob.** See **Bob Grass.**

**Grass, Bowelhive.** See **Bowelhive Grass.**

- Grass, Brome. See Brome Grass.
- Grass, Buck. See Buck Grass.
- Grass, Bull. See Bull Grass.
- Grass, Bush. *Calamagrostis Epigejos*, Roth.—Baxter.
- Grass, Button. See Button Grass.
- Grass, Canary. See Canary Grass.
- Grass, Caponstail. See Caponstail Grass.
- Grass, Carnation. See Carnation Grass.
- Grass, Carpenter. See Carpenter Grass.
- Grass, Catstail. See Catstail Grass.
- Grass, Causeway. See Causeway Grass.
- Grass, Cheesecake. See Cheesecake (2).
- Grass, Claver. See Claver Grass.
- Grass, Clever. See Clever.
- Grass, Clover. See Clover Grass.
- Grass, Club. See Club Grass.
- Grass, Cock. See Cock Grass: and add  
 (3) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—‘I doubt whether the narrow-leaved plantain, or cockgrass, or ribwort, is so valuable as has been commonly imagined.’ General View of Agriculture of Shropshire, by Archdeacon Plymley (1803), p. 209.
- Grass, Cook's comb. *Cynosurus echinatus*, L.—Prior, p. 50.
- Grass, Cocksfoot. See Cocksfoot Grass.
- Grass, Cooch. See Cooch Grass.
- Grass, Cord. See Cord Grass.
- Grass, Corn. *Apera Spica-venti*, Beauv.—‘*Gramen segetale*, either of the likenes it hath with corne, or that it groweth among corne.’ Ger. 5. Doubtless for the latter reason.
- Grass, Cotton. See Cotton Grass.
- Grass, Couch. See Couch.
- Grass, Cough. *Triticum repens*, L.—Ireland. We print the name as sent us by an Irish correspondent; it probably only represents a guttural pronunciation of *Couch*.
- Grass, Cow. See Cow grass.
- Grass, Crab. See Crab Grass.
- Grass, Cuckoo. See Cuckoo Grass.
- Grass, Cut. See Cut Grass.
- Grass, Dadder. See Dadder-grass.



- Grass, Dart. See Dart Grass.
- Grass, Deer's-Foot. See Deer's Foot Grass.
- Grass, Dew. See Dew Grass. The plant figured in Park. Theatr. 1178, is not *Dactylis*, but some foreign grass, probably a *Panicum* or *Andropogon*. Its German name was *Himmels deau* and *Hymmels dau*. See Lobel, Stirp. Adversaria Nova, p. 4.
- Grass, Didder. *Briza media*, L.—*Lanc.* E. D. S. *Lanc.* Gloss.
- Grass, Dithering. See Dithering Grass.
- Grass, Dodder, or Doddering. See Dodder Grass and Doddering Grass.
- Grass, Doddle. See Doddle Grass.
- Grass, Dog. See Dog Grass.
- Grass, Dog's. See Dog's Grass.
- Grass, Dog's-tail. See Dog's-tail Grass.
- Grass, Dog's-tooth. See Dog's-tooth Grass.
- Grass, Dothering. See Dothering Dicks.
- Grass, Dover. *Festuca elatior*, L.—*English Flora* (ed. 2), i. 149.
- Grass, Dudder. See Dudder Grass.
- Grass, Duffel. See Duffel Grass.
- Grass, Earning. See Earning Grass.
- Grass, Eocle. *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Orkneys*, Jamieson.
- Grass, Elbowit. See Elbowit Grass.
- Grass, Ever. *Lolium perenne*, L.—*Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss. Pulman. See Eaver.
- Grass, Fair. See Fair Grass.
- Grass, Faitour's. See Faitour's Grass.
- Grass, Feather. See Feather Grass.
- Grass, Feather-top. See Feather-top Grass.
- Grass, Fellin. See Fellin Grass (1).
- Grass, Fellon. See Fellon Grass.
- Grass, Fescue. A general book-name for the genus *Festuca*; *F. ovina*, etc. Prior, p. 78.
- Grass, Fiddle. See Fiddle Grass.
- Grass, Fiorin. See Fiorin Grass.
- Grass, Fire. See Fire Grass.
- Grass, Five-finger. See Five-finger Grass.
- Grass, Five-leaved. See Five-leaved Grass.
- Grass, Flea. See Flea Grass.

- Grass, Float. See Floto Grass.  
Grass, Fold Meadow. See Fowl Grass.  
Grass, Four-leaved. See Four-leaved Grass.  
Grass, Fowl. See Fowl-grass.  
Grass, Fowl Meadow. See Fowl Grass.  
Grass, Fox. See Fox Grass.  
Grass, Fox-tail. See Fox-tail Grass.  
Grass, French. See French Grass.  
Grass, French Sparrow. See French Sparrow Grass.  
Grass, Frog. See Frog Grass.  
Grass, Fullers'. See Fullers' Grass.  
Grass, Gallow. See Gallow Grass.  
Grass, Goose. See Geese-grass.  
Grass, Gilliflower. See Gilliflower Grass.  
Grass, Goose. See Goose Grass.  
Grass, Gosling. See Gosling Grass.  
Grass, Grip. See Grip-grass.  
Grass, Gull. See Gull-grass.  
Grass, Hair. See Hair-grass. Prior, p. 96.  
Grass, Hard. See Hard-grass.  
Grass, Hare's-tail. See Hare's-tail Grass.  
Grass, Hassock. See Hassock-grass.  
Grass, Haver, or Havver. See Haver Grass.  
Grass, Hedgehog. See Hedgehog Grass.  
Grass, Hen Penny. See Hen Penny.  
Grass, Hog. *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir.—*Warw.*  
Grass, Holy. See Holy Grass.  
Grass, Honeysuckle. See Honeysuckle Grass.  
Grass, Hooded. See Hooded Grass.  
Grass, Horse-well. See Horse-well-grass.  
Grass, Hose. See Hose Grass.  
Grass, Hundredleaved. See Hundred-leaved Grass.  
Grass, Hunger. See Hunger Grass.  
Grass, Indian. See Indian Grass.  
Grass, Irby Dale. See Irby Dale Grass.  
Grass, Iron. *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Herts.*

- Grass, Italian Eye.—*Lolium italicum*, A. Br.
- Grass, Jockey. See Jockey-Grass.
- Grass, Joint. See Joint Grass.
- Grass, July-flower. See Gilliflower-grass.
- Grass, Knot. See Knotgrass.
- Grass, Lady. See Lady Grass.
- Grass, Lamb's. See Lamb's Grass.
- Grass, Lily. *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Suss.* (Shoreham).
- Grass, Lob, or Lop. See Lob-grass.
- Grass, Lousy. See Lousy Grass.
- Grass, Lyme. See Lyme Grass.
- Grass, Maidenhair. See Maidenhair-grass.
- Grass, Manna. See Manna-grass.
- Grass, Marl. See Marl-grass.
- Grass, Mat. See Mat-grass.
- Grass, May. See May Grass.
- Grass, Meadow. See Meadow-grass.
- Grass, Meadow Soft. See Meadow Soft grass.
- Grass, Melick. See Melick-grass.
- Grass, Merlin's. See Merlin's Grass.
- Grass, Midge. See Midge-grass.
- Grass, Millet. See Millet-grass.
- Grass, Monkey's. See Monkey's Grass.
- Grass, Moor. See Moor-grass.
- Grass, Mouse. *Aira caryophylla*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. M.
- Grass, Mousetail. See Mousetail-grass.
- Grass, Murrain. See Murrain-grass.
- Grass, Myrtle. See Myrtle-grass.
- Grass, Natural. See Natural Grass.
- Grass, Nit. See Nit-grass.
- Grass, Oat. See Oat-grass.
- Grass, Onion. See Onion-grass.
- Grass, Orchard. See Orchard-grass.
- Grass, Orcheston. See Orcheston-grass.
- Grass, Painted. The garden striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L. Park. Parad. 458. One of its old Latin names was *Gramen pictum*.

**Grass, Palm.** *Poa aquatica*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Grass, Pearl.** (1) 'Creeping wheat-grass,' *Scotl.*, Jamieson, who spells it *Pirl-grass*. Although *Triticum repens*, L., might be supposed to be intended, we think it more likely that *Avena elatior*, L., was meant. Mr. S. A. Stewart writes to us regarding the latter plant: 'It is known in Co. Antrim as *Pearl*; the knobs at the base of the stem are the pearls. I have been informed that these 'pearls' are of great value as a cure for inflamed eyes, whether of man or of cattle. A handful of the knobs is crushed in a small quantity of water, and the water is then applied to the eye as a wash. A respectable and highly intelligent farmer tells me that he never knew this remedy to fail; he laments that the rising generation pays so little attention to these old cures.' See *Pearlwort*.

(2) *Briza maxima*, L.—*Park. Theatr.* Pratt assigns the name to *B. media*, L., but probably in error. Prior, p. 177.

**Grass, Peesweep.** *Luzula campestris*, Willd.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* Peesweep is a north country name for the lapwing.

**Grass, Penny.** (1) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Ger. Ches-Nhamp.* Sternb.; *Ireland*, Pratt. Prior, p. 177.

(2) In Fitzherbert's *Boke of Husbandry*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L., which he says, 'groweth in maryshe groundes and hathe a leafe as brode as a penny of two pena.'

**Grass, Pepper.** *Pilularia globulifera*, L.—*With. ed. iv.* 'Fructifications globular, like peppercorns:' id. vol. iii. 743. Prior, p. 178.

**Grass, Pig.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Sal.* (Wellington), *N.* and *E. Yks.* See *Grass, Swine's*.

**Grass, Pigeon's.** *Verbena officinalis*, L.—See *Columbine* (2). B. Turner (Botanologia) says, 'it is supposed pigeons eat thereof to clear their sight.' Prior, p. 179.

**Grass, Pink.** *Carex procox*, L., *C. glauca*, L., and allied species.—*Ches.* See *Gilliflower grass*.

**Grass, Pirl.** See *Grass, Pearl* (2).

**Grass, Pluff.** *Holcus lanatus*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. M.

**Grass, Prim.** Apparently *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, L.—'The earliest spring-grass, in England, is what our fore-fathers called *prim-grass* (*Gramen vernum*, Baii et Merrettii in Pinocath. Thus they said *primrose*, instead of *vernal rose*). This is one of the most valuable grasses, on account of its good taste and early appearance: It is no where cultivated at present; nay, the very name of it is forgotten.' Harte's *Essays in Husbandry*, Essay ii. 138.

**Grass, Pudding.** *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—'Because it is used in Hogs-puddings.' B. Turner's *Botanologia*, p. 247. Coles (A. of S.) says, 'Penniroyall chopped and put into a bag-pudding giveth it a savoury relish;' and Lawson (Country Housewife's Garden (1637), p. 93) says it is 'good for Haggas pudding.' Prior, p. 189.

**Grass, Purple.** (1) A cultivated variety of *Trifolium repens*, L., with dark brown or purplish foliage, which is still met with in gardens. 'The purple grasse spreadeth on the ground, the leaves are

in some three in others foure or five on a stalke, of a sad greene colour, with a shadow of darke purple cast over them, the flowers are white; I never saw this but in gardens where women keepe it with confidence to be good for the Purples in children or others.' Park. Theatr. 1112.

(2) *Medicago maculata*, L.—Deering (Cat. Stirp).

(3) *Lythrum Salicaria*, L.—Pratt.

**Grass, Quaker.** (*Nhump*. Nth. Gloss.), or **Quaking** (*W. Ches.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Suff.*). *Briza media*, L.—Prior, p. 191.

**Grass, Quick.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Hudson (*Flora Anglica*). In *Warw. Quicken Grass*. From A.S. *cwic*, alive, in allusion to the great vitality of its creeping underground stems.

**Grass, Quitch.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 192. See preceding.

**Grass, Rabbit.** *Agrostis setacea*, Curt.—*Wight*. FL. Vect.

**Grass, Rattle.** (1) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—Ireland, Pratt.

(2) *Pedicularis palustris*, L.—Ger., who gives also **Red Battle Grass**. In both these species the dry somewhat inflated calices rattle audibly when shaken.

(3) *Briza media*, L.—*Wight*. FL. Vect.

**Grass, Ray.** A general agricultural name for *Lolium perenne*, L., from the French *irata*. Ger. (Index) calls it *Red Raie*. Prior, p. 194.

**Grass, Reed.** A name given by Lyte to *Sparganium ramosum*, L.

**Grass, Reed Canary.** See **Canary Grass**.

**Grass, Rib.** *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—'Because every leafe hath five strings somewhat like ribs.' Coles, A. of S. 'In many places.' Turn. Herb. *Ches.*; *Hants.*; *Suss.* Holl.; *Yks.* (Tadcaster); *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* *Berw.*; *Moray*. Prior, p. 195.

**Grass, Ribbon.** A common name for the striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*Ches.*; *Notts.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* Prior, p. 195.

**Grass, Ripple** (*Ireland*, Belfast), or **Ripplin** (*Lanarksh.* Jamieson). *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—Jamieson has also '*Ripple-grass*, a broad-leaved herb which labourers put on cuts; *Galloway*.' This is no doubt *Plantago major*, L.

**Grass, Rope.** *Melica nutans*, L.—Gleanings from Books on Agriculture (1801), p. 78.

**Grass, Rot.** (1) *Holcus lanatus*, L., and *H. mollis*, L.—*Moray District*, Bot. *E. Bord.*

(2) *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—Prior, p. 198. *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* From a supposition that it causes 'rot' in sheep, because it grows in wet land where sheep are subject to the disease.

(3) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—For the same reason. *Cumb.* *E. D. S.* Gloss. C. 8.

**Grass, Rough.** *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—R. Cat.

**Grass, Rye.** (1) *Lolium perenne*, L.—A general name in agriculture, corrupted from **Ray-grass** (which see). *Ches.*; *E. Yks.*; *E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord. Prior, p. 195.

(2) *Hordeum murinum*, L.—Apparently invented for this plant by Johnson (Ger. Emac. 73). 'The eare is very like that of rie and the corne both in colour and shape absolutely resembles it, so that it cannot be fitlier named than by calling it wilde rie, or *rie grass*.' Prior (p. 95), following Ray, assigns the name to *H. pratense*, L.

**Grass, St. John's.** See **John's (St.) Grass**.

**Grass, Scorpion.** Lyte assigns the name to *Scorpiurus sulcatus*, L., with which various species of *Myosotis* are associated: the latter are generally so called in modern books. Prior, p. 208.

**Grass, Scottish Scurvy.** *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—Ger. 'Because they use it instead of' the true Scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*, L.

**Grass, Scratch.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Herts.

**Grass, Scrooby, or Scruby.** *Cochlearia officinalis*, L.—With. ed. ii. *North. Grose*; *Scotl. Jamieson*. See **Grass, Scurvy** (1).

**Grass, Scrub** (*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8*), or **Scrubby.** *Equisetum hyemale*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* 'A name given to it from having been used to scour or clean wooden dishes.' Id. In *Cumb.* the name is given to all the species of *Equisetum*. See **Grass, Shave**.

**Grass, Scurvy.** (1) *Cochlearia officinalis*, L.—Ger. *E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord. Prior, p. 207.

(2) *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—Wight. Fl. Vect.

(3) *Galium Aparine*, L.—W. Ches.

(4) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Worc.

**Grass, Scotch.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Ches. A dialectic form of **Quitch Grass**. See **Grass, Quick**.

**Grass, Sea.** (1) *Armeria maritima*, L.—Lyte. From its grassy foliage and usual place of growth.

(2) *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—With. ed. ii.

(3) *Ruppia maritima*, L.—Hudson, *Flora Anglica*. Prior, p. 208.

**Grass, Sea Hard.** *Lepturus incurvatus*, Trin. Prior, p. 208.

**Grass, Setter.** *Helleborus foetidus*, L.—Ger. *Yks. Hal.* From its use in *setting* or putting in a *seton*. See **Setterwort**.

**Grass, Shaking.** *Briza media*, L.—Sal.

**Grass, Shave.** The various species of *Equisetum*, L.—Lyte. Ger. restricts the name to *E. hyemale*, L., to which it specially applies: he says that 'fletchers and combe makers doe rubbe and polish their worke' with it (p. 946), and that women 'scowre their pewter and wooden things of the kitchen therewith' (p. 948). Prior, p. 212.

**Grass, Shear.** From the description given in Turner (*Herbal*, i. 112) it seems likely that *Cladium Mariscus*, L., is intended. He says: 'The edges of thys herbe are so sharpe that they will cut a mannis

hande and have a certayne roughnes which maketh them to cut the soner: of the which propertye the Northern men call it *Sheregres*. It hath a longe stalke and thre square and in the top of that is a sort of litle knoppes in stede of sedes and floures much like unto oure gardine gallingal. The people of the Fenne countreys use it in for fother and do heate ovens with it.' He describes it under the name of 'Carex . . . which we call in Englishe Segge or Shergres;' and Dr. Prior (p. 212) considers some *Carex* intended. But in the Fens the *Cladium* is still called Sedge; and it was 'once largely used for lighting fires at Cambridge, and is so now to some extent.' (The Fenland, Past and Present, p. 306.) In Turn. Names we read 'it is called in Northumberland *Shearegrasse* because it cutteth mennes handes that touche it.' In Ger. Emac. 7, is a figure (corrected from the original work) of a true grass which is described as having similar cutting properties, and of this Gerard says, 'In Lincolneshire it is called *Sheeregrasse* or Henne.' We cannot identify this with certainty; but it does not seem to be the same as Turner's plant. The name was probably applied indiscriminately to any sharp-edged grass or sedge which would cut the mouths of animals feeding on it or the hands of men gathering it. Hal. has 'Shere-grass, a kind of sedge,' and explains 'shere' as 'to cut.'

**Grass, Sheep-killing Penny.** From a supposition that it causes 'liver rot' in sheep. *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—Lyte. See **Flowk-wort**.

**Grass, Shelly.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Prior, p. 212.

**Grass, Shilling.** From its round leaves. *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—*Ayrsh.*

**Grass, Shivering.** *Briza media*, L.—*Warw.*

**Grass, Shore.** *Littorella lacustris*, L.—Prior, p. 213.

**Grass, Silver.** The variegated form of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Grass, Skally.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Ireland. Called 'by the vulgar skally-grass.' Threlkeld. Prior, p. 212.

**Grass, Snake.** (1) *Myosotis palustris*, L.—*Yks.* See **Grass, Scorpion**.  
(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Hants.* See **Agworm-flower**.

**Grass, Snap.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Kent.* Probably in allusion to the brittle flower-stalks.

**Grass, Sour.** (1) *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—From its acid taste. *Norf.*; *Yks.* (Tadcaster).

(2) 'A species of *Carex*.' *Ayrsh.* Jamieson. From being plentifully found in what is called 'sour-land.' Herbage which is unpalatable to cattle is called 'sour,' quite irrespective of any acidity.

**Grass, Sow.** *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir.—*N. Yks.*

**Grass, Sparrow.** *Asparagus officinalis*, L.—Camden (Britannia), and still a common pronunciation of *Asparagus*. Prior, p. 217.

**Grass, Spart.** *Spartina stricta*, Sm.—Prior, p. 218. See **Spart**.

**Grass, Spear.** (1) Various species of *Agrostis*.—*Suff.*

(2) *Triticum repens*, L.—*Suff.* Hal.

(3) *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.—Holdich, Essay on Weeding. Mr. Ellacombe (Plant-lore of Shakespeare, p. 218) has an interesting note on the passage 'to tickle our noses with *speargrass* to make them bleed' (1st Henry IV. Act ii. sc. 4), which may be consulted: he considers (2) to be here meant. In the passage he quotes from Lupton's Notable Things, *Speargrass* may be *Ranunculus Flammula*, L. Dr. Prior (p. 218) suggests *Phragmites communis*, Trin.

**Grass, Spire.** 'A tall species of sedge.' *Nhamp.* Sternb. A species of *Carex*. See *Spire*.

**Grass, Spring.** *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, L.—With. ed. ii. See *Grass*, Prim. Prior, p. 220.

**Grass, Spurt.** (1) *Scirpus maritimus*, L.—*Kent*, Holdich, Essay on Weeds; *Ile of Thanet*, With. ed. vii. Prior (p. 221) includes also *S. lacustris*, L., under the name.

**Grass, Squirrel-tail.** (1) *Hordeum murinum*, L.—*Kent* (Thanet). 'We have been informed, on the most respectable authority, that in the Isle of Thanet this grass is well known to the innkeepers, who call it *Squirrel-tail grass*; and find, that if horses feed on it for some time, the beards or awns of the spikes stick into their gums, and make them so sore, that they are in danger of being starved. The gentleman, who related to me this fact, informed me, that on the road he had a bill put into his hand, signifying, that at such an inn travellers might depend on having good hay for their cattle, without any mixture of *Squirrel-tail-grass*.' Curtis, *Flora Londinensis*. A note in With. ed. vii. states however that *H. maritimum*, L., is 'the true Squirrel-tail grass of the Isle of Thanet,' the awns of this being more rigid and more strongly barbed than in *H. murinum*. The name is probably common to both; in gardens another species, *H. jubatum*, is so called. In the Isle of Wight the name is given to *H. pratense*, L. (Phyt. iv. 10, o. a.); the form of the spike having evidently suggested it. Prior, p. 222.

**Grass, Squitch.** (1) *Triticum repens*, L.—With. ed. ii. *Warw.*; *Ireland*. Prior, p. 222.

(2) *Agrostis stolonifera*, L.—Prior, p. 222. See *Grass*, Quick.

**Grass, Stander.** *Orchis mascula*, L., and allied plants. Lyte. Prior, p. 222.

**Grass, Star.** (1) A book-name for the genus *Callitriche*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 222.

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Yks.* (Sheffield).

(3) *Scirpus maritimus*, L.—*Aberdeensh.* (Logie Buchan) Statistical Acct. of Scotland, xii. 804.

(4) *Carex panicea*, L.—*Renfrewsh.* (Mearns), Statistical Account of Scotland, vii. 518.

**Grass, Steep.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Ireland* (Belfast), *Flora Belfastiensis*; from its property of curdling milk. In *Lanc.* and *Ches.* the rennet with which cheese is made is called *steep*, because a portion



of rennet is *steeped*, i.e. soaked in warm water before being used; and about Belfast milk when curdled by rennet is said to be *steeped*, curds and whey being known as *steeped* milk.

**Grass, Sticky.** (1) *Galium Mollugo*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

(2) *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—*E. Bord.* 'As the leaf feels rough, and does not draw smoothly across the back of their little hands, children call the grass *sticky-grass*; and they use it to bleed each other in the tongue.' Bot. E. Bord.

**Grass, Suffolk.** *Poa annua*, L.—From its abundance in that county: Stillingfleet (Obs. on Grasses) says, 'It is called in some parts the *Suffolk grass*. I have seen whole fields of it in High Suffolk without any mixture of other grasses . . . I have seen a whole park in Suffolk covered with this grass.'

**Grass, Swaggering.** *Briza media*, L.—*Lanc.*

**Grass, Sweet.** (1) *Asperula odorata*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(2) A book-name for the genus *Glyceria*.—English Flora.

**Grass, Sweet Vernal.** *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; the general name for the species.

**Grass, Swine's.** (1) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Turn. Names: in Turn. Lib., *Swynegyra*. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Coles (A. in E.) says, 'Swine delight to feed thereon.' 'It is given unto swine with good success, when they are sick, and will not eat their meat, whereupon the country people do call it *Swines grasse* and *Swines skir*.' Ger. 452. Prior, p. 229.

(2) *Senecio Jacobaea*, L.—'Raggewort (*Jacobaea*) vulgò *Swine-grasse* grows too plentifully in good ground from Notts to the Bishopricke of Durham.' Aubrey's MS. (Royal Soc.), p. 12.

**Grass, Sword.** *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*Ches.*; *Cumb.* (Keswick). This may be the sword-grass of Tennyson's May Queen:

'The oat-grass and the *sword-grass*, and the bulrush in the pool;'

or, perhaps, *Poa aquatica*, L., which has very sharp-edged leaves, is there intended.

**Grass, Thickening.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Ayrsh.* From its property of curdling milk.

**Grass, Thirlestane.** 'Saxifrage.' Jamieson. Probably *Saxifraga granulata*, L.—'The Sw. name corresponds; *sten-bræcka*.' Jamieson.

**Grass, Three-leaved.** A book-equivalent for *Trifolium*.—Ger.

**Grass, Timothy.** The general book-name for *Phleum pratense*, L.—*Ches.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *E. Yks.* 'Was much recommended about thirty years ago, under the name of *Timothy grass*: and Mr. Wych is said to have brought it from Virginia in 1763. It received this quaint appellation from Mr. Timothy Hanson, who is said first to have brought the seeds of it from New York to Carolina.' Mart. Mill. (1807). Prior, p. 235.

**Grass, Toad.** *Juncus bufonius*, L.—'The Flemmings generally call [it] *Padde grasse*, that is, *Toad grasse*.' Park. Theatr. 1190. 'Quia provenit in locis ubi bufones stabulantur.' B. Cat.

**Grass, Tongue.** (1) *Stellaria media*, L.—Ireland. 'Among garden cresses called by the vulgar name of *Tongue-grass*.' Threlkeld.

(2) *Lepidium sativum*, L.—Ireland. 'Sold by the silly name of *Tongue-grass*.' Threlkeld.

**Grass, Totter** (*Wight*, Fl. Vect.; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Notts.*; *Ruth.*; *Suss.*), or **Tottering** (*Camb.*; *Yks.*). *Briza media*, L.

**Grass, Traleen.** *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.—Ireland. Statistical Acct. of Scotland (1845), xiv. 467.

**Grass, Trembling.** *Briza media*, L.—*Suff.*; *Yks.* (Tadcaster); *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Grass, Triple.** The species of *Trifolium*.—Bullein, Book of Simples, fol. 32. The 'triple grass' of Moore's Melodies ('The Shamrock') is probably of the same genus. See **Shamrock**.

**Grass, Turkey.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Probably from a reason similar to that given under **Goose-grass** (1). 'A Year with the Wild Flowers,' by Edith Waddy, p. 62 (1874).

**Grass, Tussock.** *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—Pratt. 'Growing in tufts, it occasions irregularities, *tussocks*, or *hassocks*, as they are vulgarly called, in meadows.' Mart. Mill. Prior, p. 240.

**Grass, Twitch.** (1) *Triticum repens*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Norf.* Holl.; *Nhamp.*

(2) *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

**Grass, Twopenny.** *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L.—Turn. Names, Prior, p. 241.

**Grass, Velvet.** *Holcus lanatus*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Grass, Vernal.** The common book-name for *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, L.—Prior, p. 242.

**Grass, Vetch.** A book-name for *Lathyrus Nissolia*, L.—'A vetch with grassy leaves.' Prior, p. 97.

**Grass, Viper's.** (1) An old name for *Scorzonera hispanica*, L., apparently invented by Gerard. It is a translation of its Latin name *Viperaria*, which in its turn came from the Spanish *Scorzonera*; it was 'so called because it is accounted to be of force and efficacy against the poisons of vipers and serpents, for *vipera*, a viper, is called in Spanish *scurzo*.' Ger. 599.

(2) *Echium vulgare*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect. See **Bugloss**, **Viper's**.

**Grass, Wagging.** *Briza media*, L.—*N. Yks.*

**Grass, Wall Penny.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—A name invented by Turner.

**Grass, Wart.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. O. 8. From the use of its milky juice as a cure for warts. See **Wartweed**.

**Grass, Water.** (1) *Nasturtium officinale*, R. Br.—Ireland, Threlkeld, who says, 'It is called about the street by the abusive name of *Water-grass*;' *Belfast*, Flora Belfastensis.

(2) Various species of *Equisetum*.—*Warw.*

- Grass, Way.** 'Knot Grass.' Hal. *Polygonum aviculare*, L.
- Grass, Well.** *Nasturtium officinale*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Grass, White-topped** (wheyte top't). *Holcus mollis*, L., and *H. lanatus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Grass, Whitlow.** (1) The common book-name for *Draba verna*, L.—*Ger.*  
 (2) *Saxifraga tridactylites*, L.—This is included by Gerard in the same chapter and under the same name as the preceding; and he says of each that 'it hath been taken to heale the disease of the nailes called a Whitlowe, whereof it tooke his name.' Prior, p. 249.  
 (3) *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Linc.* Probably from its local use in the same manner as the foregoing.
- Grass, Whuttle.** *Melilotus officinalis*, L.—*Roxb.* Jamieson.
- Grass, Wicken.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.
- Grass, Willow.** The land form of *Polygonum amphibium*, L., which frequently forms a considerable part of the herbage of low, wet meadows in the north: the leaves resemble those of the willow in shape.—*E. Yks.* See Ground Willow and Willow Weed.
- Grass, Windlestraw.** *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.—*Scotl.* Mart. Mill. See Windlestraw.
- Grass, Wire.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Glou.*
- Grass, Wood.** *Luzula sylvatica*, Bich.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 253.
- Grass, Worm.** *Sedum album*, L.—*Lyte.* A translation of Lobel's name for it, *Vermicularis* (*Adversaria*, 162), which he gave, as Parkinson says (*Theatr.* 735), 'of the likenesse of the leaves unto wormes,' and not, as Prior thinks (p. 255), 'from its vermifuge qualities.'
- Grass, Yellow.** *Nartheceum ossifragum*, L.—*S. Scotl.*
- Grass Nettle, Wild.** *Stachys sylvatica*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.
- Grass of Parnassus.** *Parnassia palustris*, L.—*Lyte* and subsequent writers. Prior, p. 97.
- Grass Poly.** A book-name for *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*, L.—'Cordus first mentioned it, and that by the Dutch name of Grasse Poley, which name we may also very fitly retaine in English.' *Ger. Emac.* 581. It is adopted in *With.* ed. ii. as an English generic equivalent for *Lythrum*; and Pratt erroneously assigns the name to *L. Salicaria*, L. Prior, p. 97.
- Grass Weed.** *Zostera marina*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.
- Grass Wrack.** *Zostera marina*, L.—A seaweed or 'wrack' with grass-like leaves. *With.* ed. ii. Prior, p. 97.
- Gratia Dei.** This seems to have been in common use as an 'English name,' and appears in the Index of 'English Names' appended to *Ger.* A similar instance of a Latin name popularly used will be found under *Calamus aromaticus*, which see.

- (1) *Gratiola officinalis*, L.—‘In English Gratia Dei.’ Ger. 467.  
 (2) *Geranium pratense*, L.—Lyte. [It] ‘is called *Gratia Dei*: in English also *Gratia Dei*; in high Douche *Gottes gnad*, that is to say, the Grace of God: in base Almaine *Godts ghenade*.’ Lyte, 48.  
 (3) A third plant, allied to the Daffodil and Garlic, is referred to under this name in the old English Medical MS. printed in *Archæologia*, xxx. (p. 382):

‘Stume seyn yer arn lekys fywe,  
 But y<sup>e</sup> beste yat is on lywe  
 Garlec ye ton, lec y<sup>e</sup> toyer,  
 Squirle is y<sup>e</sup> grete broyer.  
*Gracia Dei* y<sup>e</sup> growyth in mede  
 Affodille ye fyfte schrede.’

**Grayheads.** ‘Heads of gray-coloured oats, growing among others that are not.’—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Graymile.** *Lithospermum officinale*, L.—Turn. (Herb. ii. 40) gives this as a corrected form of Gromwell, or, as he spells it, Grummell. ‘Lithospermon is called of the commen herbaries and apothecaries *milium solis*, in Duch *steinsamen*, in Frenche *gremil*, and it should be called in English graymile, and not as it is now called grummell. It is called *milium* of the herbaries, and in Frenche *mil*, and also in Englishe, because in forme and fashon it is like the yelow sede which is called in Latin *milium*, and it is called gray mil of the blewish gray color that it hath, to put a difference betwene it and the other mile or millet.’ Prior (p. 98) favours a different explanation.

**Grayves.** Various species of *Lemna*.—Lyte, Prior, p. 98.

**Great Aspen.** *Populus alba*, L.—London, Arboretum.

**Great Bell-flower.** See **Bell-flower**, **Great**.

**Great Bindweed.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*W. Ches.*

**Great Bines.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—Cyclopædia of Agriculture.

**Great Bur.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Lyte.

**Great Celandine.** *Chelidonium majus*, L.—Lyte.

**Great Centaury.** See **Centaury**, **Great**.

**Great Chervil.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—Coles, A. of S., 168.

**Great Cowslip.** See **Cowslip**, **Great**.

**Great Daisy.** See **Daisy**, **Great**.

**Great Dragon.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Suss.*

**Great Figwort.** See **Figwort**.

**Great Furze.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—Lyte.

**Great Goose-grass.** See **Goose-grass**.

**Great Horse Knobs.** *Centaurea Scabiosa*, L.—*Yks.*

**Great Pilewort.** *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—Coles, A. in E.

**Great Plantain.** *Plantago major*, L.—*South*, Turn. Herb.

- Great Sanicle.** *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L.—Lyte. *Sanicula major* was one of its early names, probably from some superficial resemblance to the true Sanicle. See **Sanicle**. Lyte says 'it is much like sanicle in facultie, and serveth for all diseases whereunto sanicle is good.' *Suss.* Field, May 1, 1875, but on somewhat insufficient authority.
- Great Waybrede.** *Plantago major*, L.—North, Turn. Herb. See **Waybread**.
- Great Wild Climber.** See **Climber**.
- Greeds.** *Lemna minor*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior (p. 97) applies the name to the species of *Potamogeton*.
- Greek Nettle.** *Urtica pilulifera*, L.—Lyte.
- Greek Valerian.** A common book-name for *Polemonium coeruleum*, L. — 'Is called of the Herboristes of our time Phu Grecum and Valeriana Græca, that is to say, Greekish, or Greke Valerian.' Lyte, who proceeds to show, accurately enough, that 'this is no Valerian, but some other strange herbe.' Prior, p. 98.
- Green Arrow.** See **Arrow, Green**.
- Green Broom.** See **Broom, Green**.
- Green Endive.** *Lactuca virosa*, L.—Turn. Herb.
- Green Hellebore.** A translated book-name for *Helleborus viridis*, L.—Mart. Mill.
- Green Laver.** See **Laver**.
- Green Man.** See **Man Orchis**.
- Green Mood.** Various *Conservæ*.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*
- Green Mustard.** *Lepidium latifolium*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.
- Green Pops, or Poppies.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Cornw. See **Dock, Pop**.
- Green-sauce.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—*Ches.* (including *Rumex Acetosella*, L.); *E. Cornw.*; *Glou.*; *Leic.* *E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3*; *Linc. Brogd.*, *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*; *Midland Counties*, *E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5*; *Notts.*; *Warw.*; *Yks.* (Wakefield). Prior, p. 98. Mr. Peacock, in *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*, quotes the following passage showing that the name is an old one, though we have not met with it in old books: 'We had also a boy about 9 yeares of age, as he was getting of *greene sawse* (without Swillington tower) was dangerously shott in the belly.' Drake's Siege of Pontefract Castle (1646), Surtees Soc. ed. p. 37.
- Green Sloke.** *Uva Lactuca*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Green Sorrel.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—*Bucks.*
- Green Weed, or Greening Weed.** (1) *Genista tinctoria*, L.—*E. Anglia*, Forby; Hal. Wr. Ger. calls it Dier's Greening Weede.  
(2) *Roseda Luteola*, L.—Culpeper. Prior, p. 98.

**Green Wood.** *Genista tinctoria*, L.—With. ed. ii. Perhaps originally a misprint for **Greenweed**.

**Greens.** (1) *Lemna minor*, L.—Grete Herball. Prior, p. 98.

(2) *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L., var. *præcox* (the 'Glastonbury Thorn'), which in Parkinson's time grew 'neare unto Nantwiche in Cheshire by a place called White Greene, which tooke the name as it was thought from the white bushes of thornes which there they call *Greenees*.' Park. Theatr. 1025.

**Gregories.** 'A species of *Narcissus*. West.' Hal. Wr.

**Grey-beards.** 'The seeds of the wild vine.' Hal. Wr. No doubt *Clematis Vitalba*, L.

**Greygle.** (1) *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—Dors. 'A.S. *græg*, grey. Grægl, or greygle, means what is grey (greyish) blue.' Dors. Gloss. Hal. and Wr. spell it **Greygole**.

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L.—Dors.

**Grey Saugh.** *Salix cinerea*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Gribble.** 'Diminutive of *grab*. A young crab-tree [*Pyrus Malus*, L.] or blackthorn [*Prunus spinosa*, L.]; or a knotty walking-stick made of it.' Dors. Dors. Gloss. In Hal. it is explained as 'a shoot from a tree; a short cutting from one. West.' In Som. it is applied to *Pyrus Malus*, L., both the tree and the fruit.

**Grig.** (1) *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb.—Ches.; Cornw.; Norf. Cockayne, iii. 32; Sal.; Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15. 'Sometimes **Griglan**.' Hal. By Act of Parliament 4 and 5 William and Mary, cap. 23, to burn on any common or waste between Candlemas and Midsummer any **grigg**, heath, &c., is punishable with whipping and imprisonment.

(2) *Erica Tetralix*, L.—Ches.

**Griglans.** The stems of *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb.—Cornw. (Truro).

**Grim the Collier.** *Hieracium aurantiacum*, L.—Park. Parad. Hal. Wr. Glou., Sal., Som., Suss. 'The name of a humorous comedy popular in Q. Elizabeth's reign, "Grimm the Collier of Croydon," given to the plant from its black smutty involucre.' Prior, p. 98. Parkinson (Parad. p. 300) says 'the name of *Grim the Collier*, whereby it is called of many, is both idle and foolish.'

**Grinning Swallow.** *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—Scotl. A curious corruption of *Groundsel*, or rather of the A.S. *grundswelge*, which has become in Scotland *grundieswallow*, *grundieswallow*, and finally *grinning swallow*.

**Grinsel.** *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—Ches.

**Grip-grass.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—'Because the prickles of its leaves, and the bristles of its fruit, make it catch at everything.' E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 98.

**Grizzle.** Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—Dumfries, Jamieson.

**Gromwell.** The usual spelling in modern books of the English name for *Lithospermum officinale*, L.—Lyte has **Gremil** and **Gromall**,

- Hal. and Wr. have **Gromaly** and **Gromyl**. See **Graymile**. Prior, p. 98.
- Groose-berries** (Grouse-berries). *Empetrum nigrum*, L. — *Cumb.* (Winderwath).
- Grossers, or Grosers**. Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L. — *North*, Hal. Wr.; *Nhumb.*; *Fifesh.* Jamieson. Different spellings are **Grosard** (*Inverness*), **Grosert** (*Scotl.* Jamieson), **Grosier** (*North*, Grose), **Grossers** (*N.-E. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8). See also **Groset**. Turn. (Names) has 'A gooseberry bush, a groser bush.'
- Groset, or Grozet**. *Ribes Grossularia*, L. — *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.*, *Lanarksh.*, *Roxb.* Jamieson. Hal. has 'Grozet-eyes, gogglo-eyes. *South.*'
- [**Grost**. 'The star thistle. It is wrongly explained in Arch. xxx. 408.' Hal. Wr. We do not find this name at the reference given, but instead **Grostys**, which is queried 'gooseberries.']
- Ground Ash**. (1 and 2) See **Ash, Ground**.
- (3) In *Lin.* a young ash-plant is so called. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. Pulman. Hal. and Wr. also give this name for an ash sapling.
- Groundavey, i. e. Ground Ivy**. *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. — *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. (**Grund-Davy**); *Scotl.* Jamieson (**Grundavie**); *Moray* (*Elgin*).
- Ground Box**. See **Box, Dwarf**, or **Ground**.
- Ground Elder**. See **Elder, Ground**.
- Ground Enell**. *Scandix Pecten*, L. — Ger. Appx. Hal. and Wr. print the name incorrectly *Ground-evil*.
- Ground Fern**. *Nephrodium Thelypteris*, Desv. — *Wight*, Fl. Vect.
- Ground Furze**. *Ononis arvensis*, L. — Lyte, Coles, A. in E.
- Ground-hele**. *Veronica officinalis*, L. — Lyte, who gives its German name as *Grund-heyk*. Hal. has 'Ground-hale, the herb gromwell;' but probably the same name is intended, though wrongly identified. Prior, p. 98.
- Ground Honeysuckle**. *Lotus corniculatus*, L. — *Ches.*
- Ground Ivy**. (1) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. — Lyte, Wr. *S. Bucks.*; *Ches.* (**Ground Ivvens**); *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Oxf.*; *Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. French, *lierre terrestre*; Lat. *hedera terrestria*. 'Ground ivie frequently, although Lobel judgeth the Hedera helix, or barren ivie, more properly to deserve that name.' Park. Theatr. 677.
- (2) *Hedera Helix*, L., the barren trailing form which grows on hedge banks. Ger.
- (3) *Convolvulus sepium*, L. — *Dev.*
- (4) *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, L. — 'Ground Ivie, after the Latine word *Iva*' (Park. Theatr. 284), which was the old name for this plant.
- (5) *Vinca minor*, L., according to the old English Medical MS. in *Archæologia*, xxx. (p. 376).

'On ye grownde he rēnyth & growe  
As doth y<sup>e</sup> erbe y<sup>e</sup> hyth tūhowe,

Ye lef is thicke schinēde & styf  
 As is ye grene jwy [ivy] leef,  
 Vuche brod & nerhand rownde  
 Men call it ye juy [ivy] of grownde.  
 Anoyer erbe is callyd soo,  
 Y' we callȳ tū hoo.'

'Tū howe,' or 'tū hoo' = tunhoof (*Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.).

**Ground Needle.** *Erodium moschatum*, Willd.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Ground Nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With. — Mart. Mill. *Herts.* Prior, p. 98.

**Ground Pine.** *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, L.—Ger. A name invented by Turner. Prior, p. 99.

**Ground Willow.** *Polygonum amphibium*, L., the form which grows on land. *Ches.* See *Grass, Willow*.

**Groundsel.** The general name for *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—Turn. Names. *Sal.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; Pulman (*Grounsel*). Various spellings of the name exist: Turn. (*Herb.*) has *Groundswil*, Hal. gives *Groundswelle* and *Grondeswyle*, Ger. (Appx.) has *Groundswell* and *Groundwill* (*S.-W. Cumb.*). Other forms will be found under *Grinsel*, *Grimning Swallow*, *Grundieswallow*, *Grundsels*, and *Grunnishule*. Prior, p. 99.

**Groves.** *Lemna minor*, L.—*Som.*

**Grozel, or Grozle.** *Ribes Grossularia*, L. — *Dumfriessh.*, *Roxb.* Jamieson.

**Groxens.** 'The weed duck's-meat. *West.*' Hal. Wr. *Som.* Holl. *Lemna minor*, L.

**Grozer.** See *Grossers*.

**Grozet.** See *Groset*.

**Grummell.** See *Graymile*.

**Grumsel.** 'The dandelion. *Dev.*' Hal. Wr. *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.

**Grundavie.** See *Groundavy*.

**Grundieswallow, Grundiswallow, or Grundiswally.** *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Moray.*; *Clackmannansh.*

**Grundsels, Grunsels, or Grunsils.** *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—*S. Bucks.*; *Cumb.*; *Derb.* Reliquary, vi. 860; *Linc.* Brogd., E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Yks.* (Wakefield).

**Grundswaith.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Mid-Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. O. 8.

**Grunnishule, or Grunistula.** *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—*Clydesdale*, Jamieson.



- Grunnut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—A corruption of Ground-nut. Prior, p. 98.
- Gryffe.** 'The herb dragonwort.' Hal. Wr.
- Guanner Weed.** 'A weed which grows in ditches, and whose seeds are absurdly believed to have been imported with guano.' *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. Perhaps *Anacharis Alsinastrum*, Bab.
- Guckoos** (i. e. *Cuckoos*). *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Cornw.*
- Guelder Rose.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—See **Gelders Rose**. Prior, p. 99.
- Guernsey Violets.** See **Garnesie Violets**.
- Guild.** (1) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*N. Scott.*, Jamieson, who also spells it **Gulde**.  
(2) *Berberis vulgaris*, L., called also the **Guild tree**. *Selkirkshire*, Jamieson. 'The reason assigned for the designation is that its inner bark is yellow, from Dan. *guild*, flavus.' Id.
- Guile.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Moray.* Fl. M.
- Guilty-cup.** See **Gilcup**.
- Guind.** 'A wild cherry.' *Prunus Avium*, L.—*Scott.* Jamieson.
- Guinea-hen Flower.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—From the chequered markings of the flower like the spots on the bird. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. Prior, p. 99. Gerard calls it **Guinie-hen Flower**: 'One square is of a greenish yellow color, the other purple, keeping the same order as wel on the backside of the flower as on the inside, although they are blackish in one square, and of a violet colour in another: in so much that every leafe [of the flower] seemeth to be the feather of a Ginnie hen, whereof it tooke his name.' Ger. 122. Dodoens calls it *Flos Meleagris*.
- Gule, or Gules.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Scott.* Jamieson. Hal. has the form **Guwiz**.
- Gule Gowan.** See **Gowan, Gule**.
- Gull, or Gulls.** (1) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. *Suss.* Parish, *Worc.* A form of the word gold.  
(2) 'The bloom of the willow.' Hal. Wr. Probably *Salix caprea*, L., more especially. *Gull* is also *Suss.* and *Heref.* for a gosling; hence the name. See **Gosling**.
- Gull, White.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*S. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Gull, Yellow.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Gull-grass.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Glou. Heref.* This simply means Goose-grass. See **Gull** (2).
- Gulty cup.** *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*Dev.*; Fulman (*R. bulbosus*, L.).

**Gutweed.** *Sonchus arvensis*, L.—*Ess.* From its long creeping roots.

**Guwoorn.** ‘Spurge. MS. Harl. 978.’ Hal. We do not identify this.

**Guze-gog.** See **Goose-gog.**

**Gye.** (1) *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*E. Anglia.* Forby; *Ess.*; *Norf. Hol.*; *Suff.*

(2) ‘Different species of *Galium*,’ *G. Aparine*, L., being no doubt the chief. *Norf. Holl.* It is also applied to various cornfield weeds. *E. Anglia*, Forby. Hal.

**Haa.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. O. 8.

**Haaes.** The fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—‘Used as a superlative term when speaking of numbers:—“Th’ vish be za thick as haaes.”’ Pulman.

**Hack-berry.** The fruit of *Prunus Padus*, L.—*E. Bord.*, *Cumb.*, *Westm. Bot.* E. Bord.; *Scotl. Jamieson.* See **Heg-berry.** Prior, p. 107. In N. America the name is applied to *Celtis occidentalis*, L.

**Hackwood.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—*E. Bord.*, *Cumb.*, *Westm. Bot.* E. Bord.

**Hadder.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb., *Erica Tetralix*, L., *Erica cinerea*, L.—*North* (‘heath or ling’), Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16, Grose, Hal. Wr.; *Scotl.* (spelt also **Haddyr**), Jamieson; *South and East*, Ray; in *Cumb. Hedder*, E. D. S. Gloss. O. 8.

**Hæmony.** See **Hemony.**

**Hafer-corn, or Haver-corn.** *Avena sativa*, L.—Pratt. See **Haver.**

**Hagberry.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—Hal. Wr.; *Cumb. Bot.* E. Bord.; *N. Lanc.*; *Yks. Cleveland Gloss.*; *Westm.*, *E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord.; *Scotl. Jamieson*; *Ayrsh.*; Prior, p. 107. See **Heg-berry.**

**Hagga.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Berks. Wr.*

**Haghes.** See **Hagues.**

**Hag-rope.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Som.*: i. e. hedge-rope, a very graphic name.

**Haga.** ‘Haws or brambles.’

“This said, he led me over holts and hags,  
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew.”  
Fairf. Tasso, viii. 41.’ Nares.

Perhaps hedges is rather intended. Cf. A.S. *haga*.

**Hag-taper.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—From A.S. *hege* or *haga*, a hedge, the usual place of its growth, and *taper*, the species having been used to form torches (see **Torch Mullein**); or perhaps because, as Lyte (p. 118) observes, ‘the whole top with his pleasant yellow floures sheweth like to a waxe candell or taper cunningly wrought.’ Prior, p. 112.

**Hagthorn.** *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—Dev. Hal. The Saxon name; see Cockayne, iii. 329.

**Hagues, or Haiga.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—North, Hal., who spells it *Haghes*; Ches.; Lanc.; Wight (*Hagas* and *Hagals*), Cockayne, iii. xxiii.; Yks. (Craven), Hal.

**Ha-ho.** 'The hedge-parsley [*Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.], and perhaps in some places the larger umbelliferous plant, the Hogweed,' *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L. Ireland (Derry). Cfr. Hech-how.

**Hain-berry.** *Rubus Idæus*, L.—Roxb. Jamieson. See **Hine-berry**.

**Hair, Deer, or Deer's.** See **Deer Hair**.

**Hair, Druids'.** 'Long moss.' Wilts. Hal.

**Hair, Fairies'.** *Cuscuta Epithymum*, L.—Jersey.

**Hair, Lady's.** See **Lady's Hair**.

**Hair, Maiden.** See **Maidenhair**.

**Hair, Maid's.** *Galium verum*, L.—Gor.

**Hair, Venus's.** *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, L.—Lyte.

**Hair-beard.** *Luzula campestris*, Willd.—Wr. Nham. 'This plant, being one of the harbingers of spring, and generally making its appearance in mild, genial weather, has originated the following prophetic adage:

'When the *hair-beard* appear  
The shepherd need not fear.' Nth. Gloss.

**Hair-bell.** See **Bell, Hare**.

**Haireve.** See **Harif**.

**Hair-grass.** A general book-name for the species of *Aira*. It seems to have been invented by Stillingfleet (Obs. on Grasses, 1792), who says that in giving names he chose such 'as are of easy and familiar pronunciation to our common people, and at the same time approach as near as possible to the Latin names in sound where they could not be interpreted. . . . Thus I have called the *Aira* *hair-grass*' Prior, p. 100.

**Hairhoof, Scented, or Sweet.** *Asperula odorata*, L.—N. and E. Yks.

**Hairhound.** *Ballota nigra*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Hairif, Hairough, or Hairup.** See **Harif**.

**Hairweed.** (1) *Cuscuta europæa*, L.—Beds. Batchelor's Gen. View of Agriculture of Beds (1808), p. 325.

(2) *Galium Aparine*, L.—Bulleyn, fol. 50 (spelt **Hareweed**).

**Haish.** *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—'Reliq. Antig. ii. 82.' Hal.

**Haithorne.** See **Haythorn**.

**Hakernes.** 'Acorns. Will. Werw. p. 66.' Hal.

**Hale-nut.** *Corylus Avellana*, L.—Cornw. (Truro).

**Hales, French.** See **French Hales**.

**Hale-weed.** *Cuscuta europæa*, L.—*Beds.* Batchelor's Gen. View of Agriculture of Beds (1808), p. 325. Cfr. **Hellweed**.

**Halin Blades.** See **Healing Blades**.

**Haliwey.** 'The balsam tree. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3. The term was also applied to any remedy against sickness.' Hal. Wr. This may mean *Balsamodendron gileadense*, or is perhaps a spelling of *Aloe*; the latter supposition being supported by the fact that in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 (*N.-W. Linc.*) we have '*Allaways*, aloes; the drug, not the plant.'

**Hallelujah.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Prior, p. 100. See **Alleluia**.

**Halse.** (1) *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Dev.*; *Som.* Hal. Mr. Elworthy says this is the 'invariable name' in *Som.*  
(2) *Ulmus montana*, Sm.—*W. Som.*

**Hammersedge.** *Carex hirta*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Hammerwort.** *Parietaria officinalis*, L.—Ger. Appx., Hal. Wr.

**Hand Orchis.** See **Orchis**.

**Hands, Bloody Man's.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Kent* (Folkestone).

**Hands, Dead Men's.** See **Deadmen's Hands**.

**Hands, Lucky, or St. John's.** See **Lucky Hands**.

**Hangel.** 'A reed or rush.' Wr.

**Hangers.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam. — *Aberdeensh.*; *Mearns*, Jamieson.

**Hap.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*North Scotl.* Jamieson ('pronounced *hawp*').

**Harber, or Harbur.** *Carpinus Betulus*, L.—*East*, Hal.; *Norf.*; *Suff.*

**Hard Beam.** *Carpinus Betulus*, L.—Ger. See **Hornbeam**. Prior, p. 100.

**Hard-corn.** 'Wheat and rye. *North.*' Hal. Wr.

**Hard Fern.** A common modern book-name for *Blechnum boreale*, Sw.—Prior, p. 77.

**Hard Grass.** (1) *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—'It is a rough coarse grass, and hence has the names of Rough-grass and *Hard-grass*.' Mart. Mill.

(2) *Lepturus incurvatus*, Trin.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 100.

**Hard Hay.** *Hypericum tetrapterum*, Fries.—Ger. Prior, p. 100.

**Hardhead, or Hardheads.** (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*W. Ches.*; *Cumb.*; *Glou.* (*C. Scabiosa*, L.); *North* ('Knapweed'), Hal. Wr.; *Sal.* (**Hard-yeds**); *Warw.*; *Worc.* With. ed. ii.; *Yks.* Cleveland Gloss., &c.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; Prior, p. 100.

(2) *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—*Nhumb.*

(3) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Yks.* (Tadcaster).

(4) *Achillea Ptarmica*, L.—W. Scott. Jamieson.

(5) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—Glou.

**Hardhead, Woolly.** *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—Cornw.

**Hardhow.** *Calendula officinalis*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Hard-iron.** (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Ches.; Lanc.; Staff. With. ed. ii.

(2) *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—Leic. (Glenfield); Midland Counties, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5; North, Hal. Wr. adds, 'Triplex [*Atriplex*] patula,' but this is a mistake.

**Hardock.** A word found in old editions of Shakespeare in K. Lear (Act iv. sc. 4), and referred by Dr. Prior to *Arctium Lappa*, L. Wr. See Prior, p. 100. Hal. spells it *Hordock*.

**Hard Rush.** *Juncus effusus*, L.—Lyte.

**Hard-thistle.** *Carduus arvensis*, L.—East, Hal. Wr.

**Hare, or Hare's, Bell.** See Bell, Hare.

**Hare-bottle.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Markham's Farewell to Husbandry, Bk. ii. p. 43 (1638).

**Hareburr.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Treas. Bot. Perhaps a misprint for Hurrburr.

**Harefoot.** *Geum urbanum*, L.—“Sanamunda avence is an herb that som men calliþ harefote: he berþ a yelowe floure.” Gl. Sloane, 5. Cockayne, iii. 330.

**Hare Nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Yks. Hal. Wr. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 17. 'Hares are fond of the green leaves.' Deering (Cat. Stirp. p. 40).

**Hare Parsley.** 'In Aubrey's Wilts, probably *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.' Prior, p. 102. This is no doubt the plant intended, as the name, though not localised, is not unfrequently thus applied in books, e. g. 'There is a plant known as *hare parsley*, of which rabbits are extremely fond.' Young Fancier's Guide, July 4, 1874.

**Hareweed.** See Hairweed (2).

**Harewort.** 'In Latin called *Aristolochia*.' Mascal, Government of Cattel, pp. 220, 228. Probably a misprint for Hartwort. See Heartwort (1).

**Hare's Ballocks.** See Ballocks.

**Hare's Beard.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Grete Herbal (*Hareberde*), Ger.

**Hare's Colewort.** See Colewort, Hare's.

**Hare's-Ear.** A name applied in modern books to *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, L., but originally given by Gerard to some foreign species of the same genus, in allusion to its 'having in the middle of the leafe some hollownesse resembling the same, which hath caused me to call it *Hare's eares*.' Ger. 485. Prior, p. 101.

**Hare's Eye.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—Ger. Appx., Hal. Wr.

**Hare's Foot.** A common book-name for *Trifolium arvense*, L., given by Lyte, who has similar names in Latin, French, and German. Prior, p. 101. Also called **Hare's-foot Clover** (Prior, p. 49).

**Hare's-foot Fern.** See **Fern, Hare's-foot.**

**Hare's Lettuce.** *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—Ger. According to an old belief the hare recruits her strength, or recovers herself from summer madness, by eating this plant. Prior, p. 101.

**Hare's Meat.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Corno.

**Hare's Palace.** *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—'For yf the hare come under it, he is sure that no best can touche hym.' Grete Herball. One of its old Latin names was *palatium leporis*. Prior, p. 101. See **Hare's Lettuce**.

**Harestail Grass.** A general name for *Lagurus ovatus*, L.—Prior, p. 102.

**Hares-tail Rush.** *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L. — With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 102.

**Hare's Thistle.** *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—Prior, p. 102. See **Hare's Lettuce**.

**Harif, Hariff, or Hariffe.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*W. Ches.*; *Glou.* Grose; *N. Country*, Bay; *North* ('catchweed'), Hal. Wr.; *Nhamp.*; *Sal.*; *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; (Holderness, W.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7. Prior, p. 102. Cfr. the French '*heriffe*, set, staring, or standing up, like bristles, or the hair of an affrighted creature; horride, rough, rugged.' Cotgrave. The same name occurs differently spelt in other lists and glossaries: e. g. **Hairif** (*Glou.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Yks.* (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7; *North*, Bay, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15), **Hairough** (*Midland Counties*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5; *Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2 and C. 2), **Hairup** (*Yks.* (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7), **Haireve** (*Ger. Appx.*; *Glou.* Hal. Wr.), **Hayriff** (*Glou.*; *Heref.*; *Radnor*; *Sal.* Hartshorne; *Worc.*), **Harofe** (MS. Lincoln, A, i. 17, f. 283, Hal.), **Harrup** (*Yks.*), **Heiriff** (*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.), **Heriff** (*Hants.*; *Leic.*; *Notts.*; *Warw.*).

**Haritch.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Prior, p. 102. See **Harif**.

**Harlock.** A word occurring in most editions of Shakespeare in *K. Lear* (Act iv. sc. 4) and in Drayton, but supposed by Dr. Prior (p. 102) to be incorrectly used for *Hardock*, meaning *Arctium Lappa*, L. See **Hardock**. Hal. says 'supposed to mean the charlock, in Drayton and Shakespeare.' Wr.

**Harofe.** See **Harif**.

**Harping Johnny.** *Sedum Telephium*, L.—*Norf.* *Harping* is probably a corruption of *Orpine*, the English name for the plant.

[**Harpweed.** 'The Knapweed.' Nemnich. We suspect some error here.]

**Harrow-rest.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6, p. 280.

**Harrup.** See **Harif**.

**Harry, Blind.** See **Blind Harry**.

**Harsh-weed.** *Centaurea Scabiosa*, L.—Dr. J. Hill, Herb. Brit., 1769.

**Harstrong.** *Peucedanum officinale*, L.—Prior, p. 103. See **Horstrang**.

**Harsy.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Ess*.

**Hart-berries.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Dors. Dors. Gloss.

**Hart's Claver, or Clover.** See **Clover, Hart's**.

**Hart's Eye.** 'Wild Ditany. *Topsell*.' Hal. Wr. The reference is to *Topsell's Hist. of Four-footed Beasts* (1658), p. 99, where we read: 'It is reported that when a hart is stung by a serpent, that by eating *Elaphoscum* (that is, as some call it, *Hart's-eye*; others Hart-thorn, or grace of God; others Wilde Ditany) it presently cureth the wound, and expelleth the poyson.' *Elaphoscum* is *Pastinaca sativa*, L.; Wild Ditany, probably *Origanum Dictamnus*, L.; both of which were traditionally said to be employed by deer when bitten or wounded. See Ger. 652 and 871.

**Hartshorn.** (1) *Plantago Coronopus*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 103.

(2) *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir.—Culpeper.

In both cases from the shape of the leaves, which are branched like a stag's horn. In *Surflet's Countrie Farme* (p. 223), the latter, or perhaps some third plant, seems intended by this name.

**Hartshorn Plantain.** *Plantago Coronopus*, L.—Lyte.

**Hart's-thorn.** *Rhamnus catharticus*, L.—'Florio in v. the buck-thorn, L. *spina cervina* of the apothecaries.' Prior, p. 103.

**Hart's-tongue.** *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sym.—Grete Herball, and all subsequent authors, and still the general name for this fern. 'Vulgas cervinum linguam vocat *Hertes tonge*. Vidi et herbam cum agerem Northumbriæ, quam vulgus appellabat *Hyndes tonge*, et vulgus contendabat non esse *Hertes tonge* erat enim minus et recitior. Hic fortasse phillitis est.' Turn. Lib. The name originated in the form of the fronds, 'resembling in shew a long toong, wherof it hath beene and is called in shops *Lingua cervina*, that is, Hart's toong.' Ger. 976, who adds that some call it **Stone Hart's-tongues**.

**Hartwort.** *Tordylium officinale*, Jacq.—A book-name, apparently transferred from some allied plant to the present. See *Park. Parad.* 908. With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 103. See **Heartwort** (1).

**Harve.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*N. Ess*. Hal. Wr.

**Harvest Bells.** *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 103.

**Harvest Lice.** (1) The fruits of *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.—*Hants*. (New Forest).

(2) The fruits of *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Hants*. (New Forest).

The fruits of both species are covered with small hooks, by which they cling to the clothes. *Nemnich*, probably by mistake, assigns the name to *Bidens*.

**Hasel.** See **Hazel**.

**Haselrys.** 'A hazle-bush (A.S.),' Hal. *Corylus Avellana*, L.

**Hasill-trees.** *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Scotl.* (Lowlands), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 13.

**Haskwort.** *Campanula Trachelium*, L. (**Great Haskewurte**), and *C. glomerata*, L. (**Lesse Haskewurte**).—Lyte, who appears to have adapted the name from the German *halscruyt*. He says they are 'soveraigne to cure the payne and inflammation of the necke, and inside of the throte.'—p. 172. In *Mid-Yks.* the throat when parched is said to be *hasked*. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5. Prior, p. 103.

**Haspen.** *Populus tremula*, L.—*Glou.* (Cotswolds), Cotswold Gloss.

**Hassock, or Hassocks.** A name sometimes assigned (as in With. ed. vii.) to *Aira cæspitosa*, L., but more accurately regarded as a term indicating the large coarse tufts formed in meadows by this grass and some sedges, such as *Carex cæspitosa*, L., and *C. paniculata*, L. The word will be found in most glossaries with this general signification: Forby has a good note on it. In Cleveland Gloss. we have **Hussocks**; **Bullpates** (which see) has a similar meaning. Pratt calls *A. cæspitosa* **Hassock-grass**. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 103.

**Hassocks, Bull.** See **Bull-hassocks**.

**Hastie Roger.** *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—*Westm.* 'In many places in Westmoreland, where the common people call it *Hastie Roger*.' T. Lawson, in Ray's Letters, 1688.

**Hastings.** An early variety of pea (*Pisum sativum*, L.).

'Sow *hastings* now  
If land it allow.'

Tusser (October's Abstract), E. D. S., Series D., p. 45.

The name appears to be still occasionally in use. A writer in Science Gossip, Aug., 1878, p. 190, says, 'A day or two since I heard the cry "Green Hastings." . . . When a boy, fifty years ago, it was the usual cry for green peas.' 'A variety of peas. *Suff.*' Hal. Wr.

**Hastybere.** 'A kind of corn, explained by *trimensis* in Pr. Parv. p. 228.' Hal. 'A kind of barley (A.S. *bere*) termed hasty from its being early, and coming to maturity in the third month after it is sown.' Prompt. Parv. p. 228, which see.

**Hatch-horn.** Fruit of *Quercus Robur*, L.—*Lanc.*

**Hather.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb., *Erica Tetralix*, L., *Erica cinerea*, L.—Turner, Lyte, Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 104.

**Hauela.** *Hordeum vulgare*, L.—*Suff.* In Dors. Gloss. 'hoils' and 'ails' are given as meaning 'the beard or awn of barley.'

**Haul.** *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Som.* Hal. Wr.

**Haup.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*N. Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Hautbois.** A common, but not an old, book-name for *Fragaria elatior*, Ehr.—Mart. Mill.



**Hâv.** *Avena sativa*, L.—Dors. Dors. Gloss. Hal. says, 'the spikelet of the oat. Oats when planted are said to be haved. Dev. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.'

**Haver, or Havver.** *Avena sativa*, L.—Hal. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; North, Bulleyn, Bay; Yks. (East), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; (Mid), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, where is also 'Havermeal, oatmeal.' Prior, p. 104.

**Haverdrila.** Daffodils (*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.).—Ches.

**Haver- or Havver-Grass.** The northern name for 'oat-grass.' Hal. has 'Wild oats. Cotgrave.'

(1) *Bromus sterilis*, L.—It is 'much like to otes in leaves, stemmes, and eares.' Lyte.

(2) *Avena elatior*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

(3) *Bromus mollis*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Havver, Duck.** See **Duck Havver.**

**Haw, or Haws.** (1) A general name for the fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Cumb. (Central), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; Dors.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Glou.; Sal. Hartshorne; Wilts.; Yks.; Forfarsh.

(2) *Avena sativa*, L.—Hants; Norf.; Suff. Dors. Gloss. 'The ear of oats. Kent.' Hal.

**Haw-buss.** *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Nithsdale, Jamieson.

**Hawdod.** *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—'Hawdod hath a blewẽ floure & a fewẽ lytle leaves, and hath fyve or syxe braunches floured in the top, and groweth commonly in rye upon leane groundẽ.' Fitzherbert's Boke of Husbandry, 1586: in the 1598 ed. spelt *Hadods*. This may be the plant intended in the Diary of John Hobson (Yorkshire Diaries, Surtees Soc., 296): '8th May, 1730. He also told me that in the fields in summer, there grows a flower call'd *hawdods*, which with a touch will bend down as if they had broken.' We know of no plant having this peculiarity.

**Hawen.** 'Hawthorn-berries. *Hawethen*, the hawthorn.' Hal. Wr. *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.

**Hawgaws.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Surr., as mentioned in a case of poisoning at Shedley, Oct., 1875. See Brit. Medical Journ., Oct. 16, 1875.

**Hawk-berry.** *Prunus Padus*, L., and *P. Avium*, L.—Stirlingsh.

**Hawk-bit.** A modern book-name, considered by Prior (p. 104) as synonymous with Hawkweed (*Hieracium*), but assigned by Babington to the genus *Apargia*.

**Hawk-nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—With. ed. ii. Probably this means **Hog-nut.** Prior, p. 104.

**Hawks-beard.** A book-name for the species of *Crepis*.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 104.

**Hawk's-bill Bramble.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—From its curved spines. E. Anglia, Forby.

**Hawk's-foot.** 'The plant columbine. See a list in MS. Sloane, 5, f. 4.' Hal. Wr. *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.

**Hawkweed.** Various species of *Hieracium*.—Turn. Herb. *S.-W. Cumb.* 'I can not gesse why this herbe shoulde have the name of a hawke, seeing other herbes have the same properties that this hath: except it be for this cause that the downe that groweth in the toppe of this herbe after the flowers be gone, be good to be taken of the hawke to make him cast his gorge wyth it.' Turn. Herb. ii. 14. Prior, p. 104.

**Haws, Bull.** See **Bull Haws**.

**Haws, Butter.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—Norf.

**Haws, Cat.** See **Cat-haws**.

**Hawses.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—Suff. Moor.

**Hawthorn** (i. e. Hedge-thorn). The general name for *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—Lyte. Hal. has also **Hawtheen** (Pegge) and **Hawethen**. Prior, p. 104.

**Hawthorn, Cumberland.** See **Cumberland Hawthorn**.

**Haw-tree.** *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—Hudson (Flora Anglica, 1798). *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* Hudson calls *Pyrus Aria*, L., **White Haw-tree**, and *P. torminalis*, L., **Wild Haw-tree**, the two being included by him in the genus *Crataegus*.

**Hay, Burgundy.** See **Burgundy Hay**.

**Hay Beech.** A variety of *Fagus sylvatica*, L.—'There are some trees in our woods with a rougher bark, which the woodmen call *Hay Beech*.' Mart. Mill.

**Haycocks, Buttered.** *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—Yks.

**Hay-gob.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—Warw. Hal. Wr.

**Hayhofe.** 'The herb *edera terrestris*.' Hal. *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. See **Ale-hoof**.

**Haylwourth.** 'The plant *cidanum*.' Hal. This we cannot identify.

**Haymaiden.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—Dev.; Dors. Dors. Gloss.; Som. Holl.; West, Hal. *Hay*, from A.S. *haga*, hedge, the place of its frequent growth; the derivation of the second part of the word is not so clear. See Prior, p. 104.

**Hay-maids.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—Park. Theatr. Prior, p. 104. See **Hay-maiden**.

**Hayriff.** See **Harif**.

**Hay-scent.** *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, Desv.—Cumb.

**Hayseeds, White.** *Holcus lanatus*, L.—Yks. Mart. Mill.

**Hay Shakers.** *Briza media*, L.—Ches.

**Haythorn.** *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—Wr. Ches. Tusser (E. D. S., Series D., p. 76) spells it **Haithorne**.

**Hazel, or Hazel-tree.** The Saxon (see Cockayne, iii. 329) and general name for *Corylus Avellana*, L.; spelt also *Hasel*.—Lyte (the nuts *Hasel-nuts*); *Cumb.* (*Hasle-bush*); *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *N. Yks.* In *Ches.* and *N.-W. Linc.* (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6) pronounced *Hazzel*. In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5 (*Mid-Yks.*) we read: “‘*Hazeling*, a flogging with a pliable stick or hazel.” *Whitby Gloss.* In our own localities, any kind of a stick may be put to use in *hazeling* the back of an offending juvenile. *Hazel* is in common use as an active verb.’ In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 the word is given as *hezze* or *hizze*; and in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 (*N.-W. Linc.*) as *hazzel*, the signification being the same in both cases. *Théris* (Glossaire du Botanique, p. 134), speaking of *Corylus*, says, ‘Derivé de *χρυσ*, casque, bonnet: coiffure de tête. Son fruit à moitié couvert par son enveloppe, ressemble à une tête couverte d’un bonnet. Ce qui prouve que cette origine n’est pas imaginaire, c’est que les anglo-saxons l’appeloient de même noix coiffée, *hasel-nutu*: *hasel*, coiffure, bonnet; *hnutu*, noix.’ Prior, however (p. 105), favours a different derivation.

**Hazel, Witch.** (1) *Ulmus montana*, Sm.—Lyte, who spells it *Haasel*, ‘The leaves are . . . like unto the leaves of the Hasell nut, from whence it became to be called *Witch hasell*.’ Park. Theatr. 1403. In *Hants.*, it is ‘commonly called *Witch hasell*. Old men affirme, that when long boughes [bows] were in great use, there were very many made of the wood of this tree, for which purpose it is mentioned in the statutes of England by the name of *Witch Hasell*, as 8 El. 10.’ Ger. Emac. 1481. See *Elm, Witch. Ches.* (pronounced *Hazzle*).

(2) *Carpinus Betulus*, L.—Ger., who says it is ‘very like to the elme or wich Hazell tree,’ and adds that it is called ‘in some places *Witch hasell*.’ Ger. 1296. Park. Index. *Ess.* Ger. Emac. 1481.

(3) *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—*Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss.; Hal.

In N. America the name is commonly applied to *Hamamelis virginica*, L., twigs of which were used as divining-rods, just as those of the hazel were in England. ‘The divining rods, formerly used by impostors, who pretended to find precious ores, were made of the twigs of this tree; and in Virginia, I have been informed, the credulous vulgar are still imposed on by persons who pretend to find water by the indication of rods of this tree. Hence the name.’ Barton’s Compendium Floræ Philadelphicæ (1818-24). For a paper on the Divining Rod, see Gard. Chron., Oct. 17 and Nov. 7, 1874.

**Hazel Crotties** (*N. of Ireland*), **Hazel Rag** (*N. of Ireland*), or **Hazel Raw** (*Scotl. Jamieson*). *Sticta pulmonaria*, Ach.

**Hazelwort.** *Asarum europæum*, L.—A name adapted by Lyte from the German *Haselwurtz*, because it was supposed to grow ‘commonly under the haselles, as *Cordus saith*.’ Lyte, 319. Prior, however (p. 105), prefers to derive the name from the resemblance of the calyx to the involucre of a nut.

**Hazzel.** See *Hazel*.

**Hazy Tree.** *Crategus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Bucks.* See *Azzy-tree*.

**Headache.** (1) *Papaver Rhæas*, L., and sometimes other species, as *P. Argemone*, L., and *P. dubium*, L.—A widely-distributed name, referring, like other names for the same plant (see *Blind-eyes* and

**Ear-aches**), to the real or supposed effect produced by it. This effect is usually attributed to its odour; thus Clare (Shepherd's Calendar):

'Corn-poppies that in crimson dwell,  
Called *headaches* from their sickly smell;'

and Forby says, 'Any one, by smelling at it for a very short time, may convince himself of the propriety of the name.' In *Yks.* (Holderness) 'it is popularly supposed to cause headache by its smell,' or 'by the intensity of its scarlet colour, through its dazzling effect on the eyes' (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7). In the *North* and in *Yks.* (With. ed. ii., Grose, Hal., Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7, 15, C. 7) it is called **Headwark**, this being a northern form of headache, and 'a very common term in early receipts' (Hal.). The name *Headache* is in use in *Derb.* (*Yedwark*); *East*, Hal.; *Hants.*; *Linc.*; *Nhump.* (where it is also called **Headacher**), *Nth.* Gloss.; *Notts.*; *Norf.*; *Rutl.*; *Suss.* Parish; *Yks.*; and in *Ireland* (Carlow, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow), where poppies 'are particularly obnoxious to females, the more so to unmarried young women, who have a horror of touching or of being touched by them.' N. & Q., 3, viii. 319. In *N. Linc.* there is the following proverb:

'When *headaches* rattle  
Pigs will saddle;'

i. e. fall in price (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6), pigs being usually cheap in July. In N. & Q., 3, viii. 204, it is suggested that the poppy is intended by the '*hediocke*' of Lyly's *Woman in the Moon*:

'Thy head is full of *hediockes*, Iphicles,  
So shake them off.' Act v.

Wr. Prior, p. 105.

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Cumb.* (Whitehaven).

(3) *Curdamine pratensis*, L.—*Cumb.* (Windermere, **Heid-wark**).

**Headman.** *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Perthsh.* Jamieson.

**Headwark.** See **Headache**.

**Heal-all.** (1) *Rhodiola rosea*, L.—*E. Bord.* 'Often to be met with in gardens, where it is sometimes called *Heal-all*, for the leaves are applied to recent cuts of a slight nature.' Bot. E. Bord. p. 82.

(2) *Valeriana officinalis*, L.—*Oxf.*

**Heal-bite, or Heal-dog.** In Lyte's MS. notes to Dodoen's *Hist. des Plantes* (Bibl. Brit. Mus. 442, h. 9) the names '*Helebyte* or *Hele Dogge*' are applied to *Alyssum calycinum*, L., with the note: '*C'est le vray Alysson de Dioscoride: car l'Alisso de Galien et de Pline n'est pas semblable a cestincy.*' Dodoen (p. 81) says: '*La mesme prise avec autres viandes guerit le rage ou forcenerie causée par morsure de chien enragé.*' But in Ger. 380 the name is given to *Marrubium Alysson*, L., which he says is called '*of some Heale dog*'; and it hath the name thereof, because it is a present remedie for them that are bitten of a mad dog, as Galen writeth.' The confusion between the two plants, and consequently that of the names, arose from the doubt as to which was the true *Alysson* of Dioscorides.

**Healing Blade, or Healing Leaf** (pronounced **Halin**). (1) *Semper-*

*vivum tectorum*, L.—*Clackmannansh.* In allusion to its use as a cooling application.

(2) *Plantago major*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.* The leaves placed inside the stocking have the reputation of relieving the foot when sore from walking.

**Heart.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—*Hants* (N. Forest).

**Heart, Black.** See **Blackheart**.

**Heart, Bleeding.** See **Bleeding Heart**.

**Heart-clover.** See **Clover, Heart**.

**Heart Liver.** *Medicago maculata*, L.—*Martyn* (*Flora Rustica*). A corruption of **Heart-clover**.

**Heart of Osmund, The.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—‘The roote is great and thicke, folded, and covered over with many small enterlacing rootes, having in the middle a litle white, the whiche men call the *Harte of Osmunde*.’ *Lyte*, 402.

**Heart of the Earth.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *Roxburghsh.* Because it chiefly occurs on thin poor soils, where the farmers give it the credit of eating away all the substance of the soil.

**Hearts.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*E. Bord.* ‘From the shape of the leaflet.’ *Bot. E. Bord.*

**Heartsease.** (1) A very general name for *Viola tricolor*, L. (in gardens).—*Lyte*; *Hants.*; *Suff.*; *Yks.*; *E. Bord.* (the wild form, **Wild Heartsease**), *Bot. E. Bord.* Sometimes corrupted, as in *S. Bucks.*, into **Heartseed**. *Prior*, p. 105.

(2) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—*Turn. Names*; *Lyte*; *Cornw.* (with pale flowers).

**Heart-trefoil.** *Medicago maculata*, L.—*Ger. Prior*, p. 106. See **Clover, Heart**.

**Heartwort.** (1) Various species of *Aristolochia*.—*Turn. Names* (spelt **Hertwort**). Because it ‘bryngeth furth seede lyke mennes hertes.’ *Lyte* spells it **Hartwort**.

(2) *Melilotus officinalis*, L.—‘In some places of Essex they call it *Hartwort*, because as they thinke the seede thereof happening into their bread caused paines in the stomacke and chest, which they usually call the heart burne or paines of the heart.’ *Park. Theatr.* 720.

**Heath.** (1) The general name for *Calluna vulgaris*, *Salisb.*, *Erica Tetralix*, L., and *Erica cinerea*, L.—*Lyte* applies it to the two former. *Prior*, p. 106.

(2) *Tamarix gallica*, L., appears to have been formerly so called. ‘The scholemaisters in Englande have of long time called myrica [*Tamarix*] heath, or lyng, but so longe have they been deceyved altogether.’ *Turn. Names*.

**Heath, Bell.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest).

**Heath, Besom.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*R. Syn.*, but *Ray* adds ‘it is

not used with us for besoms, that ever I saw, nor is fit for such a use.' Syn. ed. iii. 471.

**Heath, Black.** *Erica cinerea*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest).

**Heath, Black-berried** (With. ed. ii.), or **Berried** (Treas. Bot.). Book-names for *Empetrum nigrum*, L.

**Heath, Broom.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*R. Cat.*

**Heath, Cornish.** See **Cornish Heath.**

**Heath, Father of.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*N. Yks.*

**Heath, French.** See **French Heath.**

**Heath, Gold.** *Sphagnum*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest).

**Heath, Irish.** See **Irish Heath.**

**Heath, Long.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salish.—'There is in this countrie two kinds of Heath, one which beareth his flowers alongst the stemmes, and is called *long heath*. The other bearing his flowers in tutteys or tuftes at the toppes of the branches, the whiche is called *smal heath*.' Lyte, p. 677.

**Heath, Red.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salish.—*Hants.* (New Forest).

**Heath, Saint Dabeoc's.** A book-name for *Dabeocia polifolia*, Don., founded, like the Latin generic name, on an old Irish dedication of the plant: 'Erica S. Dabeoci Hibernis D. Lhwyd.' Ray's Hist. Plant. lib. xxx. 98. Ray adds: 'Mulierculæ superstitionis surculos ejus secum circumferunt adversus incontinentiam.' Prior, p. 107.

**Heath, Sea.** A modern book-name for *Frankenia laevis*, L.—Prior, p. 107.

**Heath, Small.** (1) *Calluna vulgaris*, Salish.—*Hants.* (New Forest).

(2) *Erica Tetralix*, L.—Lyte, p. 677. See **Heath, Long.**

**Heath Bell.** *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—With. ed. vii.

**Heath Bramble.** *Rubus cæsius*, L.—Lyte.

**Heath-Cypress.** A book-name for *Lycopodium alpinum*, L. (Robson's British Flora, 1777); an old name for it was *Muscus clavatus foliis cupressi*.—Prior, p. 107.

**Heath Pea.** A book-name for *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—With. (ed. vii.) calls it **Heath Peasling**. Prior, p. 107.

**Heather.** The general north-country and Scotch name for Heath.

(1) *Calluna vulgaris*, Salish.—*Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Moray.*

(2) *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*; *N. Yks.*; *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Ireland* (Belfast).

(3) *Erica cinerea*, L.—*W. Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *N. Yks.*; *Ireland* (Antrim, Down). Prior, p. 106.

**Heather, Bell.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest).

**Heather, Carlin.** *Erica cinerea*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson; *Forfarsh.*

**Heather, Cat.** See **Cat Heather.**

**Heather, Dog.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salish.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Heather, He.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb.—*E. Bord.* 'From its superiority as a fodder, for sheep have an aversion to other heaths, on account, shepherds say, of their bitter taste.' Bot. E. Bord. p. 136.

**Heather, Monox.** See **Monox Heather.**

**Heather, Ringe.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Heather, She.** *Erica cinerea*, L.—'This is the *She Heather* of the herds, who thus ungallantly indicate their opinion of its inferiority to the ling.' Bot. E. Bord. p. 136. See **Heather, He.**

**Heather, Silver, or Sponge.** *Polytrichum commune*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Heather Bell.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Heather Whin.** *Genista anglica*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Heben.** 'Ebony (A.N.). The juice of it was formerly considered poisonous.' Hal. *Diospyros Ebenum*, L.—This, and not the henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*, L.), is almost certainly intended by Shakespeare when he speaks of the

'Juice of cursed hebenon in a vial.'

Hamlet, Act i. sc. 5.

Spenser (Faerie Queen, i. vii. 37) refers to a 'speare of *heben-wood*.'

**He Brimml.** See **Brimml, He.**

**He Broom.** See **Broom, He.**

**Heck-berry.** (1) *Prunus Padus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Yks.* (West Riding), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7. Hal. Wr.

(2) 'The wild service.' *Mid-Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5. This would be *Pyrus torminalis*, L., but it seems probable that the preceding is intended. See **Heg-berry.**

**Heck-how.** *Conium maculatum*, L.—*S. Scotl.* Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia. Jamieson says, 'This seems a fanciful designation from the expression of sorrow produced in consequence of any one having eaten of this plant;' but this derivation is hardly probable.

**Hedder.** See **Hadder.**

**Hedge Bells.** See **Bells, Hedge.**

**Hedge-berry.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—'In Westmerland and Lancashire they call it the *Hedge-berry-tree*.' Coles, A. in E. Prior, p. 107. See **Heg-berry.**

**Hedge-burs.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Stirlingsh.*

**Hedge Fumeterre.** *Corydalis claviculata*, DC.—*Lyte.*

**Hedge Garlick.** See **Garlick, Hedge.**

**Hedge Grape.** Fruit of *Bryonia dioica*, L.—*Worc.*

**Hedge-hog.** (1) *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—From its prickly seeds. *Kent; Surr.* Journal of Botany, ii. 79; *Suss.*

(2) *Scandix Pecten*, L.—From its long pointed seeds, resembling spines. *Suss.* Parish.

**Hedgehog-grass.** *Carex flava*, L.—‘Called Hedgehog grasse, and in Latine *Gramen echinatum*, by reason of those prickles which are like unto a hedgehog.’ Ger. 16. The allusion is to the fruit—‘certain round and pricking knobs, fashioned like an hedgehog.’ *Id.*

**Hedgehog Parsley.** A modern book-name for *Caucalis daucoides*, L.—Prior, p. 107.

**Hedge Honewort.** *Sison Amomum*, L.—See **Honewort**.

**Hedge-hound.** ‘A stinking species of fungus growing in hedges.’ Hal. Wr. Probably *Phallus impudicus*, L.

**Hedge Hyssop.** A name applied by Ger. and in books generally to *Gratiola officinalis*, L., but other plants were also so called. Lyte figures and describes *Helianthemum vulgare*, Gært., under this name, and says, ‘Hedge Hysope is called in high Douche *Heyden Yeop*, *Felde Yeop*; in base Almaine *Heyden Hysope*, because it groweth in hedges and wilde places.’ Johnson (Ger. Emac. 564) says the name was in his time misapplied to *Polygala vulgaris*, L.: ‘It is vulgarly knowne in Cheapside to the herbe-women by the name of Hedge-Hyssop; for they take it for *Gratiola*, or Hedge-Hyssop, and sell it to such as are ignorant for the same.’ In Park. Theatr. (p. 220) *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*, L., *Scutellaria galericulata*, L., and *S. minor*, L., are included with *Gratiola* in the chapter on Hedge Hyssop; but he recognises the last-named plant as the true Hedge Hyssop, saying, ‘Of the true *Gratiola* or Hedge Hysope, I doe know but one kinde as all the best authors doe agree, but yet unto it there are added two or three other hearbes, as nearest thereunto, either in face or qualitie, some reckoning the one and some the other; and I in this place bringing them all as fit to be ranked under this title.’ With. ed. iv. calls *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*, L., **Small Hedge Hyssop**.

**Hedge Lily.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Hants.*; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.

**Hedge-maids.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—Prior, p. 107. See **Hay-maiden**.

**Hedge Mushroom.** *Agaricus arvensis*, L.—*Ches.*

**Hedge Mustard.** A common book-name for *Sisymbrium officinale*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 107.

**Hedge Nettle, or Hedge Dead Nettle.** *Stachys sylvatica*, L.—With. ed. ii. *Sal.* Prior, p. 107.

**Hedge Parsley.** *Torilis Anthriscus*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 107.

**Hedgepeak.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—‘I judge it is with men as it is with plants: take one that blossoms too soon, ’twill starve a sloe or *hedy-peak*.’ Howard, Man of Newmarket, 1678. Wr. See Nares for another quotation, in which, as in the above, hips are clearly meant, though similar names are popularly bestowed upon sloes. See **Hedge Picks** and **Hedge Speaks**.

**Hedge Picks.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Hants.*



- Hedge Pink.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—*Hants*.
- Hedge Speaks.** (1) Fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Wilts*. Household Words, vol. x. p. 174.  
(2) Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Glou.* Hal. Wr.
- Hedge Taper.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Lupton's Notable Things, i. 18. Prior, p. 107. See **Hag-taper**.
- Hedge-thorn.** *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—Park. Theatr. Prior, p. 107. See **Hawthorn**.
- Hedge Vine.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—A name invented by Turner (Names). Prior, p. 107.
- Hedge Violet.** *Viola sylvatica*, Fr.—*Dev*.
- Hedgeweed.** *Sisymbrium officinale*, L.—Dr. J. Hill, Herb. Brit., 1769.
- Hedioke.** See **Headache** (1).
- Heg-berry.** Fruit of *Prunus Padus*, L.—Ger. *Cumb.* (Winderwath); Prior, p. 107. A.S. *hege*, hedge, from its growth in hedges; though children at Langwathly (*Cumb.*) used to say 'we caw them *hegberries* because they heg our teeth,' i. e. set the teeth on edge. 'Groweth very plentifully in the north of England, especially at a place called Heggdale, neere unto Rosgill in Westmerland, and in divers other places about Crosbie Ravenswaith, and there called *Heg-berrie tree*.' Ger. 1322. See **Hag-berry** and **Heckberry**.
- Heg Peg Bushes.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Glou.*
- He Heather.** See **Heather**, **He**.
- He Holly.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—*Nhumb.* 'In Northumberland we hear of *he-holly* and *she-holly*, according as it is with or without prickles.' Henderson's Folk-lore of the Northern Counties (ed. ii.), p. 100.
- Heid-wark.** See **Headache** (3).
- Heihow.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—Ger. Appx. Hal.
- Heiriff, or Heiriffe.** See **Harif**.
- Helde.** 'The wild tansy. *Culpeper*.' Hal. Wr. This would be *Potentilla anserina*, L., but we do not find the name in *Culpeper*.
- Helfringwort.** 'The plant *consolida media*. See a list in MS. Sloane, 5, f. 4.' Hal. Wr. This would be *Ajuga reptans*, L. See **Consound**.
- Hellebore, Bastard.** *Helleborus viridis*, L.—*Lyte*.
- Hellebore, Black.** (1) *Helleborus niger*, L.—Ger. From the old Latin name, and also possibly in allusion to the colour of its roots and seeds. It has 'small huskes full of blacke seedes,' and 'the rootes are manie, with long blacke strings comming from one head.' Ger. 825. Prior, p. 108.  
(2) *Astrantia major*, L.—*Lyte*, who calls it 'the true blacke Hellebor,' and says it 'hath rough blackish leaves.'

**Hellebore, Fetid.** A mere translation of the Latin *Helleborus fatidus*, L.—With. ed. vii. Prior, p. 108.

**Hellebore, Green.** See **Green Hellebore**.

**Hellebore, White.** *Veratrum album*, L.—Lyte.

**Hellebore, Winter.** *Eranthis hyemalis*, L.—Prior, p. 108.

**Helleborine.** A general book-name for the species of *Epipactis* and *Cephalanthera*. With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 108.

**Hellweed.** (1) *Cuscuta Epithymum*, L., and *C. europæa*, L.—Grows 'upon tares more abundantly in some places, where it destroyeth the pulse, or at the least maketh it much worse, and is called of the country people *Hell-weede*, because they know not how to destroy it.' Park. Theatr. 10. *Camb.* London's Mag. of Nat. Hist. v. 506; *Nhamp.* Sternb.; *Suss.* See **Devil's Guts** (1).

(2) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. Wr.

(3) *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Yks.*

**Helm.** *Ulmus campestris*, L., and *U. montana*, L.—*Glou.* (Cotswolds), Cots. Gloss.

**Helme.** *Psamma arenaria*, Beauv.—'The Dutch [call it] Halm, and we in English *Helme*.' Park. Theatr. 1200.

**Helmet Flower.** (1) *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Ger. It 'beareth very faire and goodly blew flowers, in shape like an helmet.' Ger. 823.

(2) A book-name for the genus *Scutellaria*.—Prior, p. 108.

**Heltrot.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Hants.* See **Eltrot**.

**Hemlock, or Hemlocks** (in Markham's Farewell to Husbandry, bk. ii. p. 2, **Hemblock**). When used absolutely, as by Shakespeare (*R. Lear*, Act v. sc. 4, &c.), this signifies *Conium maculatum*, L. (Lyte, Turn. Names), but it is frequently applied, as in the *E. Bord.* district, to several of the large *Umbelliferae*. The 'large hemlock' of Sir Walter Scott was probably *Angelica sylvestris*, L.; his 'small hemlock,' possibly *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm., which is called *hemlock* in *Ches.* and *N. Yks.*

'Their oaten pipes blew wondrous shrill,

The hemlock small blew clear ;

And louder notes from hemlock large,

And bog-reed, struck the ear.'

Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, ii. 348 (ed. 1861).

Boys use the stems of *Angelica sylvestris* to make whistles of in *N. Linc.* With. (ed. ii.) calls *Ethusa Cynapium*, L., **Lesser Hemlock**. The name is also spelt **Homlocke** (Ger.) and **Homloke** (*Bot. E. Bord.*); and also **Humlock**, which see.

**Hemlock, Water.** (1) *Ænanthe crocata*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Suss.*

(2) *Ænanthe Phellandrium*, L.—Ger. 'The leaves shoots forth of the joints and branches like unto wilde Homlocks.' Ger. 904.

(3) *Cicuta viroea*, L.—Prior, p. 108

**Hemlock Chervil.** See **Chervil, Hemlock**.

**Hemlock Dropwort.** *Ceanothe fistulosa*, L.—Ger. A translation of its old Latin name, *Filipendula cicutæ facie*. In With. ed. ii. assigned to *C. crocata*, L.

**Hemony.** A plant mentioned by Milton in *Comus*.

'The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it,  
But in another country, as he said,  
Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil :  
Unknown, and like esteemed, and the dull swain  
Treads on it daily, with his clouted shoon :

He called it *Hemony*.'

A writer in the *Monthly Packet*, v. 467 (1863), speaking of *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L., says: 'It is, I believe, sold to this day in Bristol market under the name of *Hemony*;' but this requires confirmation.

**Hemp.** The general name for *Cannabis sativa*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 108.

**Hemp, Barren.** See **Barren Hemp**.

**Hemp, Bastard.** (1) *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—Ger.

(2) *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L.—Culpeper.

**Hemp, Carl, or Charle.** See **Carl Hemp**.

**Hemp, Churl.** See **Churl Hemp**.

**Hemp, Female.** See **Female Hemp**.

**Hemp, Male.** In old writers the *female* plants of *Cannabis sativa*, L. See **Carl-hemp**.

**Hemp, Nettle.** *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—Ger.

**Hemp, Thistle.** 'A kind of early hemp.' Hal. *Cannabis sativa*, L.

**Hemp, Water.** *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L.—Ger.

**Hemp, Wild.** *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—Ger.

**Hemp Agrimony.** A common book-name for *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 108. The species of *Bidens* are sometimes called **Water Hemp Agrimony** in books: With. ed. iv.

**Hemp-Nettle.** A name for the genus *Galeopsis*, With. ed. iv., and applied more especially to *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—Prior (p. 108) says 'more properly **Hemp-Dead-Nettle**.'

**Hempweed.** (1) A species of *Fucus*. 'You shall gather from the bottome of the rockes (where the seydge of the sea continually beareth) a certaine black weed, which they call *hemp-weed*, having great broad leaves, and growing in great abundance, in thicke tufts, and hanging together like pease-straw.' It is to be used as manure. Markham's *Farewell to Husbandry*, bk. ii. p. 24 (also mentioned at p. 64).

(2) A book-name for *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Hems, Female.** See **Female Hems**.

**Hen and Chickens.** (1) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*S. Bucks.*  
 (2) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Wilts* (Devizes).  
 (3) A variety of the garden *Polyanthus*.—*Suss.*  
 (4) The proliferous garden variety of *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Wr. Ches.*  
*In Som.*, Mr. Etworthy says it is applied to 'the double red daisy.'  
 (5) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—*Norf.* (Norwich), 'from the resemblance  
 of the spurs to chickens drinking.' Mr. W. G. Piper.

**Hen Apple.** *Pyrus Aria*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. M.

**Henbane.** The common name for *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.—*Lyte*;  
*Turn. Lib.* (**Henbane**); *Archæologia*, xxx. 380; *E. Bord. Bot.* E.  
*Bord.*; *Prior*, p. 108.

**Hen-bell.** *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.—*Ger. Appx.* 'It is mentioned in  
*MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 287.' *Hal. Wr. Prior*, p. 109.

**Hen-bit.** (1) *Lamium amplexicaule*, L.—(**Greater Henbit**) *Ger.*  
 (2) *Veronica hederifolia*, L.—(**Small Henbit**) *Ger. Prior*, p. 109.  
*With.* (ed. ii.) gives it as the English equivalent for the genus  
*Ballota*.

**Hendon Bent.** See **Bent, Hendon**.

**Hen-drunks.** Fruit of *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—*Central Cumb.* E. D.  
*S. Gloss.* C. 8. See **Cock-drunks**.

**Hen-fat.** 'Same as fat-hen' (*Chenopodium album*, L.), *Hal. Wr.*, of  
 which name it is a mere inversion, and one which we have not else-  
 where met with.

**Hen Gorse.** See **Gorse, Hen**.

**Henkam.** 'Henbane. *Lincoln MS.*' *Hal. Hyoscyamus niger*, L.

**Henne.** See **Grass, Shear**. Skinner has the word; he says 'nescio  
 an ab A.S. *heane*, pauper; quia sc. oves quæ eo vescantur, occidendo  
 pastores inopes fecit!'

**Hen Pen** (*var. dial.* *Hal. Wr.*; *Cumb.* (**Hen Pens**), E. D. S. Gloss.  
 C. 8), **Henpenny** (*Cumb.*; *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2), or  
**Hennypenny** (*North, Grose*; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2). *Rhinanthus*  
*Crista-galli*, L.—Apparently a name of double origin, the first  
 portion referring to the crested calyx (cfr. **Cock'scomb** (2), **Hen's**  
**Combs**, and the Lat. *Crista-galli*), the latter part to the flat seeds,  
 which in shape and size resemble silver pennies. In E. D. S. Gloss.  
 C. 6 (*N.-W. Linc.*) **Hen-penny** is explained as 'a payment made to  
 the lord of the manor for hens. It is probably obsolete.' In *Ireland*,  
**Hen-penny-grass**, Pratt.

**Henry, Good.** See **Good Henry**.

**Hens.** (1) *Orchis maculata*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord.

(2) The leaf-buds of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot.* E.  
*Bord.* See **Cocks-and-hens** (2).

**Hen's Bill.** *Onobrychis sativa*, L.—*Ger. Index*.

**Hen's Combs.** (1) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—'In base *Almaigne*  
 . . . of some *Hanekammekens*, that is to say *Hennes Commes*.' *Lyte*,  
 (2) *Orchis maculata*, L. (**Hen's Kames**).—*E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord.

**Hen's-foot.** (1) *Caucalis daucoides*, L.—'A translation from old Lat. *pes pulli*.' Ger. Prior, p. 109.

(2) *Corydalis claviculata*, DC.—Lyte. A translation of Pliny's name for it, *pes gallinaceus*.

**Hen's Kames.** See **Hen's Combs**.

**Henware.** *Alaria esculenta*, Grev.—*Scotl.* Phycologia Britannica.

**Hep.** (1) Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L., and other species.—*Ches.*; *Lanc.*; *Yks.* (Wakefield); *Sal.* Hartshorne. Hal. and Wr. give 'Hepe, a hip, a fruit of the dog-rose. See Robin Hood, i. 37.' **Hip** (which see) is another and more common form of the same word.

(2) Fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—Bailey's Dictionary.

**Hep, Cat.** See **Cat-hep**.

**Hep Brier** (*Ches.*), **Hep-rose** (Prior, p. 113), or **Hep-tree** (*Glou.*). *Rosa canina*, L.

**Hep-tree, or Hip-tree.** *Rosa canina*, L.—'Cynosbatos . . . anglis a wylde hep-tre or a brere tre.' Turn. Lib. Lyte. *Glou.* Jamieson has **Hepthorn**.

**Herb-a-grace.** 'Rue. It is jocularly used by Dekker, ap. Hawkins, iii. 195.' Hal. Wr. *Ruta graveolens*, L.—See **Herb of Grace**.

**Herbal Bennet.** *Geum urbanum*, L.—*Glou.*

**Herb-bane.** The species of *Orobanche*.—A name invented by Parkinson, who says (Theatr. 1364), 'because we had no proper English name for [them], and I thought it improper to call them Broome rapes, as that is called which groweth from the Broome, I have given them another English one, fitting their property as I take it; yet let every one doe as they thinke meetest.'

**Herb Bennet.** See **Bennet, Herb**.

**Herb Bifoil.** *Listera ovata*, Br.—Park. Theatr.

**Herb Carpenter.** See **Carpenter, Herb**.

**Herb Christopher.** See **Christopher, Herb**.

**Herbegrass.** *Ruta graveolens*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. See **Herb of Grace**.

**Herb Eve.** (1) *Plantago Coronopus*, L.—Ger.

(2) *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, L.—Ger. Index.

(3) *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir.—Culpeper.

**Herb Five-leaf.** *Potentilla reptans*, L.—Turn. Herb.

**Herb Fluellyn.** *Veronica officinalis*, L.—Lyte. See **Fluellen**.

**Herb Gerard.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 111.

**Herb Grace.** *Ruta graveolens*, L.—Lyte. See **Herb of Grace**.

**Herb Impious.** *Filago germanica*, L.—A translation of the old Latin name *Herba impia*, which was bestowed on the plant 'because the yonger, or those flowers that spring up later, are higher, and

overtop those that came first, as many wicked children do unto their parents.' Ger. 519. Prior, p. 111.

**Herb Ives.** (1) *Plantago Coronopus*, L.—Lyte, Turn. Names. In Ger. Herb Ivie. Camb. Turn. Names.

(2) *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, L.—Lyte, Ger. Wr. Hal.

(3) *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir.—Culpeper, Herb-ivy. Prior, p. 111.

**Herb John.** (1) *Hypericum perforatum*, L.—Grete Herball.

(2) This name is given in N. & Q. 2, vii. 456, in a quotation from Gurnall's *Christian Armour*, ed. 1679, pt. ii. p. 12: 'Like *herb John* in the pot, which does neither much good nor hurt.' There is an editorial note which may be consulted, but the plant meant has not been identified. It would hardly be the *Hypericum* just named.

**Herb Margaret.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—'Of some *Herba Margarita*, or *Margarites herbe*.' Ger. 512. Prior, p. 111.

**Herb of Grace.** *Ruta graveolens*, L.—Park. Theatr. Called 'Hearbe Grace, or Hearbe of Grace, for the many good properties where unto it serveth' (p. 134). We may quote the following from a paper on Rue communicated by one of us to Gard. Chron., Nov. 20, 1875: 'It is usually stated in books of reference that it was so called in allusion to its having been employed as an aspergillum, or holy-water brush, in the ceremony known as the *asperges*, which usually precedes the Sunday celebration of High Mass; but for this supposition there is no ground, as there is no authentic record that the plant was ever so used. Jeremy Taylor refers to an employment of Rue in exorcisms, which plant, he says, "from thence, as we suppose, came to be called *herb of grace*," and this passage seems to have been the *fons et origo* of all kindred and subsequent explanations. It does not appear to be generally known that this name was in Shakespeare's time or thereabouts applied also to another plant, probably Wormwood [*Artemisia Absinthium*, L.]; but in a letter of Edward Alleyn, the actor, dated August 1, 1593, he advises his wife, among other remedies against the plague which was then raging, to have in her windows "good store of rue and herbe of grace:" the conjunction clearly indicating that two distinct plants were intended. That both wormwood and rue were regarded as protecting from plague is clear from Tusser's lines:

"What savor is better, if physicke be true,  
For places infected, than Wormwood and Rue?"

See Prior, p. 111.

**Herb of Life.** 'In Erasmus's Praise of Folly, some mythical plant that cannot be identified.' Prior, p. 111.

**Herb of Repentance.** *Ruta graveolens*, L.—'Is well known at the Old Bailey as the *Herb of Repentance*.' Phyt. iii. 207, n. s. It was long, and probably is still, the custom to strew the dock of the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey with Rue. It arose in 1750, when the contagious disease known as jail-fever raged in Newgate to a great extent, from which time 'up to this day it has been usual to place sweet-swelling herbs in the prisoner's dock to prevent infection.' See F. Lawrence's *Life of Fielding* (1856), p. 296. It may be remem-

bered that during the trial of the Mannings (1849), the unhappy woman, after one of the speeches of the opposing counsel, gathered up some of the sprigs of Rue which lay before her and threw them at his head.

**Herb of Vine.** *Asperula cynanchica*, L.—Grete Herball, cap. ccx.

**Herb Paralysis.** *Primula veris*, L.—Grete Herball.

**Herb Paris.** A general book-name for *Paris quadrifolia*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 111.

**Herb Peter.** *Primula veris*, L.—Ger. Appx., Hal. Wr. From its resemblance to a bunch of keys, St. Peter's badge, whence the German *Schlüssel-blume*. Prior, p. 112.

**Herb Robert.** 'Ruberta, a rubro colore, an herbe of a red colour.' Bulleyn, fol. 43. *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—Lyte, Ger. Sal., N. Yks. Prior, p. 112.

**Herb Sherard.** *Sherardia arvensis*, L.—A name apparently invented by Macreight (Manual of British Botany), and not used elsewhere.

**Herb Squynantyke.** *Asperula cynanchica*, L.—Grete Herball, cxx. From its employment 'agaynste apostume or swellinge in the throte called Squynancy' (quinsy).

**Herb Trefoil.** The genus *Trifolium*.—Park. Theatr. (Index).

**Herb Trinity.** (1) *Viola tricolor*, L.—Park. Theatr. (Index). 'Some call it *Herba Trinitatis*, *Flos Trinitatis*, and *Viola Trinitatis*, of the three colours herein.' Park. Theatr. 756. See Bullein, Book of Simples, fol. 39.

(2) *Anemone Hepatica*, L.—Ger. From its three-pointed leaf. Prior, p. 112.

**Herb Truelove.** *Paris quadrifolia*, L.—Park. Theatr.

**Herb Twopence.** *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L.—A name apparently invented by Turner (Names), 'because it hath two and two leaves standing together of ech syde of the stalke lyke pence.'

**Herb William.** *Ammi majus*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 112.

**Herb Willow.** A name given by Turner (Names) to *Lysimachia vulgaris*, L.—In Ger. various species of *Epilobium* and *Lythrum Salicaria*, L., are included under this name.

**Heriff.** See **Harif**.

**Herehoun.** 'The herb horehound.' Hal. *Marrubium vulgare*, L.

**Heron's-bill.** Lyte (p. 44) gives this as a general name for the wild species of *Erodium* and *Geranium*: 'There is found in this contrey divers sortes of herbes, whose seedes be long and sharpe like to a hearons beake or byl, the which for the self same cause, are all comprehended under the name and kindes of *Hearonsbill*.' Prior, p. 112.

**Herrin'-bone Fern.** *Blechnum boreale*, Sw.—Cumb. (Winderwath).

An appropriate name, referring to the shape of the fertile fronds more especially.

**Herteslowre.** *Teucrium Chamædrys*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Herts.** See **Hurts**.

**Hertwort.** *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Ger. Appx.

**Heth.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb.—Turn. Herb.

**Heyhove.** 'The plant *edera terrestris*. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.' Hal. Wr. *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth., is the plant intended.

**Hesle.** *Corylus Avellana*, L.—S.-W. Cumb.; Yks. (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7. See **Hazel**.

**Hie-berry.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—Westm. (Langdale). See **Heg-berry**.

**Hickis Taper.** See **Hig Taper**.

**Highland Micken.** See **Micken**, **Highland**.

**High Taper.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—With. ed. ii. See **Hig Taper**.

**Hig Taper.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Grete Herball (**Hyg-taper**). The Saxon name. See Cockayne, iii. 331. Lyte. The derivation is probably the same as that of **Hag Taper** (which see); though Parkinson (Theatr. 62) says 'the English name Higtaper for Hightaper, the h being left out, used as a taper or torch.' Turner (Herb.) has **Hickis Taper** and **Hyggis Taper**. Prior, p. 112.

**Hi-how.** The same as **Ha-ho**, which see.

**Hilder.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—Norf. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3. 'This form occurs in MS. Arundel, 220.' Hal. Wr.

**Hilder, Blood.** See **Blood Hilder**.

**Hilleups.** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L.—Dors. A softened pronunciation of **Gilcups**, which see.

**Hillerne.** 'The elder tree. Pr. Parv.' Hal. Wr. *Sambucus nigra*, L.

**Hill-trot.** *Daucus Carota*, L.—Hants. (New Forest). See **Eltrot**.

**Hill-wort.** (1) *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—Lyte, Hal. Wr.

(2) *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—Ger. Appx. (**Hillwort**).

**Hind-berry.** *Rubus Idæus*, L.—Turn. Names. ('In duche *hynd-bere*'); North, Grose, Ray (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15), Hal. Wr.; Nhumh.; Scott. (Upper Clydesdale), Jamieson. Holloway's explanation of the name is sufficiently amusing: 'Gathered by poor people, and of course by "hinds" among the rest, whence probably their name' (!) See **Hineberry**.

**Hind-heal.** This, which is an A.S. name (vide Prior, p. 113), occurs in Ger. Appx.: we have not met with it elsewhere. Here it is entered '*Hyndheele* is *Ambrosia*.' Many plants were called *Ambrosia* at this period—*Chenopodium Botrys*, L., and *Ambrosia maritima*, L. (Ger.



950-1), and also *Teucrium Scorodonia*, L. (Ger. 536), with which last Dr. Prior associates it.

**Hind's-tongue.** See **Hart's-tongue.**

**Hineberry.** *Rubus Idaeus*, L.—*N. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 17. In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 we find, '*Iunberries* (Central Cumb.), excrescences on the under parts of cattle resembling raspberries or *hindberries*.' See **Hindberry.**

**Hinnysickle** (Honeysuckle). *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Hip.** (1) Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L., and other species.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Oxf.*; *Sal.*; *N. Yks.* (rarely); *Moray*; Prior p. 113. The 10th of October (Old Michaelmas Day) is in Yorkshire called 'hipping day,' probably because hips were formerly collected about that time for use in confections. See Henderson's *Folklore of the Northern Counties* (ed. ii.), p. 96.

(2) Fruit of *Prunus spinosa*.—Bailey's Dictionary. See **Heps.**

**Hip, Cat.** See **Cat-hip.**

**Hip, Dog.** The fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Hip-briar.** 'The wild rose. *North.*' Hal. Wr. *Rosa canina*, L.—See **Hep-briar.**

**Hippans.** The fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. M.

**Hippens, Dog's.** The fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Aberdeensh.* Jamieson.

**Hip-rose** (Prior, p. 113), or **Hip-tree** (*Glou.*). *Rosa canina*, L.

**Hipwort.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—Ger. 'For that it easeth the paines of the hippes.' Coles, A. in E. Prior, p. 114.

**Hirse.** *Panicum miliaceum*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 114.

**Hoar Withy.** *Pyrus Aria*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest). From the white under-surface of the leaves.

**Hoarwort.** 'Filago. Gl. Arundel, 42; MS. Bodley, 536.' Cockayne, iii. 333. *Filago germanica*, L. In Ger. Appx. and Hal. and Wr. we have **Horewort**, both forms of the name no doubt referring to the white hoary appearance of the plant.

**Hoburn Saugh.** *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Hock.** *Althæa rosea*, L., *Malva sylvestris*, L., and *M. rotundifolia*, L. Lyte. Hal. and Wr. have '*Hoc*, the hollyhock. A.S.' See Prior, p. 114.

**Hockerie-topner.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Scotl.* (Annandale), Jamieson: 'probably a cant or gipsy term.'

**Hock-holler.** The hollyhock, *Althæa rosea*, L.—*Som.*

**Hod the Rake** (i. e. Hold the Rake). *Ranunculus repens*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. An expressive name, because in raking

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up hay in fields where this plant grows the teeth of the rakes are pulled over its creeping and rooting stems with great difficulty.

**Hogails.** See **Hog-arves**.

**Hog-arves.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Surr.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; *Suss.* Parish. The same name occurs in several other forms, the meaning being in all cases the same—*i. e.* hedge-haws: *e. g.* Hogils, or Hogiles (*Wight*, Fl. Vect.), **Hoggosses** (*Suss.*), **Hog-haghes**, or **Hog-haws** (*Hants.* Holl.; *South.* Hal.). *Borlase* gives **Hogan** as the Cornish name.

**Hog-cherry.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—*Scotl.* With. ed. vii. Probably a misprint for *Hag-cherry*.

**Hog-gazels.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Suss.* Parish (sub v. *Hogarves*). See **Gazels**.

**Hoggosses.** See **Hog-arves**.

**Hog Grass.** *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir.—*Warw.*

**Hog-haws.** See **Hog-arves**.

**Hog-nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—‘Hawk-nut, or rather *Hog-nut*.’ *Warner*, Pl. Woodfordiensis (1771). *Prior*, p. 114.

**Hogs'-beans.** *Aster Trifolium*, L.—*Ess.* Ger. ‘About Harwich it is called *Hogs beanes*, for that the swine doe greatly delight to feede thereon; as also for that the knobs about the rootes do somewhat resemble the garden beane.’ Ger. 334.

**Hog's Fennel.** (1) *Peucedanum officinale*, L.—Ger. *Prior*, p. 114.

(2) *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*Markham's Way to Get Wealth* (Table of Hard Words); it may be a misprint for *Dog's Fennel*.

**Hog's Garlic.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—*Cyclopædia of Agriculture*.

**Hogweed.** (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—With. ed. ii.; *S. Bucks., Kent, Norf., Suff., Suss.* ‘Hogs feed upon it with a great deal of greediness.’ *Coles*, A. in E. *Prior*, p. 114.

(2) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Pratt. Norf. Hal. Wr.*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3. *Martyn* (*Flora Rustica*) says ‘hogs eat it with great avidity.’ See **Grass**, **Swine's** (1).

(3) *Sonchus arvensis*, L.—*Nhamp. Nth.* Gloss. Perhaps *S. oleraceus*, L., is intended.

(4) *Torilis Anthriscus*, L.—*Glou.* (Fairford).

**Hoils.** *Hordeum vulgare*, L.—*Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.

**Holewort.** An old garden name for *Corydalis tuberosa*, DC.—*Lyte*. ‘The roote . . . is most commonly long, and growen like a peare, holowe both underneath and within.’ *Lyte*, 315.

**Holieverd.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—*East*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 20.

**Holigold.** *Calendula officinalis*, L.—‘Gl. Harl. 3388.’ *Cockayne*, iii. 332.

**Holintre.** See **Hollen**.

**Hollard.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—*W.* *Som.*

**Hollek.** 'A holyhock. Nominale MS.' Hal. Wr. *Althæa rosea*, L.

**Hollen, Hollin, or Holyn.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—*Ches.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *North*, Hal. Wr.; *Lanc.*; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Yks.* (Wakefield); *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Jamieson has **Holyn** and **Holene**; Hal. gives **Hollintre** (*Reliq. Antiq.* i. 82). In *E. Yks.* it is also known as **Prick Hollin**. The name enters into a Border proverb: 'A habitual story-teller, our cautious people characterise metaphorically—"He lees never but when the *Hollen* is green." We find the saying used by William Dunbar, a native of East Lothian, contemporary with Chaucer:

"Willelms Gray, sine gratia,  
Myne ane deir cusing, as I wene,  
Qui nunquam fabricat mendacia,  
But quhen the Holyne growis grene."

Dunbar's Poems, i. p. 139; and ii. p. 321.' Bot. E. Bord. p. 143.

See **Holly**.

**Hollihock.** *Althæa rosea*, L.—Lyte. See Prior, p. 114.

**Hollin, Prick.** See **Hollen**.

**Holland.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* 'The people here [Messingham] invariably call holly *Prick Holland*, and for that reason the natives called this part of the lordship *Holland woods*.' E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

**Hollow-root.** *Corydalis tuberosa*, DC.—Lyte. Ger. includes *Adoxa Moschatellina*, L., and many species of *Corydalis* under the name.

**Hollow-wort.** *Corydalis tuberosa*, DC.—Treas. Bot. See **Holewort**.

**Holly.** The general name for *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—Turner (**Holy**); Lyte; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *East*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 20; *Yks.* (Cleveland, Northallerton); *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2 (Whitby), we find '*Holly-dance*, a dance at Holly time or Christmas, when the holly-bough is a decoration.' Théis (Gloss. de Botanique) gives an ingenious derivation for the word: '*Holly, saint, sacré; à cause de sa verdure perpétuelle, regardée comme un don du ciel*' (!). Prior, p. 115. See **Hollen**.

**Holly, Box.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—Lyte.

**Holly, He.** See **He Holly**.

**Holly, Knee.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—*South*, Hal. Prior, p. 115.

**Holly, Sea.** *Eryngium maritimum*, L.—Lyte, Ger. Prior, p. 115.

**Holly, She.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. (the variety without prickles).—*Nhumb.*, where the leaves are used in divination. These 'must be plucked, late on a Friday, by persons careful to preserve an unbroken silence from the time they go out to the next morning's dawn. The leaves must be collected in a three-cornered handkerchief, and on being brought home nine of them must be selected, tied with nine knots into the handkerchief, and placed beneath the pillow. Dreams worthy of all credit will attend this rite.' Henderson's Folklore of the Northern Counties (ed. ii.), p. 100.

**Holly Fern.** A book-name for *Aspidium Lonchitis*, Sw.—Prior, p. 77.

**Holly-oak.** *Quercus Ilex*, L.—Prior, p. 115.

**Holm, Holme, or Home.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—Turn. Lyte, Hal. Wr. *Cornw.*; W. Dev. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6; *Hunts.* (New Forest); S. West, Pulman. 'Some apply the term to the evergreen oak, but this is an error.' Hal. Prior, p. 115.

**Holme, Knee.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—Turn. Herb. *Suss.*; Wight, Phyt. iii. 963, o. s.

**Holme, Sea.** *Eryngium maritimum*, L.—Lyte.

**Holm-oak.** *Quercus Ilex*, L.—Prior, p. 115.

**Holn.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—Dev.

**Holrysche.** *Scirpus lacustris*, L. ?—'Holrysche or bulrysche. This name seems to be derived from Ang. Sax. *hol*, *cavus*, and *risc*, *juncus*; but as the *Scirpus lacustris*, Linn., commonly called bullrush, has not a hollow but a spongy stem, the proper intention of the term is obscure.' Prompt. Parv. p. 244.

**Holy Ghost.** *Archangelica officinalis*, Hoffm.—We have not met with this, but Prior has it (p. 115), and assigns it by mistake to *Angelica sylvestris*, L. Wr. gives '*Holy - Ghostes - Root*, the plant *Angelica*. Nomenclator.' 'In high Dutch . . . *des heiligen Geyst wurtzel*, that is, *Spiritus sancti radix*, or the roote of the holie Ghost,' Ger. 847. An orchid, *Peristeria elata*, Hook., in cultivation in our stoves, is called **Holy Ghost Plant**, from the resemblance of a part of its flower to a dove.

**Holy Grass.** A book-name translated from the Greek *ἱερα χλον*. *Hierochloe borealis*, R. & S.—With. ed. vii. Prior, p. 116.

**Holy Herb.** *Verbena officinalis*, L.—Ger. In Harland and Wilkinson's Lancashire Folklore (p. 76) is a reference to 'a magical MS. in Chetham's Library, Manchester, of the time of Queen Elizabeth,' which contains a metrical prayer to be used in gathering the plant, beginning

'All-hele, thou holy herb, vervin.'

Prior, p. 116.

**Holy Hoke.** *Althæa rosea*, L.—Turn. Names. Prior, p. 114.

**Holyrope.** (1) *Galeopsis Tetrakit*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

(2) Cockayne (iii. 332) assigns the name to *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L., quoting from MS. Bodl. 536: '*Holiroppe*: cannabis agria. hit is lyke hempe & hit growes in watry places.' Prior, p. 116.

**Holy Rose, Marsh.** A comparatively modern book-name for *Andromeda polifolia*, L.—With. ed. iv.

**Holy-water-sprinkle.** A species of *Equisetum*, perhaps *E. marimum*, L.—Turn. Lib. (*Hallywater strynde*). The reference is to the resemblance of the plant to the *aspergillus* or holy-water-brush used in the ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

**Homewort.** The Saxon name for *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—‘Planted on a roof it was supposed to protect from thunder.’ Cockayne, iii. 329.

**Homlocke.** See **Hemlock**.

**Honesty.** (1) A general name for *Lunaria biennis*, L.—Ger. Appx. *Bucks.*; *Ches.*; *Ess.*; *Lin.* (Bottesford); *Som.* Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 116. ‘There is a popular superstition that wherever *Honesty* flourishes, the cultivators of the soil are very honest.’ M. Plues (*Rambles in Search of Wild Plants*, p. 13).

(2) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—‘In English, of most country people where it groweth, *Honestie*.’ Park. Theatr. 384. *Camb.*, *N. Ess.*, *Glou.*, *Norf.*, *Oxf.*, *Warw.*

**Honesty, Maidens’.** See **Maiden’s Honesty**.

**Honesty, Small.** *Dianthus plumarius*, L.—Lyte. Applied to Pinks generally by Ger.

**Honewort.** *Petroselinum segetum*, Koch.—From its employment in the treatment of a swelling on the cheek called a *hone*, for details of which see Ger. Emac. 1018. In some modern books this plant is called **Corn Honewort**, and *Sison Amomum*, L., **Hedge Honewort**, the two having been placed in the same genus (*Sison*) by some writers, as in Smith’s English Flora, but these are mere book-names. Prior (p. 116), following Babington (Manual), erroneously assigns the name to *Trinia vulgaris*, DC.

**Honey-blob.** Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*Scotl.*

**Honey-crach.** ‘A small plum, very sweet, mentioned by Forby.’ Hal. Wr.

**Honey-flower.** *Ophrys apifera*, L.—*Kent* (Folkestone), Gard. Chron. 1878, i. 832.

**Honey-stalks.** *Trifolium repens*, L.—*Warw.* ‘Clover flowers, which contain a sweet juice. It is common for cattle to overcharge themselves with clover and die.’ Nares. Hal. Wr. So Shakespeare:

‘Words more sweet and yet more dangerous  
Than baits to fish or *honeystalks* to sheep.’

Titus Andronicus, Act iv. sc. 4.

**Honey-stick.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Glou.*, *Warw.*

**Honey-suck.** (1) Flowers of *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Hants.* Holl.; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Som.* Holl.; *West.* Hal.

(2) *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Dors.* (**Honey-zuck**), *Dors.* Gloss.; *Som.*; *West.* Hal. Wr.

**Honeysuckle.** A general name for (1) *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—Turn. Names; *W. Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *N.* and *E. Yks.*; *West.* Pulman; *Som.* Jennings; *Perthsh.* Scottish Naturalist, April, 1871; Prior, p. 116.

(2) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Ches.*

(3) *Cornus succica*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby). ‘Its fruit resembles that of the common honeysuckle.’ Phyt. i. 104, o. s.

- (4) *Trifolium pratense*, L.—Ger., who includes all the common species. *Linc.* Skinner; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Oxf.*; *Warw.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Som.* Holl.; *Yks.* (Northallerton); *West.* Hal. Wr.; Prior, p. 116. Mr. Elworthy says that in *Som.* the name is restricted to the flowers of *T. pratense*; 'the name is not applied to the entire plant.'
- (5) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—Hal. Wr.
- Honeysuckle, Dwarf.** A book-name for *Cornus suecica*, L.—With. ed. ii.
- Honeysuckle, Fly.** A book-name for *Lonicera Xylosteum*, L.—With. ed. vii.
- Honeysuckle, French.** See **French Honeysuckle.**
- Honeysuckle, Ground.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Ches.
- Honeysuckle, Red.** (1) *Hedysarum coronarium*, L.—Park. Parad.  
(2) *Trifolium pratense*, L.—Culpeper.
- Honeysuckle, Trumpet.** *Lonicera sempervirens*, L.
- Honeysuckle, Virgin Mary's.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—Ches. Gard. Chron. 1873, p. 579.
- Honeysuckle, White.** *Trifolium repens*, L.—Culpeper, Martyn (*Flora Rustica*).
- Honeysuckle Clover.** *Trifolium repens*, L.—Midland Counties, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5.
- Honeysuckle Grass.** We have this name for *Trifolium repens*, L., but not localised.
- Honeysuckle Trefoil.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—With. ed. ii.
- Honey-sweet.** *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L.—Som.
- Honey-ware.** (1) *Alaria esculenta*, Grev.—Scotl. Jamieson.  
(2) *Laminaria saccharina*, Lam.—Prior, p. 117.
- Honey-wort.** *Galium Cruciata*, Scop.—Miss Plues, in *Rambles in Search of Wild Flowers*, gives this name, which no doubt refers to the strong honey-like scent of its flowers.
- Honey-suck.** See **Honey-suck** (2).
- Hooded Grass.** *Bromus mollis*, L.—'The grass which country people call the *hooded grass*, or *lob grass*.' Lisle's *Observations in Husbandry* (1757), p. 305.
- Hooded Water Milfoil.** A book-name for *Utricularia vulgaris*, L. From the hooded flowers and the finely-cut leaves. With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 117.
- Hooded Willow-herb.** *Scutellaria galericulata*, L.—Ger. 387; given as a translation of its old name, *Lysimachia galericulata*. Nemnich gives **Hoodwort** as a name for the genus.
- Hoodwort.** See preceding.

**Hoofs.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—In allusion to the shape of the leaves. *Glou.*

**Hook-heal.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 117.

**Hop.** (1) The general name for *Humulus Lupulus*, L.—Lyte, who calls the female plant *Tame Hops* and the male *Wild Hops*. Prior, p. 117.

(2) *Medicago lupulina*, L.—Occasionally so called by farmers.

(3) *Bryonia dioica*, L.—*Glou.*

**Hop, Bog.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—‘In the north.’ Gard. Chron., Nov. 8, 1879, p. 586. In allusion to its well-known bitter properties and place of growth.

**Hop, Wild.** (1) *Bryonia dioica*, L.—Pratt. *Yks.* (Tadcaster).

(2) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Chee.*

(3) *Stachys Betonica*, Benth.—*Worc.*

**Hop Clover.** A name usually applied in modern books to *Trifolium procumbens*, L.; but in Lisle’s Observations on Husbandry (1757), pp. 281–292, *Medicago lupulina*, L., seems intended. See **Clover**, **Hop**.

**Hop Trefoil.** (1) A common book-name for *Trifolium procumbens*, L.—In With. ed. iv. it is extended to *T. filiforme*, L., and *T. suffocatum*, L.

(2) *Medicago lupulina*, L., is the species sold by seedsmen under this name.

**Hopes.** *Matthiola incana*, R. Br. (gardens).—*Norf.*

**Hordeock.** See **Hardock**.

**Horehound.** (1) *Marrubium vulgare*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 117.

(2) *Ballota nigra*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *Herts.*

**Horehound, Black.** *Ballota nigra*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 23.

**Horehound, Marsh.** *Lycopus europæus*, L.—Lyte.

**Horehound, Stinking.** *Ballota nigra*, L.—Lyte, Turn. Names.

**Horehound, Water.** *Lycopus europæus*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 117.

**Horehound, White.** *Marrubium vulgare*, L.—Lyte; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*

**Horestrang, Horestrange, or Horestrong.** *Peucedanum officinale*, L., from the German *Harestrong*.—Lyte, Prior, p. 103.

**Horewort.** See **Hoarwort**.

**Horhowne.** ‘The plant hore-hound. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 9.’ Hal. *Marrubium vulgare*, L.

**Horn, Buck’s.** See **Buck’s-horn**.

**Horn, Devil’s.** *Phallus impudicus*, L.—*Norf.*

**Horn, Stag, or Stag’s.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*W. Cumb., Stirlingsh.*

**Horn-beam.** The general name for *Carpinus Betulus*, L.—*Ger. Ess. Oulpeper*. The wood ‘in time waxeth so hard that the toughnes and hardnes of it may be rather compared unto horne then unto

wood, and therefore it was called *Hornebeame* or *Hard beame*.' Ger. 1295. Prior, p. 118.

**Horn Beech.** See **Beech, Horn.**

**Hornecks.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. Probably a corruption of *Arnuts*.

**Horned Clover.** See **Clover, Horned.**

**Horned Pondweed.** A book-name for *Zannichellia palustris*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 185.

**Horned Poppy.** The common book-name of *Glaucium luteum*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 118.

**Horns, Bogs.** See **Bogs Horns.**

**Horns, Rams'.** *Orchis Morio*, L.—*Suss.*

**Hornweed.** A book-name for *Ceratophyllum*.—With. ed. ii.; in ed. vii. **Hornwort.** Prior, p. 118.

**Hornwort.** See **Hornweed.**

**Horone.** 'The white horehound. Pr. Parv.' Hal. Wr. *Marrubium vulgare*, L.

**Horse, Fairies.** See **Fairies' Horse.**

**Horsebane.** *Oenanthe Phellandrium*, L.—With. ed. ii. 'It is generally esteemed a fatal poison to horses, occasioning them to become paralytic.' Id. p. 298. Prior, p. 118.

**Horse Bean.** A general name for the field variety of *Vicia Faba*, L.—Prior, p. 118.

**Horse Beech.** See **Beech, Horse.**

**Horse Blob.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Leic.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; Wr. See **Blob** (1).

'The yellow horse-blob's early flower.'

Clare, Village Minstrel, i. 49.

**Horse Bramble.** *Rosa canina*, L.—*Norf.* Grose, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3.

**Horse Buckles.** See **Buckles, Horse.**

**Horse Chestnut.** See **Chestnut, Horse.**

**Horsechire.** *Teucrium Chamædrys*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Horse Cress.** *Veronica Beccabunga*, L.—*E. Yks.* One of its French names is *Cresson du cheval*.

**Horse Daisy.** See **Daisy, Horse.**

**Horselder.** See **Horsehele.**

**Horse Flower.** *Melampyrum arvense*, L.—Lyte, who gives it as a translation from the Dutch. Prior, p. 119.

**Horse-gogs.** A variety of *Prunus domestica*, L.—'Plums of a coarse bitterish kind.' *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. 'A large



wild plum, yellow in colour, and very late in ripening.' *Mid-Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5. Hal. Wr. 'A fair-sized but highly astringent blue plum, which grows abundantly in the district, and sometimes even in the hedgerows.' Cleveland Gloss. In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7 (Holderness), *Hoss-goga*.

**Horse Gold.** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L., *R. acris*, L., *R. repens*, L., and *R. arvensis*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. Wr.

**Horse Gowan.** See **Gowan**, **Horse**.

**Horsehele** (Grete Herball), **Horseheele** (Lyte), **Horseheale** (Ger. and Park. Theatr.), **Horselder** (Ger. Appx.). *Inula Helenium*, L.—See Prior, p. 119. Hal. and Wr. have '**Horselder**, the herb campanula; it is called *horselle* in MS. Med. Linc. f. 281, *ellicampane*;' and '**Horsehelme**, a kind of herb mentioned in MS. Lincoln Med. f. 290.' The latter is also given in Markham's Way to Get Wealth (1638).

**Horsehelme.** See **Horsehele**.

**Horse-hoof.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Ger. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 119.

**Horse-hove.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Turn. Herb. Lyte, who gives its French name as *Pas de Cheval*, and says the leaves are 'like to a horse foote.'

**Horse Jags.** 'Wild Plums.' *Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss. A variety of *Prunus domestica*, L.

**Horse-jug.** A small red plum, also called **Horse Plum**.—*Ches.*

**Horse Knobs.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*North Country*, Bailey's Dict.; *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; (*E.*), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2. *C. Scabiosa*, L., is sometimes distinguished in *Yks.* as **Great Horse Knobs**. Prior, p. 119.

**Horse Knops.** (1) 'Heads of knapweed.' *North*, Ray (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15); 'Knopweed.' *Var. dial.* Hal. Wr. *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *N. Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. (**Horse's Knops**). In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7 (Holderness), **Hoss Knops**.

(2) *Centaurea Scabiosa*, L.—*N. Yks.*, *Cumb.* (Winderwath).

**Horse Knot.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson; *North*, Henderson's Folklore of the Northern Counties (ed. ii.), p. 99, where a mode of divination practised with it is recorded.

**Horse Mint.** A name applied generally to the wild mints.

(1) *Mentha sylvestris*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 119.

(2) *Mentha rotundifolia*, L.—*Glou.*; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.; *E. Yks.*

(3) *Mentha hirsuta*, L.—*N. Linc.*; *Warw.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Horse Mushroom.** A very general name for *Agaricus arvensis*, L. *Yks.* Prior, p. 119.

**Horse Paraley.** *Smyrniurn Olusatrum*, L.—Prior, p. 119.

**Horse Pens.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. *Pens* probably means *pence*. See **Hen Pen**. In *Yks.* **Horse Pennies**, Hallamsh. Gloss.

**Horse Pipes.** *Equisetum maximum*, L.—Ireland (Belfast), Flora Belfastensis. In Aberdeensh. *E. linosum*, Sm., is so called, while in Yks. (Northallerton), *E. arvense*, L., is known as Horse-piping.

**Horse Plum.** A small red plum.—Ches. The same as Horse-jug.

**Horse Radish.** The general name for *Armoracia rusticana*, Rupp.—Ger. Prior, p. 119.

**Horse-shoe.** *Hippocrepis comosa*, L.—Ger. More commonly known in books as Horse-shoe Vetch. Prior, p. 119.

**Horse Sorrel.** *Rumex Hydrolapathum*, L.—Lyte. One of its old names was *Hippolapathum*.

**Horse-tail.** Various species of *Equisetum*.—Turn. Lib. Ger. *N. Bucks.*; Yks.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. (*E. maximum*, L.). Prior, p. 119.

**Horse Thistle.** *Lactuca virosa*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Horse-thistle.** Apparently *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*S. Scott.* Mac-taggart, Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopædia, p. 104.

**Horse Thyme.** (1) *Calamintha Clinopodium*, Benth.—Turn. Names, Prior, p. 119.

(2) *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.; Wr.

**Horse-tongue.** *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Syn.—Dors. Dors. Gloss. (Hoss-tongue).

**Horse Violet.** *Viola canina*, L. (including *V. sylvatica*, Fr.).—Ess.

**Horse-well Grass.** *Veronica Beccabunga*, L.—*Scott.* Jamieson. This is equivalent to Horse Water-cress, as Jamieson gives Well-grass and Well-kerse as Scotch names for *Nasturtium officinale*, Br.

**Horse's Breath.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—Worc.

**Horst Beech.** See Beech, Horse.

**Horta.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Den.

**Hose-doup.** *Mespilus germanica*, L.—Roxburghsh. Jamieson.

**Hose Grass, or Hose Gerse.** *Holcus lanatus*, L.—Ayrsh. Jamieson.

**Hose-in-hose.** A peculiar variety of garden Polyanthus, where the calyx becomes petaloid, giving the appearance of one corolla within another. *Glou.*, *E. Suss.*

**Hoss-daisy.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—West, Pulman.

**Hoss-goga.** See Horse-gogs.

**Hoss Knops.** See Horse-knops.

**Hoss Tongue.** See Horse Tongue.

**Hot Planets.** 'The blight in corn.' Hal. Wr. Probably some species of parasitic fungus.

**Houka.** *Meum athamanticum*, Jacq. — Nhumb. (Thockerington), Hodgson's Hist. of Northumberland, pt. ii. vol. 2, p. 458.

**Houndbene.** 'The herb hoarhound.' Hal. *Marrubium vulgare*, L.?

**Hound-, or Hound's-Berry.** *Solanum nigrum*, L.—'Morella medica Nyghtshade oper pety morell oper hound berry.' Gl. Sloane, 5, fol. 38c. To similar effect MS. Bodl. 536, in Morella. 'Morella media Anglice morel or houndberie, in levys lyke to dwale but not so myche. Gl. Sloane, 135.' Cockayne, iii. 333. Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. Hal. and Wr. also have 'Houndys-berve, the plant morel, by which the same plant is intended.

**Houndberry Tree.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Lyte. Hal. and Wr. have also 'Hundes-berien, the herb labrusca,' i. e. *Tamus communis*, L.

**Hound-stone.** See **Hound's-tongue** (1).

**Hounds-tongue.** (1) *Cynoglossum officinale*, L.—Turn. Names. *N. Yks.* 'It is good against the biting of mad dogges.' Coles, A. in E. In Lupton's Notable Things, ii. 29, it is printed **Hound-stone**. Its peculiarly disagreeable odour suggested to Gerard another name for it; see Ger. p. 659. Prior, p. 120.

(2) *Stachys palustris*, L.—Moray, Fl. M.

**Hound's Tree.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—Lyte.

**Houndys-berve.** See **Hound-berry**.

**House-green.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—Ches., Warw.

**Houseleek.** (1) *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—Turn. Lib. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *N. Yks.* Holme (Acad. of Armory, ii. 89) spells the name *House-like*, a fancied explanation of the name. Lyte has a similar spelling. The spelling **Houzlick** is given by Moor (*Suff.*) and in Nth. Gloss. (*Nhamp.*). Prior, p. 120.

(2) Clare seems to intend *Sedum acre*, L., or perhaps *S. reflexum*, L., under this name:

'Its thatch with houseleek blooms was yellow o'er.'

Jockey and Jenny.

And again:

'Close beneath the houseleek's yellow flower.'

**Houseleek, Dwarf.** *Sedum reflexum*, L.—Ger.

**Houseleek, Little.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Houseleek, Water.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—Ger. 'Hath leaves like those of . . . *Sempervivum*.' Ger. 677.

**Houselike.** See **Houseleek** (1).

**Houzlick.** See **Houseleek** (1).

**Hove.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 120.

**Hover.** *Avena fatua*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**How-doup.** *Mespilus germanica*, L.—Lothians, Jamieson.

**Howes.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Suff.* Hal. Wr.

**Howler.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—*W. Ches.*; *Lanc.*; *N.-W. Linc. E.* D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Yks.*

**Huckle-berry.** Prior (p. 121) gives this as a name for *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L. It is the common North American name for various species of *Gaylussacia* and *Vaccinium*.

**Hufoap.** 'Couch-grass.' Hal. Wr. *Triticum repens*, L.—'A plant, or rather weed, found in fields, and with difficulty eradicated.' Som. Jennings.

**Huggaback.** *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*Central Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Huggan.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Yks.* (Craven), Hal. Wr.

**Hulfere.** See **Hulver**.

**Hull.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—*Var. dial.* Hal. Wr.

'To plots not full  
Ad bremble and hull.'

Tusser (February's Abstract), E. D. S., Series D., p. 86.

Also in the Hundred Good Points:

'Get ivye and hull, woman, deck up thyne house.' Id. p. 225.

**Hulver.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. (A.S. **Hulfere**, Chaucer, Hal.).—Wr. Turn. Lib.; Lyte (misprinted **Husver**); *E. Anglia*, Forby, Hal.; *Norf.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3; *Suff.* (**Hulva**), Prompt. Parv. p. 253, note; Prior, p. 120.

'Save hulver and thorne thereof flaile for to make.'

Tusser (April's Husbandrie), E. D. S., Series D., p. 105.

**Hulver, Knee.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 128.

**Hulver, Sea.** *Eryngium maritimum*, L.—Lyte, Ger. Prior, p. 120.

**Hulwort.** *Teucrium Polium*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Humack.** *Rosa canina*, L.—*Som.* Mr. Elworthy writes: 'This is the regular name, as common as that of a daisy.'

**Humble-bee.** *Ophrys apifera*, L.—Skinner, who says: 'Sic dicta, credo, vel quia flores aliquomodo Bombylium apem figurâ referunt, vel quia illæ apes eorum esu delectantur.'

**Humlock, or Humlocks.** (1) *Conium maculatum*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, &c.; *Linc.* Brogd. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Nhumd.*; *Norf.*; *E. Yks.* 'the hemlock' (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7; *Scotl.* Jamieson, who has also **Humloik**.

'Some horses were of the brume cow framit,  
And some of the green bay tree;  
But mine was made of a humlock schaw,  
And a stout stallion was he.'

Hogg, Witch of Fife.

Hal. and Wr. have also **Humeloc**.

(2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, L.—*E. Yks.*

(3) Large hollow-stemmed *Umbelliferae*.—*E. Counties*.

**Humlock, Sweet.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—*Berwicksh.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Humly.** *Conium maculatum*, L.—*Roxburghsh.* (Kelso), Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39.

**Hundes-berien.** See **Hound-berry**.

**Hundred-fold.** *Galium verum*, L.—Bot. E. Bord. (Index). See **A Hundred-fald**.

**Hundred-headed Thistle.** *Eryngium campestre*, L.—Lyte.

**Hundred-leaved Grass.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Hundred-shillings.** 'A kind of apple. See Rider's Dictionarie, 1640.' Hal.

**Hundred Thistle.** *Eryngium campestre*, L.—Nhamp. Sternb.

**Hunger-grass.** From its impoverishing effects as a weed. *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.—See **Hunger-weed**. Prior, p. 121.

**Hunger-weed.** In each case from its being an indication of poor land, or from its impoverishing crops amongst which it grows:—

(1) *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—With. ed. ii. Glou., Norf. Prior, p. 121.

(2) *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.—Ches. See **Beggar-weed**.

**Hurd-reve.** 'The herb centaury.' Hal. Wr. Probably *Erythræa Centaureum*, L.

**Hurr Burr.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—With. ed. ii. Sal.

**Hurst Beech.** See **Beech, Horse**.

**Hurtle-berry** (in Ger. p. 1415, **Hurtle**). *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—With. ed. ii.; Dev. Hal. Wr. Tusser spells it **Hurtillberries** (E. D. S., Series D., p. 76). Prior, p. 121.

**Hurts.** Fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Cornw.; Dev.; Som.; Surr.; Suss. Parish, Holl. (**Herts**); West, Hal. Wr.

**Hurt-sickle.** (1) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—Lyte. A translation of the old Latin name: 'Some herbaries call it *baptisecula* or *blaptisecula*, because it hurteth sicles, which were ones called of olde writers *seculæ*.' Turn. Herb. i. 189. Prior, p. 122.

(2) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Worc.

**Husbeech.** *Carpinus Betulus*, L.—Norf. Holl.; W. Suss. Parish; Hal. Wr. A corruption of **Hurst-beech**. See **Beech, Horse**.

**Huslock.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—Yks. (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

**Hyacinth.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—Lyte; Dumfriessh.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. (**Wild Hyacinth**); Prior, p. 121.

**Hyacinth, Grape.** See **Grape Hyacinth**.

**Hydul-tre.** 'The elder tree. *Ortus Vocab.*' Hal. *Sambucus nigra*, L.

**Hyggis Taper.** See **Hig Taper**.

**Hylder.** An old spelling of elder (*Sambucus nigra*, L.).—See Prompt. Parv. p. 137.

**Hyrnehard.** 'The herb Ballweed.' Hal. Wr. Probably *Centaurea nigra*, L.

**Hyssop.** *Hyssopus officinalis*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 121.

**Hyssop, Hedge.** See **Hedge Hyssop.**

**Hyssop, Stitch.** *Genista anglica*, L.—Hants.

**Hyven, or Hyvin.** *Hedera Helix*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; Yks. (Swaledale), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 1; E. Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.

**Iceland Moss.** *Cetraria islandica*, Ach.—'So called,' according to Prior (p. 122), 'from its abundance in Iceland, whence it is imported for medicinal and culinary purposes;' but in *Pharmacographia* (p. 672) it is stated that 'none is exported from Iceland,' and that it is 'very little employed in Iceland, and only in seasons of scarcity.'

**Ice-leaf, Wild.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Bucks. (Marlow).

**Ife.** *Taxus baccata*, L.—Suff. Hal. Wr.

**Imbreke.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Incarnation.** *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—Turn. Lib. (*Incarnacyon*). See **Carnation.**

**Indian Eye.** *Dianthus plumarius*, L.—Tusser (Five Hundred Points), mentioned in a list of 'Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots' (E. D. S., Series D.). 'So called from the eye-shaped marking of the corolla' (id. p. 332). Cf. French *œillet*.

**Indian Grass.** (1) *Molinia cœrulea*, L.—Sold under this name by tobacconists for cleaning pipes.

(2) *Cuscuta Trifolii*, Bab.—Gard. Chron., 1843, p. 629.

**Indian Moss.** A garden name for *Saxifraga hypnoides*, L.

**Indian Pink.** (1) A garden name for *Dianthus chinensis*, L.

(2) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—Glou. (Cheltenham, **India Pink**).

(3) *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—Glou. (**Indy Pink**).

**Indian Wheat.** *Zea Mays*, L.—Lyte. The name was occasionally heard in Liverpool twenty or thirty years ago.

**Innin, or Innion.** An onion.—Glou. (Cotswolds), Cots. Gloss. Hal. has *Ingan* (Suff.). Jamieson gives *Ingowne*, and other variations of the word occur.

**Inul.** *Inula Helenium*, L.—Prior, p. 122.

**Irby-dale Grass.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—Linc. Dr. R. M. Bowstead writes that this plant is so called at Irby-dale, near Lacey, Linc., where it is abundant, and used by the poor people as a cure for warts, and 'applied as a poultice to venomous wounds with good effect.'

**Iren-hardie.** 'The herb vervain.' Hal. Wr. There is little doubt that *Centaurea nigra*, L., is here intended.

**Ireos, Wild.** *Iris foetidissima*, L.—Lyte. 'Hath long narrow bladed leaves like to the leaves of Ireos of the floure Deluce.' Lyte, who uses *Ireos* as a general name for the genus *Iris*. Of *Iris florentina*, L., he says: 'In shoppes, *Ireos* (especially the dried rootes), by the which name it is known of the clothworkers and drapers.' Prior (p. 122) says it is 'the genitive case of *iris*, used by apothecaries to mean the orrice root, *radix* being understood.'

**Irish Daisy.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—Yks.

**Irish Heath.** *Dabeocia polifolia*, Don.—Baxter. Prior, p. 107.

**Irish Moss.** The commercial name for *Chondrus crispus*, Lyngb., which is imported from Ireland.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Ches. where it is occasionally used for feeding calves. Prior, p. 122.

**Irish Worta.** *Dabeocia polifolia*, Don.—With. ed. iv.

**Iron Grass.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Herts.

**Iron-heads.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Treas. Bot. Prior, p. 122.

**Iron-weed.** (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.; Wr.  
(2) *Echium vulgare*, L.—Beds. Batchelor's Gen. View of Agriculture of Beds. (1808), p. 321.

**Iron-wort.** 'A translation of its Lat. name *Sideritis*, from Gr. σιδῆρον, iron, a name formerly applied to several different plants, supposed to heal wounds from iron weapons, but now confined to a genus of Labiatae, of which we have no British representative. In Jacob's Plant. Faversh. *Galeopsis Ladanum*, L.' Prior, p. 122.

**Isle of Wight Vine.** (1) *Bryonia dioica*, L.—Wight, Bromfield MSS.

(2) *Tamus communis*, L.—Wight, Bromfield MSS.

**Isop.** Hyssop. *Hyssopus officinalis*, L.—Mentioned by Tusser (Five Hundred Points) in a list of 'strowing herbs,' i. e. herbs for strewing. E. D. S., Series D.

**Italian Ray Grass, or Rye Grass.** A commercial name for *Lolium italicum*, A. Br.

**Italian Rocket.** *Reseda lutea*, L.—Ger.

**Itching Berries.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—Lanc. (about Litherland). Schoolboys put the hairy seeds down one another's backs, causing an irritation which is almost unbearable. In Ches. they are sometimes called Cow-itch, from the similarity of their effects to those of the true Cowage or Cow-itch (*Mucuna pruriens*, DC.), which name is a corruption of the Hindostani name for the plant.

**Ivin.** *Hedera Helix*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; Lanc.; N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; North, Hal. Wr.; Yks. (Craven), Holl.; (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; Mid-Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, Cleveland Gloss. In Ches. *Ivvens*; in Warw., Worc., and Midlands (N. & Q. 5th S. iv. 488), *Ivvy*.

**Ivory.** *Hedera Helix*, L.—*Ess.*; *Rutl. N. & Q.* 5th S. iv. 488; *N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 6.

**Ivray.** *Lolium temulentum*, L.—*Lyte. Prior*, p. 122.

**Ivvens, Ground.** See **Ground Ivy** (1).

**Ivy.** The general name for *Hedera Helix*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Prior*, p. 122.

**Ivy, Barren.** The small-leaved form of *Hedera Helix*, L., which grows on hedgebanks. Barren Ivy 'is small and creepeth along upon the ground, and this kinde bringeth no fruite.' *Lyte. Hal. Wr.*

**Ivy, Black.** *Hedera Helix*, L.—A translation of its old name *Hedera nigra*, in allusion to the colour of the fruit. *Lyte.*

**Ivy, Creeping.** *Hedera Helix*, L. (the procumbent form).—*Ger. Hal. has CErth-ivi.*

**Ivy, Five-leaved.** A common garden name for the Virginian Creeper, *Ampelopsis hederacea*, Mich.

**Ivy, Ground.** See **Ground Ivy**.

**Ivy, Small.** *Hedera Helix*, L. (the form which creeps on the ground).—*Lyte.*

**Ivy Bindweed.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Lyte.* 'The leaves are lyke to Ivie, but smaller and tenderer, much resembling the leaves of the white Bindweede.' *Lyte.*

**Ivy Chickweed, or Ivy-leaved Chickweed.** *Veronica hederifolia*, L.—*With. ed. iv. Prior*, p. 123.

**Ivywort.** A name proposed by Park. (*Theatr.* p. 682) for *Linaria Cymbalaria*, L.—'Wee may call it in English eyther Iviewort or the Ivie like leafe as it is in the title' [*i. e. Cymbalaria hederacea*].

**Jacinth.** Lat. *Hyacinthus*, the hyacinth. A common spelling in the old herbals. *Prior*, p. 123.

**Jack.** (1) A garden variety of the Polyanthus—one of the forms of the so-called 'hose-in-hose' Polyanthus—having the calyx more or less coloured, and partly assuming the character of the corolla.—*London (Covent Garden), Gard. Chron.*, 1868, p. 438.

(2) *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—'Jacks is the horticultural slang designation for single carnations, which are grown specially for the trading hawker by thousands, and by the fraternity of which he is a member hawked all over the country, and sold to the unsuspicious as best named varieties.' *Gard. Chron.*, March 16, 1878, p. 340.

**Jack, Creeping.** *Sedum acre*, L.—*Ches.*

**Jack-behind-the-garden-gate.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Suff.*



**Jack-by-the-hedge.** (1) *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.—Turn. Herb. (**Jack-of-the-hedge**); Lyte; Prior, p. 123; *W. Ches.*; *Merionethsh.*, Phyt. vi. 95, n. s.; *Suss.*; *N. Yks.*; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 (**Jack-in-the-hedge**). In *Wilts.* **Jack-run-along-the-hedge**.

(2) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Suss.* Parish (**Jack-in-the-hedge**).

(3) *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.—*E. Suss.*

(4) *Linaria minor*, L.—*Berks.* (Clewes, **Jack-in-the-hedge**).

**Jack Durnils.** The tubers of *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. **Jack Journals** is another form of the word. In *N. Yks.* **Jack Jennett**.

**Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon.** From the early closing of the flowers. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—*Ches.*

**Jack-in-box, Jack-in-a-box, or Jack-in-the-Box.** (1) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Bucks.* (Wycombe).

(2) A hose-in-hose variety of garden primrose (*Primula vulgaris*, L.).—*Norf.*

**Jack-in-prison.** *Nigella damascena*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Suss.* Parish.

**Jack-in-the-bush.** (1) *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.—*Glou.*; *Heref.*

(2) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Roxburghsh.* Jamieson.

**Jack-in-the-green.** A variety of *Primula vulgaris*, L., in which the calyx is transformed into leaves.—*Gard. Chron.*, April 8, 1876, p. 472. Called also **Jack-in-green-doublet**, *Staf.*

**Jack-in-the-hedge.** See **Jack-by-the-hedge**.

**Jack Jennett.** See **Jack Durnils**.

**Jack-jump-about.** (1) *Angelica sylvestris*, L.—*Wr.*

(2) *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Warw.*

(3) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Jack Journals.** See **Jack Durnils**.

**Jack-of-the-Buttery.** *Sedum acre*, L.—*Ger.* Prior, p. 123.

**Jack-of-the-hedge.** See **Jack-by-the-hedge**.

**Jack-run-along-the-hedge.** See **Jack-by-the-hedge**.

**Jackanapes-on-Horseback.** 'The Franticke, Fantasticke, or Foolish Cowslip, in some places is called by country people *Jacke an Apes on horse-backe*, which is an usuall name with them, given to many other plants, as Daisies, Marigolds, &c., if they be strange or fantastical, differing in the forme from the ordinary kinde of the single ones.' Park. Parad. 247. The name **Jack** (1) is probably an abbreviation of this. Coles (A. in E.) gives the name to a variety of the marigold (*Calendula officinalis*, L.).

**Jackets-and-Petticoats.** The 'hose-in-hose' Polyanthus.—*Cumb.* (Winderwath).

**Jackstraws.** *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Yks.* 'We used to call the spikes "Jack straws," and many a good game I have had with them

fighting my fifty against my neighbour's fifty.' Miss Plues (*Rambles in Search of Wild Flowers*, p. 239).

**Jack-weed.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Oxf.*

**Jacob's Chariot.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Ess.* (gardens).

**Jacob's Ladder.** (1) A general name for *Polemonium coeruleum*, L., given on account of its successive pairs of leaflets. Prior, p. 123. In (2) on account of the alternate leaflets; and in (3) from the long spike of alternate flowers. In the cases of (4) and (5) there must be some different reason.

(2) *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All.—*Ger.* Berks. (Newbury).

(3) A garden species of *Gladiolus*.—*Glou.*, *Suff.*

(4) *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—*Ayrsh.* Jamieson.

(5) *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*Sal.*

**Jacob's Staff.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Jacob's Sword.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Jags, Butter.** See **Butter Jags**.

**Jags, Horse.** See **Horse Jags**.

**James's Weed, or James's Wort.** *Senecio Jacobææ*, L.—*Sal.* Lyte calls it **St. James's Wort**. See Prior, p. 202.

**Janet-flower.** "Caryophyllata, a *janet-flower*." Wedderburn's *Voc.* Supposed to be the Queen's Gilliflower, *Hesperis matronalis*, L.' Jamieson. Perhaps rather *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L. Cfr. **Jonette**.

**Jaundice Tree (Cornw.), or Jaundice Berry.** *Berberis vulgaris*, L.—From a belief (on the 'doctrine of signatures') in the superstition that the yellow under-bark of the shrub indicated its value as a cure for the yellow disease. 'The bark, taken as a decoction in ale or white wine, is said to be purgative, and to have proved highly efficacious in the cure of jaundice; hence, in some parts of the country, we have heard the plant called the *Jaundice Berry*.' Hogg's *Vegetable Kingdom*, p. 34.

**Jayweed.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*Suss.*

**Jean Cherry.** *Prunus Avium*, L.—A spelling of **Gean Cherry**, which see. Pratt.

**Jeelico.** *Angelica sylvestris*, L.—A corruption of the Lat. name. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Jeenepre, or Jenepyre.** *Juniperus communis*, L.—Grete Herball. Jamieson has **Jenepere**; *E. Bord.* (Bot. E. Bord.), **Jennyper-bush**; in Turn. Herb. **Jenefer**.

**Jenny Green-teeth.** *Lemna minor*, L.—*Warw.* (Birmingham). This is also the name of a well-known Lancashire 'boggart,' who was reported to haunt 'pits and pools,' and from whom it has probably been transferred to the plant. See N. & Q. v. 156, 216, 287, 365, for an account of the 'boggart.'

**Jenny-run-ith-ground.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*N. Linc.* (Flixborough).

**Jerofferia.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Jersey Livelong.** *Gnaphalium luteo-album*, L.—Prior, p. 123.

**Jerusalem Artichoke.** The general name for *Helianthus tuberosus*, L.—Prior, p. 123.

**Jerusalem Cowslip.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Bucks.*; *Ches.*; *Glouc.*; *Oxf.* Prior (p. 124) says 'from being like a cowslip, "floribus primulae veris purpureis," as described by Lobel, and from having been confounded under the name of *Phlomis* with the Sage of Jerusalem;' but we do not find that *Pulmonaria* was ever known as *Phlomis*, and the name Jerusalem Sage or Sage of Jerusalem was not given to the genus *Phlomis* until later (Miller's Gard. Dict.), although *P. fruticosa* was known in Gerard's time (see his 'Catalogus') as French Sage.

**Jerusalem Cross.** *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, L.—Prior, p. 124. See Cross of Jerusalem.

**Jerusalem Sage.** A garden name for the species of *Phlomis*, L.—Miller's Gard. Dict.

**Jerusalem Star.** (1) *Tragopogon porrifolius*, L.—Treas. Bot.

(2) *Cerastium tomentosum*, L.—Occasionally so called in gardens.

**Jessamine, Wild.** *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*Dumfriessh.*

**Jesse.** *Jasminum officinale*, L.—Prior, p. 123.

**Jew's Ear, or Jew's Ears,** in allusion to the shape of the fungi so called, and, in the case of (1) *Exidia Auricula-Judæ*, Fries, to the usual growth of the plant from trunks of the elder, the tree upon which the legend represents Judas as having hanged himself. Prior, p. 124.

(2) *Peziza coccinea*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Dev.*; *Suff.* Moor; Hal. Wr.

(3) *Peziza cochleata*, L.—*Yks.* Gard. Chron., 1862, p. 621.

(4) *Peziza venosa*, Pers.—Pharmaceutical Journal, ii. 878, where it is also called **Jews' Lugs**.

**Jew's Myrtle.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—'In some parts of Kent it is called Jew's Myrtle; and it is the popular belief that the crown of thorns which was placed upon the head of our Saviour was composed of its branches.' N. & Q. 2nd S. i. 432. According to Treas. Bot. a three-leaved variety of *Myrtus communis*, L., is also so called.

**Jill.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*Worc.*

**Jilliver.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—*Yks.* (Wakefield); *Mid-Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5. See Gilliver.

**Jill-offer.** A spelling of Gillofer, which see.—Pulman.

**Joan silver pin.** The double garden variety of *Papaver somniferum*, L.—[Of this] 'there bee many variable colours and of great beautie, although of evill smell, whereupon our gentlewomen do call it *Jone silver pin*.' Ger. 298. 'In some countries with us *Jone silver pinne*, subauditur faire without and foule within.' Park. Theatr. 367. This seems to have been a proverbial expression. Prior (p. 124), we think in error, refers the name to *P. Rhæas*, L. Wr. has '*John's* (sic) *silver pin*, a single article of finery.'

**Jo-barbe.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—Grete Herball. A contraction of the French *joubarb*, i. e. *barba jovis*. See **Jubard**.

**Jockey Grass.** *Briza media*, L.—*Yks.* (Tadcaster).

**Jocky Jurnals.** The tubers of *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*Cumb. E.* D. S. Gloss. C. 8. **Jop-jurlins** is another form of the word.

**Johan.** 'St. John's Wort. Arch. xxx. 409.' Hal. Various species of *Hypericum*.

**John, Dirty.** *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, L.—*W. Ches.*

**John Apple.** See **Apple-John**.

**John Georges.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Bucks.*

**John-go-to-bed-at-noon.** (1) *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.—*Wilts.*

(2) *Anagallis arvensis*, L. (**John-that-goes-to-bed-at-noon**).—*Nhamp. Wr.*

[which] 'boys that mark them shut so soon

Call John that goes to bed at noon.'

Clare, Shepherd's Calendar.

**John's Wood.** Various species of *Hypericum*.—*Bucks.*

**John's (St.) Grass.** Various species of *Hypericum*.—Turn. Herb. (Saint Johan's Grasse), Lyte.

**John's (St.) Hands.** See **Lucky Hands**.

**John's (St.) Nut.** 'Two nuts growing together in one husk, the possession of which is supposed to secure against witchcraft. *Dumfr., Perth.*' Jamieson.

**John's (St.) Wort.** (1) A general name for the various species of *Hypericum*, more especially *H. perforatum*, L.—Grete Herball, Turn., Ger. *Bucks.* (Wycombe); *W. Ches.*; *N.-E. Yks.* Prior, p. 202.

(2) *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*S. Dev.*

**Jointed Charlock.** See **Charlock, Jointed**.

**Jointed Glasswort.** See **Glasswort**.

**Joint Grass.** (1) Various species of *Equisetum*.—*Warw.*; *Worc.*; *Suss.*

(2) *Galium verum*, L.—*North*, Hal. *Wr.*

**Joint-weed.** (1) Various species of *Equisetum*.—*Herts.*

(2) *Hippuris vulgaris*, L.—*Herts.*

**Jonette.** 'Apparently marsh marigold. Fr. *jaulnette*.' *Scotl.* Jamieson. *Caltha palustris*, L. Cfr. **Janet-flower**.

**Jonkes.** 'Rushes. Maundeville, p. 13.' Hal. From Lat. *juncus*.

**Jonquil.** *Narcissus Jonquilla*, L.—Prior, p. 125.

**Jop-jurlins.** See **Jocky Jurnals**.

**Joseph and Mary.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—On account of the red and blue flowers which are produced at the same time, the former

colour being usually associated in early times with males and the latter with females, and notably with the B.V. Mary. See N. & Q. 4th S. x. 106, 154, 235. *Hants.* (New Forest); *Wills.* (Devizes).

**Joseph's Flower.** *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.—Lyte. *E. Suss.* Prior (p. 125) considers the name as referring to the Joseph of Old Testament history, but Mr. J. C. Hare (Fragments of Two Essays in English Philosophy) says it 'seems to owe its origin to the pictures in which the husband of Mary was represented as a long-bearded old man.' Essay i, p. 19.

**Jove's Nuts.** 'Acorns. *Som.*' Hal. Fruit of *Quercus Robur*, L.

**Joy.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Ess.* See **Gye**.

**Joynson's Remedy Cheese.** *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Jubard.** 'The houseleek (A.-N.)' Hal. Wr. *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.

**Judas Tree.** *Cercis Siliquastrum*, L., being, according to one tradition, the tree upon which Judas hanged himself. Prior, p. 125.

**July Flower.** (1) *Matthiola incana*, R. Br. (of gardens).

(2) *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—Coles, A. in E. 'Used by Drayton under the mistaken notion that it gave the meaning of Gilliflower:

"The curious choice clove July-flower."

Prior, p. 125. This error is frequently repeated in modern books, and Coles, speaking of (2), says, 'The chief time of their flourishing is in July, and therefore some will have them to be called *July Flowers*.' Markham, also (Country House-wife's Garden, p. 91, 1637), says, 'I call them so, because they flower in July.' He says 'the best sort of them are called *Queene July-flowers*.'

(3) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—'July-flowers of the wall, or Wall-July-flowers . . . or Winter-July-flowers, because growing in the walles, even in Winter, . . . they will seeme dead in Summer, and yet revive in winter.' Markham, as above.

**July-flower Grass.** See **Gilliflower-grass**.

**Jum.** 'The plant darnel. *West.*' Hal. Wr. *Lolium temulentum*, L. ?

**Jump-about.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—Coles, A. in E., p. 49. *Warw.*

**Jumping Betty.** *Impatiens Balsamina*, L.—*Suss.* Parish.

**Jump-up-and-kiss-me.** The pansy, *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Suss.* Parish. A correspondent gives this as a *Suss.* name for *Viola odorata*, L., but *V. tricolor* is no doubt intended.

**Juniper, or Juniper Tree.** The general name for *Juniperus communis*, L.—Lyte. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Aberdeensh.* The name is used figuratively: 'Bishop Grouthead offended thereat, wrote Pope Innocent IV. a *juniper* letter, taxing him with extortion and other vicious practices.' Fuller's Church History, Book iii. (1254). 'A *juniper* lecture,' meaning a round scolding bout, is still in use among the canting gentry. N. & Q. 1st S. ix. 224. Prior, p. 125.

**Juno's Rose.** *Lilium candidum*, L.—Prior, p. 125.

**Juno's Tears.** *Verbena officinalis*, L.—Ger. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 126.

**Juph-wort.** 'To make a water to heale all manner of wounds, you shall take *Juph-wort* flowers, leaves and roots, and in March or Aprill when the flowers are at the best, distill it,' &c. Markham's English Housewife, p. 45 (1637). This we cannot identify.

**Jupiter's Beard.** (1) *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.; Lat. *barba jovis*. —Ger. Dev. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 126.

(2) *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, L.—Rural Cyclopædia, but the name here probably misapplied, another species, *A. Barba-Jovis*, L., having this name.

**Jupiter's Distaff.** 'Yellow Wild Clary.' Coles, A. in E., 47. Probably *Phlomis fruticosa*, L.

**Jupiter's Eye.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—Ger.

**Jupiter's Staff.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—R. Turner, Botanologia, p. 216 (1664). Prior, p. 126.

**Jurnut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Northern Counties, Ray, Grose, Hal.; Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.; Prior, p. 126.

**Kadle-dock.** See **Dock**, **Kadle**.

**Kadlock.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.

**Kale, or Kail.** (1) See **Cale**.

(2) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 (**Kayles**).

**Kale, Bow.** See **Bow Kail**.

**Kale, Corn.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—With. ed. ii. 'It is called about the streets of Dublin, before the flowers blow, by the name of *Corn-cail*, and used for boiled sallet.' Threlkeld.

**Kale, Field.** See **Field Kale**.

**Kale, Pencuir.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—Ayrsh., where it is used in making broth.

**Kale, Sea.** *Crambe maritima*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. The common name for the plant in cultivation. Prior, p. 35.

**Kale, Slake.** (1) *Porphyra laciniata*, Ag.; (2) *Ulva Lactuca*, L.—Inverness. (Ardensier), New Statistical Acct. of Scotland, xiv. 467.

**Kale, Wild.** (1) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Belfast, Flora Belfastiensis.

(2) *Brassica oleracea*, L.—Nhumb. Turn. Herb. (**Wild Kale**).

**Kandlegostes.** See **Candlegostes**.

**Karemyle.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—Scotl. (Highlands). A spelling of *Carme* or *Carmeille* given in Wilson's Synopsis of British Plants (1744).

**Karl-hemp.** *Cannabis sativa*, L.—‘Later green hemp.’ *South*, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16. See **Carl-hemp**. Hal. has ‘late grown hemp,’ which is probably a misprint for Ray’s ‘later green hemp.’ *Karl-hemp*, or *Carl-hemp*, was the female plant, which remains green longer than the male plant, the latter turning yellow soon after shedding its pollen. With this explanation the description ‘later green hemp’ becomes intelligible, which ‘late grown hemp’ scarcely is.

**Karlook.** See **Carlock**.

**Kars.** ‘Cresses. Howell, sect. xvi.’ Hal. An old spelling of **Cress**, which see.

**Karse, Gardæn** (Ger.), or **Town** (Lyte). *Lepidium sativum*, L.

**Katharine’s (St.) Flower.** *Nigella damascena*, L.—Ger., who gives *Divæ Catherine flos* as one of its Latin names. ‘From the persistent styles spreading like the spokes of a wheel, the symbol of St. Katharine, from her having been martyred upon a wheel.’ Prior, p. 126.

**Kaxes.** The dry, hollow stalks of umbelliferous plants. Prior, p. 126. See **Keck** and **Cashes**.

**Keatlegs.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Kent*, Garden, June 2, 1877, p. 459. See **Skeat-legs**.

**Keblock.** ‘The wild turnip. *North*.’ Hal. Wr. This is probably *Brassica Rapa*, L.

**Keck, Kecks, Keks, or Kex.** A name given (as by Shakespeare—‘rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,’ Henry V., Act v. sc. 2) to many of the larger *Umbelliferae*; sometimes confined to their dry, hollow stems, as in *Suff.* and *Ess.* (Moor). Probably first applied only to the hollow stems, but transferred afterwards to the plants themselves. In *Linc.* ‘anything hollow like a kex’ is called *kecky*, Hal., who also spells the word **Kyx**. In *Ches.* when celery has a tendency to run to seed it is spoken of as being *kecksy*. *Som.*; *S. Warw.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3. Prior, p. 126. See also **Kaxes**, **Keckers**, **Kelk**, **Kellock** (4), **Kesh**, **Kesk**, **Kewsies**, and **Kix** for other forms of the word.

(1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—Prior. *N. Bucks.*; *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss. (dried stalks); *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Som.*; *Suss.* Parish; *Yks.* (Wakefield); *Warw.*; *Pulman* (who also gives **Keckson**).

(2) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—Prior. *Ches.* (or **Kecksy**, pl. **Kecksies**); *Som.*; *Suss.* Parish; *Yks.*

(3) *Conium maculatum*, L.—Ger.; *Bullein*, Book of Simples, fol. 31; *With.* ed. ii. *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss. (dried stalks); *Ess.* (**Kecksies**), *Pratt*, Poisonous Plants; *Hants.* (**Kery**), *Holl.*; *Kent*; *Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 (also given as **Kix**); *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Som.*; *Yks.* (*Craven*), *Holl.*; *Mid-Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5; *Pulman* (who also gives **Keckson**).

(4) *Angelica sylvestris*, L.—*Ches.*; *Som.*; *Suss.* ‘In *Sussex* they call the wilde kinde [of *Angelica*] *Kex*, and the weavers winde their yarne on the dead stalkes.’ *Park.* *Theatr.* 941.

**Keck, Broad-leaved.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Country Life*, 1868, p. 25.

**Keck, Trumpet.** The hollow stems of *Angelica sylvestris*, L., or some allied plant, which are made by boys into trumpets.

' *Trumpet-kecks* are passed unheeded by,  
Whose hollow stalks inspired such eager joy.'  
Clare (*The Last of Autumn*).

**Keckers.** A general *Som.* equivalent for **Keck**, which see.

**Kecklook.** 'Wild mustard, *Leic.*' Hal. Wr. *Sinapis arvensis*, L.

**Kecksies.** See **Keck** (2) (3).

**Kecksies, Winter.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect. Hal. has 'Kix, a bullace or wild plum. *South.*'

**Keckson.** See **Keck** (1) and (3).

**Keeksy.** See **Keck** (2).

**Keddlie Dock.** *Senecio Jacobaea*, L.—*Lanc.* (Middleton). See *Manchester Guardian*, Feb. 26, 1877.

**Kedgup Mushroom.** *Agaricus campestris*, L.—*Deering* (Cat. Stirp.).

**Kedlock.** A name which under various forms is applied primarily to those cruciferous plants which rank under the general name of Charlock, with which name it does not appear to have much connection. In a secondary sense it applies to several of the *Umbelliferae*, plants in every respect totally different from the Charlocks. **Kedlock** and **Ketlock** may be connected with **Kadle-dock** and **Kettle-dock**, names occasionally given to *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. (see **Dock**, **Kadle** and **Dock**, **Kettle** (2); and the form **Kellock**, abbreviated into **Kelk**, may connect the name with **Keck** and **Kex**).

(1) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Ger.* 'Kedlokes and other weeds.' Fitzherbert's *Husbandry* (spelt *Kellocks* in the 1598 ed.). *Derb.* (Pegge), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; *Glou.*; *Leic.* Sternb.; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Sal.* Hal. Wr.; *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; Prior, p. 126.

(2) *Sinapis alba*, L., and *S. nigra*, L.—*Glou.*

(3) *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—*Glou.*; *Staff.* Pitt's *Essay on Weeding*.

(4) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Derb.*

See *Manchester Guardian*, Mar. 21, 1878.

**Keer.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—*Cornw.*; *Dev.* Hal. Wr. This, like **Caers** and **Care**, is the old Cornish *caer*, a berry, which still remains in use.

**Keeslip.** (1) 'A Scotch name for *Galium verum*,' L.—*Treas. Bot.* The same name is applied in Scotland to rennet (Jamieson), and hence no doubt is extended to the plant, from the similar properties possessed by it. See **Cheese-rennet**.

(2) 'This name is given to an herb which grows in gardens, nearly resembling southernwood.' *Lothians*, Jamieson. This we do not identify.

**Kegge.** *Pastinaca sativa*, L.—Also any large succulent plant. *Cornw.*

**Kele, Wild.** See **Kale, Wild**.



**Keliage.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—Hal. Wr. A corruption of Culrage, which see.

**Kelk, or Kelks.** (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—Yks. (North-allerton).

(2) *Conium maculatum*, L.—Mid-Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5.

**Kelk, Broad.** See **Broad-kelk**.

**Kelk-Kecksy.** 'A large meadow plant.'—Yks. (Swaledale), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 1. Probably *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., or *Angelica sylvestris*, L.

**Kellock, or Kellocks.** (1) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Glou., Yks. See **Kedlock** (1).

(2) *Sinapis alba*, L., and *S. nigra*, L.—Glou.

(3) *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—Glou.

(4) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—Linc.

**Kelp-Ware.** The ware or seaweed from which kelp is made; *Fucus vesiculosus*, L., and *F. nodosus*, L.—Scotl. Rural Cyclopædia. Prior, p. 126.

**Kelpwort.** *Salsola Kali*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Kelpwrack.** *Fucus nodosus*, L.—'It is said in the Hebrides to be preferable to all other Fuci in the manufacturing of kelp, and passes there under the name of *kelp-wrack*.' Engl. Flora, v. 268.

**Kemps.** (1) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Kemp* is an old English name for a warrior, derived from Da. *Kæmpe*. The word occurs in King Estmere, circa 1450:

'They had not ridden scant a myle,  
A myle forthe of the towne,  
But in did come the Kyng of Spayne,  
With *Kempes* many one.'—Percy's Reliques.

The name is applied to the plant on account of a children's game, which is in Scotland called *kemps*. 'It is customary with children to challenge each other to try the "*kemps*." A *kemp* consists of the stalk and the head or spike. Of these an equal number is skilfully selected by the opposed parties; then one is held out to be struck at with one from the opponent's parcel, which is thrown aside if decapitated, but if not, is used to give a stroke in return. Thus, with alternate strokes given and received, the boys proceed until all the *kemps* but one are beheaded, and he who has the entire *kemp* in possession considers himself the victor.' Bot. E. Bord., p. 170. See *Cocks. E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Berwicksh., Ettrick Forest, Lothians, Teviotdale*, Jamieson. Prior, p. 126.

(2) *Plantago major*, L.—*E. Bord.* (occasionally), Bot. E. Bord. In Treas. Bot. the name is assigned to *P. media*, L., which is called *Kampar* in Sweden.

**Kemps, Sea.** *Plantago maritima*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Kempseed.** *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Ettrick Forest, Forfarsh.* Jamieson.

**Kenkerig.** 'The Welsh name for a variety of *Parmelia saxatilis*, called *omphalodes*, which is much gathered for dyeing amongst the mountains.' Treas. Bot.

**Kenning Herb.** 'Crowfoot.'—*Cornw.* Polwhele. 'An ulcer of the corner of the eye is here called a kenning.' T. Q. Couch. The name is therefore derived from its use as an application in that disease, but there is probably some error to be suspected in the identification with Crowfoot, for Mr. Couch further observes that the Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*) is used in *Cornw.* for sore eyes. Polwhele, who was no naturalist, has in all probability confounded the latter plant with the lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.), which is called Crowfoot; and the name *kenning-herb* should more correctly be referred to *Chelidonium*. The ancient belief that swallows use the *Chelidonium* to restore sight to their young ones would point to that plant as a remedy in eye diseases rather than to any of the Crowfoots (*Ranunculus*), the properties of which are acrid and irritant.

**Kentish Balsam.** *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—*Kent.* 'From the similarity of the leaf to that of the garden Balsam.' Pratt.

**Kerlock.** (1) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Glou.* Hal. has **Kerlok**. In *Bucks.* and *Oxf.*, **Kerlick**; *Nhamp.* **Kerlack** (Sternb.).

(2) *Sinapis alba*, L., and (3) *S. nigra*, L.—*Glou.*

(4) *Brassica Rapa*, L.—*Suss.* Parish.

**Kernelwort.** *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—*Ger.* 'The roote is whitish, beset with little knobs and bunches, as it were knots and kernels' (*Ger.* 579); and it was therefore considered 'good against the hard kernels' (p. 580), or scrofulous glands in the neck. Prior, p. 127.

**Kerse.** 'A water-cress. (A.S.)

"Men witen welle whiche hath the werse,  
And so to me nis worth a *kerse*."

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 68.' Hal. Wr.

*Kerse* is used in the above quotation to express a thing of small value, and is probably the origin of the modern saying that a man 'is not worth a curse.' A cress of any kind is probably intended.

**Kerse, Water.** *Nasturtium officinale*, Br.—*Lyte* (**Water Kars**). *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* Jamieson calls it **Well Kerse**; and Hal. has '**Kersouns**, watercresses. *North.*'

**Kesh, pl. Keshes.** (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., and large hollow-stemmed *Umbelliferae* generally.—*S.-W. Cumb.*; 'the hollow stem of an umbelliferous plant,' *Yks.* (West Riding), *E. D. S. Gloss.* B. 7. 'A kex or hollow stem. *North.*' Hal.

(2) *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*Cumb.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8.

**Kesh, Dry.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Cumb.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8.

**Kesh, Water.** *Angelica sylvestris*, L.—*Cumb.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8.

**Keak, or Keaks.** (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., and large hollow-stemmed *Umbelliferae* generally.—*Cumb.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8.

- (2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—Cumb.  
 (3) *Angelica sylvestris*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Keelings.** 'White bullace. Dev.' Hal. Wr. *Prunus insititia*, L.
- Kestin.** 'A kind of plum. Dev.' Hal. Wr. Cfr. Custin.
- Ket, or Kett.** *Triticum repens*, L.—S. Scotl. Jamieson.
- Ketlock.** (1) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Glou. ; N. Lanc. ; N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 (also **Ketlack**); Yks. (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7; Cleveland Gloss. Prior, p. 126. See **Kedlock**.  
 (2) *Sinapis alba*, L., and *S. nigra*, L.—Glou.  
 (3) *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—Glou., E. Yks.
- Kettle Case.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—South, Hal. Wr. ('the purple orchis'); Wight, Fl. Vect.
- Kettle Dock.** See **Dock, Kettle**. And add:  
 (4) *Rumex obtusifolius*, L.—N. Lanc. Manchester Guardian, Mar. 21, 1877.
- Ketty-keys.** The fruits of (1) *Fraxinus excelsior*, L., and (2) *Acer campestre*, L.—Yks. (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7. See **Kitty Keys** and **Kite Keys**.
- Kewsies.** (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—Linc.  
 (2) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—Linc.  
 (3) *Angelica sylvestris*, L.—N. Linc. (**Kewse**).
- Kex.** See **Keck**.
- Keyry.** *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—'Commonly called of apothecaries *Keyry*.' Surfet's Countrie Farme, 302.
- Keys.** From their resemblance to a bunch of keys.  
 (1) Fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—'Lingua avis is the sede of asshe trees that hath leves in maner of burdes tonges, and some call them *keyes*.' Grete Herball. Coles (A. in E.) speaks of them as 'a bunch of seeds commonly called *keys*.' N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; Nhampt. Nth. Gloss. ; Sal. Hartshorne; Suff. Moor; Wilts. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19; North, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15; Scotl. (**Key**), Jamieson; Var. dial. Hal. Wr. See **Ash Keys**.  
 (2) Fruit of *Acer campestre*, L.—Evelyn (Sylva); Dors. Dors. Gloss.  
 (3) Fruit of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—Dors. Dors. Gloss. ; Wilts. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19.
- Keys, Ash.** See **Ash-keys**.
- Keys, Cat's.** Fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Yks. (Teesdale), Sternb.
- Keys, Eisch.** See **Eisch Keys**.
- Keys, Kite, or Kitty.** See **Kite Keys**.
- Keys, Lady.** *Primula veris*, L.—Kent (Folkestone).
- [**Kick.** 'The herb *Palma Christi*.' Hal. *Ricinus communis*, L.—For a note on this, which should be spelt *kik*, and has no claim to be considered an English name, see Ger. p. 400.]

**Kidney Vetch.** A common book-name for *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, L.  
—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 127.

**Kidney-wort.** (1) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—Ger. Emac. 'It helpeth the kidneys.' Coles, A. in E., p. 371. Prior, p. 127.

(2) *Saxifraga stellaris*, L.—With. ed. iv. A mere book-name.

**Kilk.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Kent, Pegge, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3;  
Surr. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; Suss. Parish, Hal.

**Killas.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Cornw. (Truro).

**Kill-bastard.** *Juniperus Sabina*, L.—Yks. The plant is a powerful emmenagogue.

**Kill-herb.** A name invented by Parkinson (Theatr. 1362) for *Orobanche*. See **Herb-bane**.

**Killimore.** 'An earthnut. Cornw.' Hal. *Bunium flexuosum*, With.

**Killridge.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—Hal. Wr. A corruption of Culrage, which see.

**King-Charles-in-the-Oak.** A garden variety of *Primula vulgaris*, L., in which the calyx is enlarged into a ring of parti-coloured leaves.  
—Ches.; Glou.

**King-cob, King-cobs, or King's-cob.** (1) *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L., *R. acris*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—Ger. (spelt **King Kob**). Camb.; Norf.; Suff. Prior, p. 127.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—Berks., Herts.

**King-crown.** See **King's Crown** (2).

**King-cup, or King-cups.** (1) The three common species of Buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., and *R. repens*, L.; sometimes varied to **King-cobs**, which see.—Turn. Lib. Hal. Bucks.; Camb.; Ches.; S.-W. Cumb.; Ess.; Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.; Norf.; Som.; Suss. Prior, p. 127.

(2) *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—Dev. (Teignmouth).

(3) *Caltha palustris*, L.—Camb.; Dors.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Ess.; Norf.; Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.; Wr. Lothians, Jamieson?

**Kingeux.** 'The herb crowfoot.' Hal. Wr. See preceding.

**King Fern.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—N.-W. Ches.

**King-finger, King-fingers, King's-finger, or King's-fingers.** (1) *Orchis mascula*, L.—S. Bucks., Leic. (Belgrave), Warw.

(2) *Orchis Morio*, L.—Bucks.; Nhamp. Nth. Gloss. (where the name is 'sometimes extended to all orchideous plants,' Wr.); Warw. (Birmingham).

(3) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—N. Bucks.

**King-fisher.** *Orchis Morio*, L.—Warw. (Birmingham). Probably a corruption of **King-finger**.

**King's Clover.** See **Clover, King's**.

- King's Consound.** *Delphinium Consolida*, L.—Lyte.
- King's Crown.** (1) *Melilotus officinalis*, L.—Ger. Appx. See Clover, King's.  
(2) *Viburnum Opulus*, L. (**King-crown**).—*Glou.* (Cotswolds). So called because the 'King of the May' was crowned with it. Cotswold Gloss.
- King's (The) Elwand.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Berwicksh.* (Greenlaw), Bot. E. Bord.
- King's (The) Hood.** *Geranium sylvaticum*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- King's Knob.** *Ranunculus acris*, L., and *R. bulbosus*, L.—Prior, p. 127.
- King's Spear.** An old name for *Asphodelus luteus*, L.—Ger.
- Kings-and-Queens.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Durh.*
- Kinkle.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Kent*, Pegge, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.
- Kipper Nut.** (1) *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Ger., Cotgrave, Hal. Wr.  
(2) *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—Prior, p. 127, where the name is erroneously assigned to *Vicia Orobis*, DC.
- Kirn-staff, Deil's.** See Deil's Kirn-staff.
- Kisk.** Stems of several of the *Umbelliferae*.—*Ess.* Moor; *Suff.* Hal. See Keck.
- Kisses.** See Kiss-me.
- Kiss-me.** *Viola tricolor*, L. (the wild form).—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Suss.* Parish. This is probably a contraction of the longer name, applied usually to the garden form, of which the following are variants:—**Kiss-at-the-garden-gate** (With. ed. ii.), **Kiss-me-at-** (or in *Norf.*, *Suff.*, and *Worc.* behind-) **the-garden-gate** (Hal. Wr.; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *East*, Forby), **Kiss-me-ere-I-rise** (Ger. Appx., Hal.); and which is still further shortened to **Kisses** in *E. Anglia* (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 20). Other plants have somewhat similar names (see below); but the Hearts-ease has the pre-eminence in the matter of varied and for the most part unintelligible synonymy. **Garden Gate** (which see) is another contraction of the longer name. See Prior, p. 174.
- Kiss-me-Dick.** *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, L.—*Ches.*
- Kiss-me-quick-and-go.** *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—*Dev.*
- Kiss-me-twice-before-I-rise.** *Nigella damascena*, L.—Coles, A. in E., Prior, p. 127.
- Kite-keys.** (1) Seeds of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Lyte (**Kyte Kayes**), Ger. (**Kitekeies**). Coles (A. in E.) spells it **Kitkeyes**. Hal. quotes **Kit Keys** from 'Bullockar, 1656.' *Berks.* (**Kit Keys**); *Yks.* (**Kitty Keys** or **Ketty Keys**), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.  
(2) Seeds of *Acer campestre*, L. (**Kitty Keys**).—*Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

**Kite-kin.** The flowers of various species of *Salix*.—Lyte. See Chatton.

**Kitty Keys.** See **Kite-keys**.

**Kitty-run-the-streets.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—Kent (Folkestone).

**Kit Willow.** *Nhamp.* 'The almond-leaved willow. Morton.' Sternb. *Salix amygdalina*, L.

**Kix.** (1) 'The same as Kex.' Hal. See **Keck**.

(2) See **Kecksies**, **Winter**.

**Klote.** 'The same as *Clote*.' Hal. See **Clote**.

**Knap.** Flowers of *Trifolium pratense*, L.—Dors. Agriculture of Dorset.

**Knap-bottle.** *Silene inflata*, L.—Park. Theatr. 'Sic dictum quod folliculus qui semina continet, si manus dorso allidatur, strepitum edit, et quia figura utrem aliquo modo refert.' Skinner. Prior, p. 127.

**Knappers.** Fruit of *Quercus Robur*, L.—N. Scott. Jamieson.

**Knapperts, or Knapparts.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm. — Mearns. ; N. Scott. Jamieson ; *Belfast*, Flora Belfastiensis (**Knapperty**). Cfr. **Gnapperts** and **Napperty**. 'From *knap*, a knob, and *urt*, wort, from its knotty tubers.' Prior, p. 127, where the name is erroneously assigned to *Vicia Orobus*, DC.

**Knapperty, Sheep's.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth.—*Belfast*, Flora Belfastiensis.

**Knapweed.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 128.

[**Knapwell.** A misprint for **Knawel** which has appeared in all the later editions of Babington's Manual of British Botany.]

**Knavery.** *Narthecium ossifragum*, L.—'I have had intelligence from my good friend Doctor Anthony Salter of Exeter, that he having found it in some places neare unto him, could understand of the country people no other name thereof, or propertie appropriate unto it but *Knavery*, which whether they named it so in knavery, or knew any use of knavery in it, I neyther can learne nor am much inquisitive thereafter.' Park. Theatr. 1219.

**Knave's Mustard.** A species of *Thlaspi*, 'named *Knaves Mustard*, for that it is too bad for honest men.' Ger. 206.

**Knawel.** A book-name for *Scleranthus annuus*, L. (from the Germ. *knauel*).—Ger. Prior, p. 128.

**Knee-Holly.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—South, Hal. Prior, p. 115.

**Knee Holme.** See **Holme**, **Knee**.

**Kneehul, or Kne hull.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—Turn. Herb. Ger. has **Kneehulme** and **Knee-hulver**.

**Knife and Fork.** (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—S. Bucks.

(2) *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—Sal. (**Knives-and-Forks**).

In allusion in (1) to the appearance of the two-flowered peduncles; in (2) to the twin spikes of fructification.

**Knight-Cross.** *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, L.—Bradley's Family Dict. (1725). See **Cross of Jerusalem**.

**Knight's Pondwort, Knight's Water Sengreen, Knight's-wort, or Knight's Woundwort.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 128.

**Knight's Spur.** *Delphinium Consolida*, L., and allied species.—'In base Almaigne *Riddersporen*, that is to say *Knightes spurte*.' Lyte. Prior, p. 128.

**Knipper-nut.** (1) *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Baxter.

(2) *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—By Prior (p. 127) assigned in error to *Vicia Orobus*, DC.

**Knitback.** *Symphytum officinale*, L.—Ger. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 128. See **Backwort**.

**Knitbeen, Comfer.** '*Symphytum tuberosum*, L., is called *Comfer Knitbeen* in Aberdeenshire, where a preparation, made by boiling the root in oil or lard, is extolled by old women for hardening and strengthening fractures.' Murray's Northern Flora (1836), p. 121.

**Knobs.** Flower-heads of *Lavandula vera*, DC.—Ches.

**Knobs, Gold, or Golden.** See **Gold Knops**.

**Knobs, Horse.** See **Horse Knops**.

**Knobtang.** *Fucus nodosus*, L.—Treas. Bot. Prior, p. 128.

**Knobweed** (in allusion to the hard, round flower-heads). *Centaurea nigra*, L., *C. Cyanus*, L., and *C. Scabiosa*, L.—Nham. Nth. Gloss. Prior, p. 128.

**Knockheads.** *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—Herb of the Field, p. 117. Cfr. **Kemps**.

**Knolles.** *Brassica Rapa*, L.—With. ed. ii. Kent, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16; Grose; Pegge, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3. Hal. (**Knoll**). In E. D. S. Gloss. B. 11 spelt **Knowles**. Prior, p. 128.

**Knop Sedge.** *Sparganium ramosum*, L.—Turn. Herb. See **Bede-sedge**.

**Knops, Gold.** See **Gold Knops**.

**Knops, Horse.** See **Horse Knops**.

**Knopweed.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 128.

**Knot-berry.** *Rubus Chamæmoris*, L.—North, Ger. Emac.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Prior (p. 128) says 'from the knotty joints of the stems,' but in the north 'knot' means a hill, and the plant grows in such elevated situations. Cfr. **Cloud-berry**, and see also **Cnout-berry** for another suggested derivation.

**Knotgrass.** (1) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Turn. Herb. Wr. Lyte calls it **Male Knotgrass**. N. Bucks.; Ches.; S.-W. Cumb.; Sal.; Yks. This is the 'hinderer knotgrass' of Shakespeare (*Midsummer Night's*

Dream, Act iii. sc. 2), and is the plant commonly known as knotgrass. Prior, p. 128.

(2) *Avena elatior*, L. (the variety with nodes on the root-stock).—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Ess.*; *Moray*, Fl. M.; *Scotl.* Jamieson. Ger. calls it **Knobbie** or **Knottie Couchgrass**.

(3) *Scleranthus annuus*, L.—Lyte.

(4) Lyte calls *Hippuris vulgaris*, L., **Female Knotgrasse**.

(5) Milton (in *Comus*) seems to intend some pasture grass when he says:

‘The chewing flocks  
Had ta’en their supper on the savoury herb  
Of *knotgrass* dew-besprent.’

This may be *Agrostis stolonifera*, L., which is called *knotgrass* in *Beds.* (Batchelor’s Gen. View of Agriculture of Bedfordshire (1808), p. 324), and of which Aubrey speaks (*Nat. Hist. of Wilts.*, ed. Britton, p. 51), as ‘a sort of *knott grasse*.’ In *Treas. Bot.* the name is assigned (in error?) to *Triticum repens*, L.

**Knotgrass, Bird’s.** A translated book-name for *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—With. ed. vii.

**Knotgrass, German.** *Scleranthus annuus*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Knotty Meal.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With. — *Invernessh.*; *Moray*, Fl. M.

**Knotweed.** *Centaurea nigra*, L., *C. Cyanus*, L., and *C. Scabiosa*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.: also in Clare’s *Shep. Cal.*, p. 49. The form of divination described by Clare is practised in *E. Bord.* with *Plantago lanceolata*, L. See Bot. *E. Bord.*, p. 171.

**Knotwort.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Treas. Bot.* Prior, p. 128.

**Knout-berry.** *Rubus Chamæmorus*, L.—*North*, Ger. Emac.; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Yks.*; *Dumfriessh.* See **Knot-berry**.

**Knowles.** See **Knolles**.

**Knowperts.** *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—*Banffsh.* Phyt. vi. 474, n. s.

**Knub-berry.** *Rubus Chamæmorus*, L.—*Dumfriessh.* See **Knot-berry**. Jamieson has **Nub-berry**.

**Knuckle-bleeders.** The petioles of *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L.—*Norf.* (Norwich). ‘Boys try to get one another to allow them to hit them over the knuckles with the end which grows next the branch.’ Mr. W. G. Piper.

**Kohl-rabi.** The agricultural name for *Brassica oleracea*, L., var. *gongylodes*. ‘A German name, from It. *cavolo-rapa*, Fr. *chou-rave*, L. *caulo-rapum*, a cabbage-turnip, a cabbage whose stem is swollen so as to resemble a turnip.’ Prior, p. 129.

**Koling.** ‘The crab-apple.’ *Sal. Hal.* *Pyrus Malus*, L.: also spelt **Coling** (Wr.). Hartshorne, however, defines it as ‘a rough-tasting apple, nearly allied to the crab;’ and adds that the ‘word is peculiar to the neighbourhood of Ludlow.’



**Konker-tree** (i. e. *conqueror tree*). *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L. (the fruit **Konkers**).—*Som.* A game known as *konkers* is played with the fruits. See **Conquerors**.

**Koolestock**. 'The colewort. *Ortus Voc.*' Hal. *Brassica oleracea* L.

**Korkalet**. *Lecanora tartarea*, Ach.—*Shetland Isles*. **Korkier** is a Highland form of the word. See **Cork**.

**Kous**. 'The same as *Kex*. *Lanc.*' Hal. In *N.-W. Linc.* **Koush** or **Koushle**, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6, where the name is assigned more particularly to *Conium maculatum*, L.

**Kousloppes**. See **Cowlip** (1).

**Kyerlie**. *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Oxf.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.

**Kyx**. See **Keck**.

**La Lucerne**. See **Lucerne**.

**Laburnum**. The general name for *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—Prior, p. 129.

**Laburnum**, Wild. *Melilotus officinalis*, L.—*Surr.* (neighbourhood of London). From the resemblance of the flowers to those of the *Laburnum*.

**Ladder**, Christ's. See **Christ's Ladder**.

**Ladder to Heaven**. (1) *Polemonium coeruleum*, L.—'Called by the vulgar *Ladder to Heaven* or *Jacob's Ladder*.' R. Cat.

(2) *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All.—'Wee in English [call it] *Salomon's Seale* most usually, but in some countries the people call it *Ladder to Heaven*, according to the Latine name *scala coeli*, which was anciently knowne in the Apothecaries shoppes, from the forme of the stalke of leaves, one being set above another.' Park. Theatr. 699. Prior, p. 129.

**Ladies and Gentlemen** (the light spadices representing *ladies* and the dark ones *gentlemen*). *Arum maculatum*, L.—W. *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Sal.* (Shrewsbury). In *Denbighsh.* (Wrexham), **Devil's Ladies and Gentlemen**.

**Lad-love-lass**. See **Lad's Love**.

**Lad Savour** (*Lad savvur*). *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—*Lanc.*

**Lad's Love**. *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—*Camb.*; *Ches.*; *N. Cumb.*; *Dev.*; *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Lanc.*; *Linc.* Brogd.; *Nhamp.*; *Norf.*; *Notts.*; *Suss.* Parish; *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; *var. dial.* Hal. W. *Aberdeensh.* Jamieson. Miss Plues (Rambles in Search of Wild Flowers) gives **Lads'-love-and-Lasses'-delight**. In *N.-W. Linc.* **Lad-love-lass** (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6). Prior, p. 129.

**Lady Birch**. *Betula alba*, L.—A book-name.

**Lady Bracken**. *Pteris aquilina*, L.—See **Bracken**, **Lady**.

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**Lady Fern.** *Athyrium Filix-foemina*, Presl.—Prior, p. 77.

**Lady Flock.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Notts. A corruption of *Lady's Smock*.

**Lady Garten Berries.** See **Garten-berries**.

**Lady Glove.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Sal. (Ellesmere).

**Lady Grass.** *Phalaris arundinacea*, L. (the variegated variety of gardens).—Ches.; Sal.

**Lady Keys.** *Primula veris*, L.—Kent (Folkestone). *Frauen schlüssel* is one of its German names.

**Lady o' the Meadow.** *Spiraea Ulmaria*, L.—S. Scotl. Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia.

**Lady Poplar.** *Populus fastigiata*, Ait.—W. Ches.

**Lady-whin.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—Scotl. Encyclopædia of Agriculture.

**Lady's Beds.** *Galium verum*, L.—Aberdeensh. A contraction of *Lady's Bedstraw*.

**Lady's Bedstraw, or Bendstraw.** See **Bedstraw, Lady's**.

**Lady's Bower.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—Prior, p. 129; Wr. In Park. Theatr. various foreign species of *Clematis*.

**Lady's Candlestick.** See **Candlestick, Lady's**.

**Lady's Clover.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Perthsh. Scottish Naturalist, April, 1871.

**Lady's Comb.** See **Comb, Lady's** (p. 130).

**Lady's (Our) Cowslip.** *Gagea lutea*, Ker.—Lyte's MS. in Dodoens (Bibl. Mus. Brit. 442, h. 9).

**Lady's Cushion, or Our Lady's Cushion.** See **Cushion, Lady's**; and add:

(5) *Arabis albidia*, L.—N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

**Lady's Ear-drops.** The common garden Fuchsia.—Dev.

**Lady's Fingers** (sometimes spelt **Ladies' Fingers** and **Lady Fingers**).

(1) *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, L.—Hants.; Linc. Brogd., E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; N. and E. Yks. (*My Lady's Fingers*); E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Wr.; Prior, p. 130.

(2) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Hants.; Linc.; Nhamp. Nth. Gloss., Wr.; E. Suss.; Yks. (Doncaster).

(3) *Lathyrus pratensis*, L.—E. Yks.

(4) *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—Yks. (Wakefield), **Laady Fing'r**.

(5) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Sal.; Worc.

(6) *Primula veris*, L.—Fifesh. Jamieson.

(7) *Primula variabilis*, Goup.—Norf.; Suff.; Yks. (Tadcaster).

(8) *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—Durh.; Nhumb.; Yks.; Lothians, Roxburghsh. Jamieson.

- (9) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Glou.*  
 (10) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Berks.*
- Lady's Foxglove.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*With. ed. ii.*
- Lady's Frills.** A garden variety of Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*, L.).—*Staff.*
- Lady's Garters.** (1) The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *Roxburghsh.* (Kelso), *Science Gossip*, 1876, 39. Prior, p. 130.  
 (2) *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Roxburghsh. Bot. E. Bord.* See **Garten Berries.**
- Lady's Glove.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*; *Wr.*
- Lady's Hair.** (1) *Briza media*.—*Lyte, Ger. (Our Ladie's Hair). Camb.; Ess.; Norf.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*  
 (2) *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, L.—*Park. Theatr. (Index), Wr.*
- Lady's Laces.** The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*Park. Index, Wr. Nhamp. Nth. Gloss. Prior, p. 130.*
- Lady's Lint.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Dev.* Probably from the white threads in the centre of the stalks.
- Lady's Looking-Glass.** *Campanula Speculum*, L.—*Park. Theatr., Wr.* In Prior (p. 130) erroneously assigned to *C. hybrida*, L.
- Lady's Mantle.** A very general book-name for *Achemilla vulgaris*, L.—*Turn. Herb. (Our Ladies Mantell), Lyte, Wr. Glou.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 130.* 'Our Ladies Mantle, from the prettiness of the leaf.' Coles, A. in E., 118. In Mexico 'a splendid *Ipomœa*, the azure blossoms of which are from four to five inches across, and set so close together that hardly a leaf is to be seen, and the whole plant resembles a blue cloak,' is known as *Manto de la Virgin*. Seemann's Botany of Voyage of H.M.S. Herald, p. 264.
- Lady's Meat.** (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Clackmannansh.*;  
 (2) Leaves of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Scotl. Cfr. Bread-and-cheese.*
- Lady's Milk.** 'Carduus lacteus.' *Wr.* This is probably *Carduus Marianus*, L.—See **Milk Thistle.**
- Lady's Milk Sile.** (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Fks.* In the north to *sile* milk is to strain it, and the tin sieve, in form like the wide part of a funnel, through which it is strained, is called a *milk-sile*. It is possible the name of the flower is derived from a fancied resemblance in shape to the milk-strainer, and it would be no more far-fetched than likening them to ladies' smocks (see **Lady's Smock**), but note (2).  
 (2) *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Ches.* *Sile* is the Cheshire pronunciation of 'soil,' in this case meaning a 'stain,' and the name is derived from a legend, still current in the county, that a portion of the Blessed Virgin's milk fell on the leaves and caused the white spots seen on their surface. *Cfr. Milk Thistle.*
- Lady's (Our) Milkwort.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Lyte.* See **Lady's Milk Sile** (2).

**Lady's (Our) Mint.** *Mentha viridis*, L.—Ger.

**Lady's Navel.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—Ger. An adaptation of its old Latin name, *Umbilicus Veneris*. Prior, p. 130.

**Lady's Nightcap.** (1) *Convulvulus sepium*, L.—Wilts. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19. Prior, p. 130.

(2) *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—Glouc.; Heref.

(3) 'Canterbury bells.' Wr. This would be *Campanula medium*, L., but there is evidently some confusion with regard to the application of the name. See **Lady's Smock** (3).

**Lady's Pincushion.** (1) *Armeria maritima*, L.—Hants. Possibly this may have originally been 'pink cushion.' See **Cushion, Lady's**, and **Cushion Pink**, in which names the 'cushion' is derived from its tufted growth, and the 'pink' from its pink-like flowers (Prior).

(2) *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—Ches. (**My Lady's Pincushion**). From the white spots on the leaves resembling pins'-heads on a cushion.

(3) *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L.—From the white stamens looking like pins'-heads. Suff. Field, Sep. 7, 1872.

**Lady's Pursea.** (1) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. In *Aberdeensh.* **Lady's Pouches**.

(2) The flowers of the garden *Calceolaria*.—Sal.

**Lady's (Our) Quishion** (i. e. **Cushion**). *Armeria maritima*, L.—Lyte.

**Lady's Ribands.** The variegated form of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—Sal. (**Lady's Ribbints**).

**Lady's Ruffles.** *Nhamp.* 'A small plant with rough, serrated leaves and a white flower, growing in meadows and banksides.' Nth. Gloss. Wr. We are unable to identify this.

**Lady's Seal, or Lady's Signet.** (1) *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All.—Grete Herball (**Our Ladies' Seal**).

(2) *Tamus communis*, L.—Ger. Wr. (**Our Ladies' Seal**). '*Sigillum Sanctæ Mariæ*, Our Ladies Signet.' Coles, A. in E., 299. Prior, p. 130.

**Lady's Shoes.** *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—Camb.; N. Ess.; Norf.

**Lady's Shoes and Stockings.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Bucks. (Wycombe); Kent (Folkestone).

**Lady's Signet.** See **Lady's Seal** (2).

**Lady's Slipper.** (1) A general book-name for *Cypripedium Calceolus*, L.—Prior, p. 131; Wr.

(2) The garden *Calceolaria* is occasionally so called.

(3) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Pratt. Herts.

(4) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—Cornw.

**Lady's Smock, Lady Smock, or Ladies' Smock.** (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Very generally in use. Ger. (Namptwich, *Cheshire*), and in Ches. generally; Cornw.; Dev.; Hants.; Herts.; Lanc.; Leic.

(Belgrave); *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss., Wr.; *Radnor* (border of Heref.); *Sal.*; *Som.*; *Suff.* Moor; *Suss.*; *Wilt.*; *E. Yks.*; *Scotl.* Prior, p. 131. Shakespeare's '*Lady smocks* all silver white' (*Love's Labour Lost*, Act v. sc. 2) are no doubt this plant.

(2) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Cornw.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss., Wr.; *Som.* Jennings; *Suss.* Parish; *Yks.* (York).

(3) 'Canterbury bells. This flower is also called the lady's nightcap.' Hal. There is some confusion here: 'Canterbury bells' in this case probably means *Cardamine pratensis*, L., which is usually called *Lady's Smock* (see above), and in Gerard's time was called 'in Northfolke Canterbury Bells;' but the 'lady's nightcap' is probably *Convolvulus sepium*, L., which is likely enough to be called *lady's smock*, although we have no record of this.

(4) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Hants.* Holl.

**Lady's Thimble.** (1) *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Clackmannansh.* Prior, p. 131. So called on account of the bell-shaped corolla, which children gather and fit on their fingers.

(2) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Norf.*; *Berw.* Bot. E. Bord. So called for the same reason as (1).

(3) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Lanc.* (Wigan).

**Lady's (Orr) Thistle.** *Carduus Marianus*, L.—Lyte. *N. Linc.* (Bottesford), **Ladies' Thistle.** 'See Palmer, p. 59.' Hal. Hal. and Wr. assign the name to *C. benedictus*, L. Prior, p. 131.

**Lady's Traces** (Turn. Names), in modern books **Lady's Tresses.** *Spiranthes autumnalis*, Rich.—Lyte, Wr., Prior, p. 131. Turner (*Herbal*, pt. ii. 128) speaks of a 'little kinde with a purple flour which is called of som our *ladies traces*.'

**Lagwort.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—Wr.

**Laing.** *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L.—*Selkirksh.* Statistical Account of Scotland, iii. 63. See **Ling** (4).

**Laister.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*Cornw.*

**Lake-weed.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—With. *Ches.* (Middlewich). Prior, p. 131.

**Lamb-in-a-pulpit.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Dev.*

**Lamb Lakins, or Lamb's Lakins.** (1) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. Hal. and Wr., who spell it **Lam-lakens**.

(2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. Hal. gives *lakin* as a north-country word for a child's toy or plaything.

**Lamb Lilies.** *Tofieldia palustris*, L.—*Arysh.*

**Lambskin.** 'A kind of ulva or conferva that grows in 'drains.' *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. This we cannot further identify.

**Lambs.** Flowers of *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L.—*Dev.*

**Lambs, Bay.** See **Bay Lambs**.

**Lamb's Cress.** *Cardamine hirsuta*, L.—*Dev.*

**Lamb's Kars.** *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Warw.*

**Lamb's Grass.** Various spring grasses. *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss. Hal. and Wr. have '*Lam's-grass*, spring or early grass. *West.*'

**Lamb's Lettuce.** A common book-name for *Valerianella Olitoria*, Moench.—A translation of its old Latin name, *lactuca agnina*, and certainly not, as suggested in *Flora Hertfordiensis*, p. 140, after a gardener of the name of Lamb, who brought it into fashion as a salad. *Scotl.* Jamieson. Prior, p. 131.

**Lamb's-quarters.** (1) *Chenopodium album*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Wight*, Fl. Vect.; *Ireland*: 'sold in May by the country women by the name of *Lamb's quarter*.' Threlkeld.

(2) *Atriplex hastata*, L. (With. ed. ii.), and *A. patula*, L. (Prior, p. 131).

**Lamb's Sucklings, or Lamb Sucklings.** 'Flowers of clover, being food of young lambs,' *Craven*, Holl. Probably

(1) *Trifolium repens*, L., which is so called in *Cumb.* (Winderwath)—pronounced *lam's sucklins*.

(2) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*North*, Hal. Wr.; *Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss.

**Lamb's-tails.** (1) *Salix Caprea*, L.—*Dev.*

(2) Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Bucks.*; *Camb.*; *Dev.*; *Ess.*; *Norf.*; *Notts.*; *Yks.*

**Lamb's-toe, Lamb-toe, or Lamb-toes.** (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Leic.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss., Wr.; *Warw.*

'The yellow lambtoe I have often got  
Sweet creeping o'er the banks in sunny time.' *Clare*.

(2) *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, L.—*Pratt*.

(3) *Medicago lupulina*, L.—*Staff.* Prior, p. 132.

**Lamb's-tongue.** (1) *Plantago media*, L.—*Suss.* Parish. *Holme* (Acad. of Armoury, ii. 64) seems to intend *P. major*, L., by this name. Prior, p. 132.

(2) *Plantago Lanceolata*, L.—*Deering* (Cat. Stirp.); *Sal.*; *South*, Hal. Wr.

(3) *Chenopodium album*, L.—*Ches.*; *S. Dev.*

(4) 'Corn Mint' (*Mentha arvensis*, L.).—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

(5) *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sym.—*E. Suss.*; *Som.* (*Lamb-tongue*, the usual name).

**Lam-lakens.** See *Lamb-lakins*.

**Lammies.** The cones of *Larix europæa*, DC.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Lammie Sourecks.** 'The herb sorrel. *Teviotd.* Isl. *lamba-sura*, sorrel.' Jamieson. *Rumex Acetosa*, L., or perhaps rather *R. Acetosella*, L., the sheep's sorrel.

**Lam's-grass.** See *Lamb's Grass*.

**Lancashire Asphodel.** See *Asphodel*, Bog.

**Lance-for-a-lad.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Ger.* Index.

**Lancell.** *Plantago Lanceolata*, L.—*Turn.* Lib. Hal. and Wr. have 'Launceley, the herb ribwort (A.-N.),' and 'Lansele, the herb nib-

wort (A.-N.),' the same plant being intended in each case. The name is an anglicised form of *Lanceola* or *Lanceolata*, the old Latin name of the plant.

**Land Cress.** See **Cress, Land.**

**Land-grass.** *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.—*Beds.* Batchelor, Gen. View of Agriculture of Beds. (1808), p. 324.

**Land-lung.** 'The ash-coloured ground liver-wort.' *Peltidea canina*, Ach.—*Suff.* Hal. Wr.

**Land-vine.** 'A native vine. *Baret.*' Hal. It is impossible to determine this.

**Land-whin.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—*E. Anglia.* 'So called to distinguish it from the furze or whin which grows round the margins of fields on the hedge banks, whilst the Rest Harrow infests the land or field.' Forby. *East*, Hal. Wr.; *Norf.*; *Suff.*; *Scotl.* Encyclopædia of Agriculture.

**Langdebeef.** 'The herb bugloss.' Hal. Wr. Prior (p. 132) and modern writers, following Gerard and Parkinson, refer this to *Helminthia echinoides*, L., but it seems to have been originally applied to other plants having rough leaves similar to this, to which leaves the plant owes its name. *Echium vulgare*, L., appears to have been intended by Turner (Lib.) under this name (see **Bugloss** (1)), and it is this plant which is still called *langue de bœuf* in Central France (Boreau, Flore du Centre, i. 456, 1857), while an allied plant (*Anchusa italica*, Retz) is so called about Paris (Coesson and Germain, Flore des Environs de Paris (1861), p. 324). Turner (Lib.) also supposes *Borrago officinalis*, L., to have been called by this name. It occurs in Tusser's list of Kitchen-garden plants (E. D. S. Gloss. D., p. 93), and here probably refers to *Helminthia*, the leaves of which were formerly used 'for an herb for the pot among others.' Park. Theatr. 488. *Picris hieracioides*, L., is called **Langley Beef**, a corruption of this name, in *Herts.*

**Langwort.** *Veratrum album*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. Perhaps a misprint for *Lingwort*.

**Lansele.** See **Lancell.**

**Lantern, or Lanthorn, Lily.** See **Lent Lily.**

**Lap-love.** (1) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Midland Counties*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5; *Teviotdale*, Jamieson. 'In Smalandia, in Sweden, the Convolvulus Polygonum [i. e. *Polygonum Convolvulus*] is called *loef-binde*, from *loef*, a leaf, and *binda*, to bind.' *Id.*

(2) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—*Midland Counties*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5; *Teviotdale*, Jamieson; *North*, Hal. and Wr. ('*Oorn Convolvulus*').

**Lapper Gowan.** See **Gowan, Lapper.**

**Larch.** The general name for *Larix europæa*, DC.—Lyte, Prior, p. 132.

**Lareabell.** 'The sunflower. *Linc.*' Hal. Wr. *Helianthus annuus*, L.

**Larick** (Gael. *larach*). *Larix europæa*, DC.—*Invernessh.*; *Renfrewsh.* Jamieson.

**Larick's Lint.** 'Great golden maiden-hair. *Scottl.*' Jamieson; i. e. *Polytrichum commune*, L.

**Larkspur.** (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—*Bucks.*

(2) *Delphinium Consolida*, L., and the general name for the garden species of *Delphinium*.—Lyte, Prior, p. 132. There are many slight variations of the name: e. g. **Lark's-claw** (Lyte, Prior, p. 132), **Lark's-foot** (Tusser, E. D. S. Series D.), **Lark's-heel** (Ger.; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss., Wr., Prior, p. 132), and **Lark's-toes** (Ger., Prior, p. 132). Clare (Shepherd's Calendar) refers to 'the tall-topped lark-heels, feathered thick with flowers;' and '*lurkes heeles trymme*' occurs in the Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i.

**Lathe.** 'A weed. *Som.*' Wr. We cannot identify this.

**Latherwort.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—An A.S. name referring to well-known property of the plant. Cockayne, ii. 397. See *Soapwort*.

**Lauk.** *Schenus nigricans*, L.—*Lanc.* 'A mile from Rochdale, on the Imbery, the country people call it *Lauk*. They strew their houses with it in Lancashire.' Merrett's Pinax, p. 58.

**Launceley.** See *Lancell*.

**Laurel.** (1) *Laurus nobilis*, L.—Lyte. Also called **Bay Laurel** and **Roman Laurel**. The name is variously spelt in old writers. Chaucer has *Laurer* and *Lorer* (see Hal.), and Hal. quotes *Lauter* from a MS. of Lydgate. Jamieson has *Laurere* and *Lauren*. Lorry is another form, given in *Archæologia*, xxx. 368.

(2) *Daphne Laureola*, L.—Turn. Herb., &c. 'Vulgus aut *Laury* aut *Lauriell* aut *Lovre*.' Turn. Lib. In Turn. Names *Loury*. Hal. and Wr. have *Lauriolo*. This is also called *Copæ Laurel* (Hal. Wr.; *Hants. Phyt.* iii. 798, o. s.; *Wight, Fl. Vect.*), *Spurge Laurel* (Ger., and still the common book-name), and *Wood Laurel* (*Bucks.*; *Glou.*; *Hants. Phyt.* iii. 798, o. s.; *Wight, Fl. Vect.*).

(3) *Prunus Laurocerasus*, L., is nowadays commonly so called. Prior, p. 132. This is also known as the **Cherry Laurel**. The **Portugal Laurel** is *P. lusitanica*, L.

**Laurestine, or Laurestinus.** *Viburnum Tinus*, L.—Prior, p. 133.

**Laus tibi.** A name for *Narcissus poeticus*, L., which was apparently in general use about three hundred years back. Turner (Names) speaks of it as growing 'plenteously in my Lordes gardine in Syon, and it is called of diverse, whyte *Laus tibi*.' He also alludes to it in his Herbal (pt. i. p. 62): 'We call it in some places of England white *laus tibi*.' In Turn. Lib. there is a long note upon the name, which it may be worth while to transcribe: 'Nec erat ulla herba que me magis narcissi torsit, nam postquam vigestes ejus picturam et delinationem, vidissem, et quam potui diligentissime perpendissem usque. tamen potuit inveniri, qui hanc mihi herbam potuit exhibere, multominus ejus æglicū nomē indicare, tandē quā aī recreandi gratia in Northfolcia rusticarer, ambulanti commodū puella nondum septennis in vico mihi obviam venit, dextera manu alborum florum manipulum



gestans, continuo conspectis herbis mecū ita cogitabam, hi sunt Narcissi (nam descriptionis illius herba adhuc recens erat lectio aliquotq. ab illa precibus emendicabam. Cæterum rogantum nomen herbæ nulla responso dignabatur. Percontabar aut ab illis qui proximos pagos & castella habitarent: quod nam esset hinc herbæ nomen inditū. Respondebant omnes herbam vocari *Laus tibi*, nec aliud nomen potui ab illis expiscari. Cæterū domū reversus asphodelum multis etiam vocari *laus tibi* didici. Seniculus quidam cui nomen est guarinus Asahe, Barnwelliensis monasterii canonicus rei herbariæ pulchrè gnarus hanc herbam *Frenche gelofer* vocari affirmabat, hiis licebit uti nominibus donec aptiora occurrerint.' The name *Laus tibi* does not occur in Lyte's Herball, but he has written it against the figure of *Narcissus poeticus* in the copy of Dodoens already referred to (Bibl. Mus. Brit. 442, h. 9), thus leaving no doubt as to what plant was intended. The name is not given by Gerard or Parkinson in either of their works, but is included by Tusser in his list of garden plants (see E. D. S., Series D., p. 96).

**Lavender.** The general name of *Lavandula vera*, DC.—Lyte (*Lavander*), Prior, p. 133.

**Lavender, French.** *Lavandula Stœchas*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 85.

**Lavender, Sea.** A common though not an old book-name for various species of *Statice*, especially *S. Limonium*, L.—With. ed. iv. Prior, p. 133.

**Lavender Corn.** *Santolina Chamæcyparissias*, L.—Lyte.

**Lavender Gentle.** *Lavandula Stœchas*, L.—Lyte.

**Lavender Grass.** *Molinia cærulea*, L.—Macreight, Manual of British Botany.

**Lavender Spike.** *Lavandula Spica*, DC.—Tusser. See E. D. S., Series D., p. 334.

**Lavender Thrift.** A book-name for various species of *Statice*, especially *S. Limonium*, L.—With. ed. iv.

**Laver.** (1) Perhaps *Nasturtium amphibium*, Br.—It is given in Turn. Herb. (ii. 32) and Turn. Lib. as an equivalent of *Bellragges*, which see, and see also *Billers*. It may be *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, Koch. We do not find the name used in this sense in later writers.

(2) *Iris Pseudacorus*, L. (*Lavers*).—Lyte. Cfr. *Levers*.

(3) *Porphyra laciniata*, Ag.—'This, under the name of *Laver*, is much eaten in many places, especially the south of England.' English Flora, v. 310. Harvey (Phycologia Britannica) extends the name to *P. vulgaris*, Ag. *Purple Laver* is an English equivalent for the genus (English Flora, v. 310). *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 133.

(4) *Ulva latissima*, L. (Prior, p. 133), and *U. Lactuca*, L.—'In *Glamorgansh.* and some other parts they make a sort of food of a sea-plant, which seems to be the Oyster Green or Sea-Liver-wort (*sic*). This they call *Laver Bread*. Near S. David's they call it *Lhavan* or *Lhawnian*, in English black-butter.' Kennett (Lansdowne MS. No. 1033).

**Laver, Green.** *Ulva latissima*, L., and *U. Lactuca*, L.—‘Both are, I believe, indiscriminately eaten under the name of *Green Laver* or *Oyster-green*.’ *English Flora*, v. 311, where the name is applied also to the whole genus.

**Laverocks.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby), *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 2; also **Three-leaved Lavarocks.** *E. Yks.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* B. 22.

**Laverock's Lint.** *Linum catharticum*, L.—*Lanarksh.* Jamieson.

**Lawyers.** Old thorny stems of briars and brambles. Similar stems are so-called in New Zealand and other colonies.

(1) *Rosa canina*, L.—*Ches.*; ‘the wild briar, or bramble with long thorns,’ *Surr.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 3; *Warw.*

(2) *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—‘A long bramble full of thorns, so called because “when once they gets a holt an ye, ye doant easy get shut of ‘em.”’ *Suss. Parish*; *Worc. E. Bot.* (3rd ed.), iii. 163.

**Laylook, or Laylocks.** A common mispronunciation of *Lilac*. *Syringa vulgaris*, L.—*Glou.* (Fairford); *Pulman*; *Som.*; *Surr.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 3; *Suss. Parish*; *Warw.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 3; *Yks.* (Holdserness), *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 7.

**Leaf of S. Patrick.** *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Galloway* (Inish-bofin), *Proc. Royal Irish Acad.*, 3rd Ser. ii. 569.

**Leapers.** ‘Grey peas. *West.*’ *Hal. Wr.*

**Leap-up-and-kiss-me.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Suss.*; *Hants.* *Hal.*

**Leechwort.** An A.S. name for *Plantago Lanceolata*, L.—‘Läkeblad, *Plantago major*, in West Gothland (Nemnich). The plantain was famed for healing power.’ *Cockayne*, ii. 397.

**Leed** (Report of Cambridge Antiquarian Soc., vol. iv. no. 2) or **White Leed.** *Glyceria aquatica*, Sm.—*Camb.* ‘Writing in his *Britannia* of the whole tract of the Fens, [Camden] says “all this country in the winter time, and sometimes for the greater part of the year, is laid under water by the rivers Ouse, Grant, Nene, Welland, Glen, and Witham, for want of sufficient channels and passages; but when these keep to their proper channels, it abounds with grass and a sort of rank hay, by them called *Lid*. . . This grass is most likely *Glyceria aquatica*, [which] is still usually known by the name of *White Leed*, [and] was once the principal grass of the Wash land.’ The Fenland, Past and Present, p. 298. The Rev. E. Gillett assigns the name to *Poa aquatica*, L. (*Cockayne*, iii. xxxii).

**Leek.** *Allium Porrum*, L.—Prior, p. 133.

**Leek, Crow.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Ger. Appx.* *Hal. Wr.* Prior, p. 58.

**Leek, French.** *Allium Porrum*, L.—Lyte.

**Leek, Sour.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—*Roxburghsh.* (Kelso), *Science Gossip*, 1876, p. 79; *Ireland* (Belfast), *Flora Belfastiensis*: *R. Acetosella*, L., is here called **Red or Wee Sour Leek**.

**Leek, Wild.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—*E. Bord.* *Bot.* *E. Bord.*

**Leek-cress.** An A.S. name for *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej., a cress

- with an onion-like smell, which peculiarity is referred to in the Latin generic name. Cockayne, ii. 397.
- Leemers.** Ripe fruit of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—'Ripe nuts. To leem, to shell or drop out of the husks. *Var. dial.*' Hal. 'Hazel nuts.' *Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; Lanc.; Roxburghsh. Jamieson.*
- Leerspoole.** 'A cane or reed.' Hal.
- Leke.** 'A leak (A.S.). Not worth a *leke*, a common expression in early poetry.' Hal.
- Lemfeg.** Fruit of *Ficus Carica*, L.—'A doe-fig. *Wilts.*' Hal. Wr. *Wilts.* 'A fig, an *Elleme fig.*' E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19.
- Lemon Tree.** A frequent name for *Lippia (Aloysia) citriodora*, Kth., in allusion to the scent of the leaves.—'The verbena. *South.*' Hal. Wr.
- Lens, Water.** See **Lentils, Water.**
- Lent-cooks.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Dev.* 'In allusion, it seems, to the barbarous custom of cock-throwing, which was prescribed by our forefathers for Lent, or rather for Shrove Tuesday. The boys, in the absence of live cocks to throw sticks at, practised the art of decapitation on the flower.' *Gard. Chron., Mar. 22, 1879* (p. 376).
- Lenten.** 'A linden tree (A.S.).' Hal. Wr. *Tilia europæa*, L.
- Lenten-fig.** 'A dried fig, a raisin.' Hal.
- Lentils.** *Ervum Lens*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 133.
- Lentils, Water.** *Lemna minor*, L.—Lyte. 'In Latin *Lens palustris* or *lacustris*: in shoppes *Lenticula aquæ*: in English water *Lentils* . . . in high Douch Meer Linsen: in base Almaigne water Linsen.' Lyte, 108. Pratt says 'country people still frequently call it **Water Lens**,' but we have not met with the name in actual use or in modern books.
- Lent Lily, or Lilies** (from the season of flowering). *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Cornw.* (sometimes contracted to **Lents**), N. & Q., 1st Ser. iii. 259; *Derb.* (gardens, the single variety); *Dev.* Hal. Wr.; *Kent*; *N. Linc.* (Wrawby); *Som.*; *Surr.*; *E. Suss.*; *Warw.* (where it is also called **Lanthorn Lilies**); *Westm.* (gardens, the single variety); *Wight* (or **Lenten Lilies**, corrupted into **Lantern Lilies**), *Fl. Vect.*; *Yks.* Prior, p. 133.
- Lent Rose, or Lent Roses.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Dev.* (Teignmouth; the plural form **Lent Rosen** is also occasionally employed), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6, Hal. Wr.; *Linc.* In *S. Dev.* *N. biflorus*, L., is also so called.
- Lents.** See **Lent Lily.**
- Leopard's Bane.** A name applied by Ger. and in modern books to *Doronicum Pardalianches*, L., but transferred to that plant, like the specific name, from some poisonous plant which it is not possible to determine. See Prior, p. 133. In Turn. Names it is spelt **Libbard bayne**, and applied to *Paris quadrifolia*, L. Topsell (Fourfooted Beasts, p. 40) says 'The herbe Wolfe-baine or Libbardine is poison to foxes, wolves, dogs, and beares, and to all beasts that are littered

blind, as the Alpine Rhæstians affirm.' Hal. and Wr. have Libbard's bane.

**Lesch.** 'The vegetable produce of the fens consisted almost exclusively of sedge, *lesch*, which was probably a name used generically, and covered all the *Carices* abounding in the fens, as well as the special sedge of Burwell Fen, *Cladium Mariscus*. . . . Probably the word also covered reeds and rushes, as neither of these words occur. The word *lesch* has now become obsolete in the fens, but the French name for plants of the genus *Carex* is *Laiche*.' From the Rolls of the Manor of Littleport, Cambridgeshire, 1316-27, in Report of Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. iv. No. 2.

**Lettuce.** *Lactuca sativa*, L.—Prior, p. 133.

**Lettuce, Frog's.** See Frog's Lettuce.

**Lettuce, Lamb's.** See Lamb's Lettuce.

**Lettuce, Sea.** *Ulva Lactuca*, L.—Treas. Bot. (Supplement); in the body of the work it is misapplied to *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.

**Lettuce, Wall.** A common book-name for *Lactuca muralis*, Fresen.—Prior, p. 134.

**Lettuce, Wild.** *Lactuca virosa*, L.—Lyte.

**Levers, Livers, or Lyvers** (A.S. *læfer*). A name applied by Lyte (**Levers**), and locally as below, to *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.; but bestowed also on 'any sword-bladed plant, *Iris*, *Sparganium*, or *Gladiolus*, as still in use at Whitwell, Isle of Wight' (Cockayne, iii. xxxii, where the name is printed Level). *Cornw.*; *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss. (the leaves Liver or Lever-leaves); *Som.* (Langport), Science Gossip, 1872, p. 163 ('the land where they grow is designated liver-ground'); *South.* Hal. Wr. Pulman assigns the name **Lyver** to the 'bulrush,' meaning, probably, *Typha latifolia*, L.

**Lewte.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—*Som.* Hal. Wr.

**Ley.** *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.—*Lanc.*

**Leyt.** 'The word *leyt* occurs a few times [in the Rolls of the Manor of Littleport, Cambridgeshire, 1316-27], and obviously meant . . . what we still call leed, *Glyceria aquatica*.' Report of Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. iv. No. 2. See **Leed**.

**Lezzory, or Lizzory.** *Pyrus torminalis*, L.—*Glou.* (Cotswolds), *Cots.* Gloss.

**Libardine, or Libbard's-bane.** See Leopard's Bane.

**Lib-long.** *Sedum Telephium*, L.—Lyte, Wr., Prior, p. 136. See **Live-long**.

**Lice, Beggar.** See Beggar Lice.

**Lice, Buckie.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—'The seed of the buckie; it much resembles lice.' *S. Scott.* Mactaggart, Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopædia.

**Lichwale, or Lychwale.** *Lithospermum officinale*, L.—Grete Herball. Ger. includes *Lithospermum arvense*, L., under the name. Prior, p. 134.

**Lichwort.** *Parietaria officinalis*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 134. It grows 'neere to old wals in the moist corners of churches and stone buildings.' Ger. 261.

**Lid.** See **Leed**, **Whi'e**.

**Lide Lily.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—Gordon's ed. of Culpeper (1802), i. 189. So called from its time of flowering. '*Lide*, the month of March, A.S. *lidmonaþ*, now obsolete. "The vulgar in the West of England," says Aubrey, "doe call the moneth of March, *lide*."

Eate leeks in *Lide* and ramsins in May,  
And all the year after physicians may play."'

E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19.

**Life Everlasting.** *Antennaria margaritacea*, Br.—Park. Parad. 375.

**Lig, or Liggan.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.—Cornw.

**Light Crottlles.** *Lecanora pallescens*, Ach.—Scotl.

**Lightnings.** *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*Berwicksh.* 'About Wooler it was wont to be called the Thunder-flower or *Lightnings*; and children were afraid to pluck the flower, for if, perchance, the petals fell off in the act, the gatherer became more liable to be struck with lightning; nor was the risk small, for the deciduousness of the petals is almost proverbial.' Bot. E. Bord., p. 31.

**Lightwort.** *Mertensia maritima*, Don.—Dr. J. Hill (Herbarium Britannicum, 1769) gives this name, but it is only an equivalent for *Pneumaria*, a name he proposed for the plant. 'Grows among stones or oakes like a dried turfe near the ground.' Mascal's Government of Cattal, p. 18.

**Lilac** (from the Persian *lilag*). The general name of *Syringa vulgaris*, L., which was also originally adopted by Matthiolus as the scientific name. *Melia Azedarach*, L., is called by Europeans in the Punjab *Persian Lilac* (Aitchison's Cat. Punjab Plants, p. 31), and in the Mauritius, according to Bouton, *Indian Lilac*. Prior, p. 134.

**Lilac, German.** See **German Lilac**.

**Lillie riall** (in Hal. and Wr. **Lilly Royal**), a corruption of **Puliall royall**. *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—*South*, Hal. Wr.

**Lily.** (1) The general name for the genus *Lilium*, *L. candidum*, L., being the lily *par excellence*. Prior, p. 134.

(2) *Narcissus poeticus*, L.—*Warw.* (Fillongley), where a field in which it grows is 'familiarily known in the neighbourhood as the Lily Field.' Phyt. iii. 946, o. s. Dr. J. A. H. Murray writes to us: 'In Scotland *Lily* is applied generically to the two common *Narcissi*; *N. poeticus* being the *White Lily*, and *N. Pseudo-narcissus* the *Yellow Lily* or *Daffodilly*. Sometimes, however, *Lily* is applied specifically to *N. poeticus*, as opposed to *Daffodilly*.'

(3) 'The wild convolvulus.' Hal. Wr. This may be either *Convolvulus sepium*, L., or *C. arvensis*, L.; the latter is known by the name in *Hants.* and *Suss.*

(4) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Hants.*; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.

**Lily, Chequered.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—Park. Parad., Prior, p. 134. See Chequered Daffodil.

**Lily, Conval.** See Conval-Lily.

**Lily, Corn.** See Corn Lily.

**Lily, Great Park.** *Convallaria majalis*, L.—‘*Lilium convallium grandius, quod angli vocant Great parke lyly.*’ Turn. Lib.

**Lily, Hedge.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Hants.*; *Wight*, Fl. Vect. ‘There is a flower not unlyke unto a lylye in the herbe which is called Convolvulus: it groweth among shrubbes and busshes, and hath no savour, nether any little chyves lyke saffrone as a lyly hath, only representing a lily in whytenes, and it is as it were an unperfit worke of nature learninge to make lilies.’ Turn. Herb. i. 164.

**Lily, Lamb.** *Tofieldia palustris*, L.—*Ayrsh.*

**Lily, Lent.** See Lent Lily.

**Lily, Lide.** See Lide Lily.

**Lily, Loddon.** See Loddon Lilies.

**Lily, May.** *Convallaria majalis*, L.—Lyte.

**Lily, Orange.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*Dumfriessh.*

**Lily, Pheasant.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Lily, Snake's Head.** From the shape of the flower-head, and its spotted colour. *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Bucks.*; *Oxon.* N. & Q. 4th Ser., iv. p. 66.

**Lily, Water.** A general name for the two following species :

(1) *Nymphaea alba*, L.—Turn. Herb. *Ches.*; *Cumb.* Prior, p. 134.

(2) *Nuphar luteum*, Sm.—Turn. Herb. *Ches.*

**Lily, White.** (1) *Lilium candidum*, L. (gardens).—In some modern books this is called the **Madonna Lily**, or **St. Joseph's Lily**, from its frequent occurrence in representations of the B.V.M. or St. Joseph.

(2) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

(3) *Narcissus poeticus*, L.—See Lily (2).

**Lily, Wood.** *Pyrola minor*, L.—*Bucks.* No doubt on account of its likeness to *Convallaria majalis*, L.

**Lily, Yellow.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—See Lily (2).

**Lily, Yellow Water.** The common name for *Nuphar luteum*, Sm.—Lyte.

**Lily-among-thorns.** ‘of Canticles, ii. 2, Lat. *Lilium inter spinas*, understood by the herbalists as *Lonicera Caprifolium*, L.’—Prior, p. 134. *L. Periclymenum*, L., is rather intended. ‘That the *Lillies amongst the Thornes* were woodbines is not known to every one.’ Coles, A. of S., p. 7. Ray, however, considered it to be *Convallaria majalis*, L. (Hist. Plant, i. 667).

**Lily-bind**, i. e. the bindweed with lily flowers. *Convolvulus arvensis*, L., and *C. sepium*, L.—*Yks.* (Wakefield).

**Lily-can.** *Nuphar luteum*, Sm.—*Fifesh.*, *Perthsh.* Jamieson. Cfr. **Can-dock**.

**Lily-conval.** *Convallaria majalis*, L.—Lyte, Hal. and Wr. (**Lily-convally**), Prior, p. 134.

**Lily-flower.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Hants.*

**Lily-grass.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Suss.* (Shoreham).

**Lily-oak** (a corruption of Lilac). *Syringa vulgaris*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Lily of the Mountain.** *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All.—*Warw.*

**Lily of the Valley.** The general name for *Convallaria majalis*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 134.

**Lime, or Lime Tree.** The general name for *Tilia europæa*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 135.

**Lime, Red.** *Tilia grandifolia*, Ehrh.,  $\beta$  *corallina*, Sm.—‘Tis known by the name of the *Red Lime*, and grows naturally in Stokenchurch Wood.’—B. Syn., ed. iii. 473.

**Limestone Fern.** A common book-name for *Polypodium calcareum*, Sm.—*W. Cumb.*

**Limewort.** (1) *Silene Armeria*, L.—Ger. See **Catchfly**. In Robson’s British Flora (1777) the name is transferred to *Dianthus pro-lifer*, L.

(2) *Veronica Beccabunga*, L.—Eliza Cook’s Journal, July 5, 1851, pp. 149-50. Cfr. **Limpwort**.

**Limper-scrimp.** See **Lumper-scrump**.

**Limpwort.** *Veronica Beccabunga*, L.—*Heref.* ‘Ab Herefordensibus *limpwort*.’ Merrett’s Pinax. Cfr. **Brooklime**.

**Lin.** (1) *Tilia europæa*, L.—*North*, Brockett; *Yks.* (Craven), Holl; (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 22.

(2) *Linum usitatissimum*, L.—Hal. *Scotl.* Jamieson. A man in the flax trade is called in *Dors.* a *lin-man* (*Dors.* Gloss.).

**Linarich.** ‘A sea-plant.’ *Scotl.* Jamieson. This we cannot identify.

**Lincels.** See **Lintels**.

**Linde.** ‘The lime-tree (A.S.). Sometimes used perhaps for a tree in general.’ Hal. *Tilia europæa*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson (**Lind** or **Lynd**). Turn. (Herb.) has **Lind-tre**. A more common form is **Linden** or **Linden-tree** (Lyte). Prior, p. 135. Hal. and Wr. have **Linn-tree** (*Derb.*).

**Line.** (1) *Linum usitatissimum*, L. (the seed **Linseed**). Grete Herball, Grose. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *North*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1; *Yks.*; *Scotl.* Jamieson. Mrs. Atkinson writes from Winderwath: ‘It is pronounced *liin* (exactly as

in the old Norse or Danish), whether as to the plant, its seed, "liin-seed," or the fibre formerly prepared for spinning on the "liin-wheel." There are still fields in Westmoreland which retain the names of Liin-holmes, Lindale, and Lyneguards, though the plant has long ceased to be cultivated. Prior, p. 135.

(2) *Tilia europæa*, L.—Ger. *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. 'In the Herbals, and all old works after Chaucer's time, it is spelt *Lyne* or *Line*, as in the ballad of Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne, where it rhymes to thine:

"Now tell me thy name, good fellow, said he,  
Under the leaves of *lyne*." Prior, p. 135.

(3) *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(4) *Eleocharis caespitosa*, Link.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Ling.** (1) *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb., with which *Erica Tetralix*, L., and *E. cinerea*, L., are occasionally associated.—Turn. Herb. Ger. (*Linge*). *Ches.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Durh.*; *N. Linc.* ('heather of any sort'), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *North*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1, *Ray*, &c.; *Suff.*; *Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; C. 1, 2, 5, 7:

'D'ye ken hoo *ling*-beezums er myade Sur?'

Old North-Country Ballad.

*Ireland* (Belfast). Prior, p. 135.

(2) *Erica Tetralix*, L.—Ger. *Ches.*; *Suff.*

(3) *Erica cinerea*, L.—Ger.

(4) *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L. (more especially the leaves).—*Durh.*; *Nhumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Selkirksh.* Statistical Acct. of Scotland, iii. 63.

(5) *Eleocharis caespitosa*, Link.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. This is probably the plant to which Jamieson assigns the name, and which he describes as 'a species of rush or long thin grass.'

(6) *Ulex europæus*, L.—*North*, Hal.

(7) *Tamarix gallica*, L.—See **Heath** (2).

**Ling, Black, or Crow.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.

**Ling, Downy.** *Eriophorum polystachyon*, L.—*Ayrsh.*

**Ling, Draw.** See **Drawling**.

**Ling, Pull.** 'A moss plant.' *Scott.* Jamieson. No doubt *Eriophorum*.

**Ling, Wire.** *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.

**Ling-berry, or Ling-berries.** (1) *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*; *N. Yks.*

(2) *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Yks.* N. & Q., 1st Ser., vii. 231. Its Swedish name is *lingon*. Id.

(3) The fruit of *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.

**Ling Gowlands.** 'A small marigold kind of flower, growing among the heath.' *Yks.* (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. Probably some yellow composite flower, such as *Hieracium Pilosella*, L., is intended.



**Lingwort.** *Veratrum album*, L.—Lyte. In Turn. Lib. **Lyngwort.** 'The plant angelica.' Wr.: some error is to be suspected.

**Linn-tree.** See **Linde.**

**Lint.** *Linum usitatissimum*, L.—Turn. Herb., Grose. *E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord.; *Scotl. Jamieson*; *Aberdeensh.*; *Ireland* (Antrim and Down). 'Linthaw and Linthill in Berwickshire, and Linthaugh in the parish of Ford, probably derive their name from the cultivation of *Lint* upon them.' Bot. E. Bord. p. 45. Jamieson has **Lint-bells** and **Lintbows**, meaning the flowers and seed-pods of flax respectively.

**Lint, Fairy.** *Linum catharticum*, L.—*E. Bord.* 'From the abundant harvests of this elegant weed on our upland pastures, prepared and manufactured by supernatural skill, the "good people" were wont, in the olden time, to procure their requisite supplies of linen.' Bot. E. Bord.

**Lint-bells.** See **Bells, Lint.**

**Lint-bennels.** See **Bennels** (2).

**Lint-bow, i. e. Lint-boll.** *Linum usitatissimum*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.*

**Lintels** (a corruption of *lentils*). 'Tares in corn.' Hal. Probably *Vicia hirsuta*, L., but cfr. **Lints**. Hal. and Wr. also have **Lincels**, which is probably a misprint. *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*

'The bearded rye was in the row,  
The *lintel* in the pod.'

Clare's MS. Poems, quoted in Nth. Gloss.

**Lints.** *Vicia sativa*, L.—'Tares are called *lints* in Lincolnshire.' Hal. *N.-W. Linc.*: 'Lentils, tares, vetches,' E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Yks.* (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7 (**Lintins**).

**Lion's Foot.** From the shape of the leaf.

(1) *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L.—Grete Herball. It was an A.S. name (see Cockayne, ii. 397). 'In Latin . . . *Planta leonis*, *Pes leonis* . . . in Frenche *Pied de Lion*: in high Douch . . . *Lewenfusz*.' Lyte. Ger. calls it also **Lion's Paw**. Prior, p. 135.

(2) *Helleborus niger*, L.—Grete Herball, Turn. Lib.

**Lion's Mouth, or Lions' Mouths.** (1) *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*Suss.* Ger. calls this **Lion's Snap**. Prior, p. 140.

(2) *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—*Suss.*

(3) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Suss.*

(4) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*Suss.* Parish.

**Lion's Paw.** See **Lion's Foot** (1).

**Lion's Snap.** See **Lion's Mouth** (1).

**Lion's Teeth.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—Bullein, Book of Simples, fol. 10. A translation of the generic name.

**Liquorice, Wild.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8; *N. Yks.*; *Dumfriessh.*; *Invernessh.*; *Moray, Fl. M.* 'In the season of flowering the root is dug up and eaten by children, in idleness, as a substitute for the liquorice-root of the apothecary.' Bot. E. Bord.,

p. 52. 'The long, woody root' of *Trifolium alpinum*, L., another leguminous plant, 'is chewed by the shepherds of the Pyrenees under the name of *réglisse*.' Hooker's Journ. of Botany, v. 347.

**Liquorice-vetch.** Apparently a quite recent book-name for *Astragalus glycyphyllos*, L., given by Prior (p. 136).

**Liquory-knots.** Roots of *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—*Berv.* 'Schoolboys in Berwickshire call the roots *liquory-knots*, for, when dried, the taste of them is not unlike that of the real liquorice.' Bot. E. Bord. p. 57. 'This is deemed by the Ulster Irish a sort of liquorice, and is used for the same purposes as liquorice by the Highlanders.' Threlkeld.

**Liquory Stick.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—Hal. *Roxburghsh.* (Kelso), *Liquor Stick*, Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39. See *Liquorice*, Wild.

**Liricon-fancy, or Liry-confancy.** *Convallaria majalis*, L.—Lyte. Hal. and Wr. give *Liricumfancy*. 'A corruption of Lat. *lilium convallium*.' Prior, p. 136.

[**Lithewale.** 'The herb gromwell.' Hal. Wr. This is probably a misprint for *Little Wale*, a name assigned to *Lithospermum officinale*, L., in Ger. Appx., whence so many of Hal.'s names are taken; and this again may be a misprint for *Lichwale*, which see.]

**Lithewort.** An A.S. plant-name about which there seems to be some confusion. Cockayne (ii. 398) assigns it to *Sambucus Ebulus*, L. Hal. and Wr. refer it to 'the plant forget-me-not,' an insufficient identification, as several plants are called Forget-me-not,—and the former adds: 'The term is still sometimes used'—but of this we can find no trace. Prior (p. 136) has *Lithy-tree*, which we have not elsewhere met with, as a name for *Viburnum Lantana*, L., and this may be a form of the same name, though Cockayne says *V. Lantana* was never known as *Lithewort*.

**Lithy-tree.** See *Lithewort*.

**Litmus.** *Roccella tinctoria*, L.—Prior, p. 136.

**Little and Pretty.** *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—Dors.

**Little Good.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; *Aberdeensh.* (*Little Gweedie*); *Clackmannansh.* (*Little Giddie*); *Forfarsh.* (*Little Goody*); *Perthsh.*; *Roxburghsh.* (Kelso, *Little Guid*), Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39. Prior, p. 136.

**Littlewale.** *Lithospermum officinale*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. See *Lithewale*.

**Live-for-ever.** See *Life-everlasting* (2).

**Live-in-idleness.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—Ger., Buddle MS.

**Livelong.** (1) *Sedum Telephium*, L.—Wr. *Norf.* 'The people of the country delight much to set it in pots and shelles on Midsomer even, or upon timber slattes or trenchers dawbed with clay, and so to set or hang it up in their houses, whereas it remayneth greene a long season and groweth, if it be somtimes over-sprinkled with water.' Lyte, p. 39. 'A branch of the green leaves hung up in any

place will keep the verdure a long time.' Coles, A. in E. Prior, p. 136.

(2) *Antennaria margaritacea*, Br.—The 'flower being gathered when it is yong, may be kept in such manner as it was gathered, I meane in such freshnesse and well liking, by the space of a whole yeere after in your chest or elsewhere; wherefore our English women have called it *Live long*, or *Live for ever*, which name doth aptly answer his effects.' Ger. 517. Park. Parad. 375.

**Liver-grass.** *Marchantia polymorpha*, L.—E. Bord. (where it is employed in domestic medicine), Bot. E. Bord. p. 264.

**Liver-leaf.** See **Liver-wort** (2) and **Livers**.

**Livers.** See **Livers**.

**Liver-wort.** (1) *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.—Lyte, who gives it as a translation of the German *levercruyt*. 'Agrimony, an hearbe called also *Liverwort*, because it is good for the liver.' Minshew.

(2) *Anemone Hepatica*, L.—Park. Theatr., but more usually, as by Lyte, called **Noble Liverwort**, 'in high Douch *edel levercruyt*,' being a 'soveraigne medicine against the heat and inflammation of the Lyver.' Lyte, p. 59. In Treas. Bot. it is called **Liver-leaf**, which is its popular N. American name.

(3) *Marchantia polymorpha*, L.—Turn. Herb. Lyte, Prior, p. 136. 'The decoction of *Liverworte* swageth the inflammation of the liver.' Lyte, p. 411.

The name is given by Tusser (E. D. S., Series D., p. 93) in his list of 'Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen;' (1) or perhaps (2) is probably intended.

**Liver-wort, Ground.** *Peltidea canina*, Ach.—Ger. Prior, p. 136.

**Liverwort, Noble.** See **Liverwort** (2).

**Liverwort, Stone.** *Marchantia polymorpha*, L.—'It is named in shops *Hepatica*, yet are there also manie other herbes named *Hepatica* or *Liverwoorts*, for difference whereof this may fitly be called *Hepatica petraea*, or *Stone Liverwort*, having taken that name from the Germaines, who call this *Liverwoort Steyn Leber-kraut*.' Ger. 1376.

**Liverwort, Three-leaved.** *Anemone Hepatica*, L.—Lyte.

**Liverwort, Water.** *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L.—Lyte. 'The apothecaries of this time do call it *Hepatica* and *Hepatica aquatica* or *palustris*; and do very erroneously use it for *Hepatica*.' *Id.*

**Liverwort, White.** *Parnassia palustris*, L.—Ger. One of its old names was *Hepatica alba*.

**Liverwort, Wood** (from its growth on trees). *Sticta pulmonacea*, Ach.—Ger.

**Lizard Orchis.** A modern book-name for *Orchis hircina*, L.—Prior, p. 170.

**Lizzy-run-the-hedge.** (1) *Galium Aparine*, L., 'when it climbs up and amidst our quick fences to the length, perhaps, of twenty feet.' E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

(2) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—Prior, p. 196.

**Lizzory.** See **Lezzory.**

**Loaves-of-bread.** A child's name for the fruit of *Hyocyamus niger*, L.—*Nhamp.*

‘Hunting from the stack-yard sod  
The stinking Henbane's belted pod,  
By youth's warm fancies sweetly led  
To christen them his *loaves-of-bread.*'

Clare, Shepherd's Calendar (May).

**Ofr. Cheeses.**

**Lob, or Lep Grass.** *Bromus mollis*, L.—With. ed. iv. *Hants.* Bromfield MS. See Lisle's Observations in Husbandry, ed. ii. (1757), p. 73: ‘the grass which country people call the hooded grass or *lob grass*,’ &c. Prior, p. 137. It is sometimes called simply *Lop*.

**Loch Reed.** ‘Common Reed-grass.’ *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Locken, Lockenty, or Lockity Gowan.** See *Gowan, Lockin.*

**Locker.** *Trollius europæus*, L.—*Selkirksh.*: *Tweeddale*, Jamieson. With. (ed. ii.) has *Locker Gowlands.* See *Gowan, Lockin.*

**Lock-Lubbettie.** *Nostoc commune*, Vauch.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Locks and Keys.** (1) Fruit of *Frazinus excelsior*, L.—*Camb.*; *Dev.*; *N. Ess.*; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Norf.*; *Notts.*; *West. Hal. Wr.*

(2) Fruit of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—*Camb.*; *N. Ess.*; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Norf.*

(3) *Dielytra spectabilis*, DC.—*Som.* (the usual name in cottage gardens).

**Lockyer Goldena.** *Trollius europæus*, L.—*N. Yks.*

**Locusts** (pronounced *locus*). *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*N. Bucks.* Locally supposed to have been the food of S. John Baptist.

**Loddon Lilies.** *Leucojum æstivum*, L.—*Berks.* (Reading). From its abundance on the banks of the Loddon.

**Lodewort.** *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L.—*Ger.* Appx. *Hal. Wr.* An A.S. name for *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L. Gl. Sloane 5, fol. 450, according to Cockayne, iii. 336.

**Loggerheads.** (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*N. Bucks.*; *Glou.*; *Oxf.* Cockayne, iii. 315.

(2) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. ‘From the resemblance of its knobbed involucre to a weapon so called, consisting of a ball of iron at the end of a stick.’ Prior, p. 137. According to Holme (Acad. of Armory, ii. 426) a person having a large head was termed a loggerhead.

**Lombardy Poplar.** A general name for *Populus fastigiata*, Ait.—Prior, p. 186. See Loudon's Arboretum, iii. p. 1660.

**Lonachies, or Lonnachs.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*N. Scotl.* Jamieson.

**London Bottles.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—*Ayrsh.*

**London Lace.** The variegated form of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*Sal.*

**London Pink.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Glou.*

**London Pride.** (1) *Dianthus barbatus*, L.—'It is now commonly called in most places *London Pride*.' Ger. Emac. 598. *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*; *Yks.* (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. O. 7. In Sutherland's *Hortus Medicus Edinensis* (1613) it is called *Pride of London*. Another allied *Dianthus* was called *Pride of Austria* (Ger. 479).

(2) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—In general use. *Ches.*; *Lanc.*; *Middx.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior (p. 137) says 'it is understood upon apparently good authority, that of Mr. R. Heward in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to have been given to this latter plant in reference to the person who introduced it into cultivation, Mr. London, of the firm of London and Wise, the celebrated royal gardeners of the early part of the last century.' But Mr. Heward does not state this on his own authority, but says only that he has 'somewhere read' it; and this origin for the name is not the correct one. Threlkeld (1727) is the earliest writer we have found applying the name to this plant—'*vulgo London Pride*.' (Appendix to *Synopsis*, p. 2.)

**London Rocket.** A book-name for *Sisymbrium Irio*, L.—With. ed. vii. Prior, p. 137. 'After the great Fire in London, in the Years 1667, 1668, it came up abundantly among the Rubbish in the Ruines.' R. Syn. ed. iii. 298.

**London Tuft.** *Dianthus barbatus*, L. (gardens).—Park. Parad. 320. *Lin.*; *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*; *Norf.*; *Suff.*

**Long-leaf.** *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sym.—*Hants.*

**Long Purples.** (1) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Som.*; *Suss.* Parish.

'Long Purples,  
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,  
But our cold maids do Deadmen's fingers call them.'  
Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 7.

There is no doubt that this was the plant intended by Shakespeare. The synonym he quotes is still in use for the plant (see *Deadmen's Fingers*), and the many 'grosser names' which the *Orchis* still receives are further evidence on the point. But this is hardly the '*long purples of the dale*' of Tennyson (*A Dirge*).

(2) *Lythrum Salicaria*, L.—*Nhamp. Sternb.*, *Nth. Gloss.* This is certainly the plant of *Clare's Village Minstrel*, ii. 90.

'Gay long-purples with its tufty spike:  
She'd wade o'er shoes to reach it in the dyke.'

**Longwort.** See *Lungwort*. Hal. and Wr. assign the name to 'Pelitory of Spain' (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, DC.).

**Lonnachs.** See *Lonachies*.

**Lont-figs.** 'Dried figs. *Som.*' Hal. Wr.

**Look-up-and-kiss-me.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Cornw.*

**Loose-strife, or Golden or Yellow Loosetrife.** *Lysimachia vulgaris*, L.—Ger. Turn. (Names) spells it *Lousstryfe*, and Lyte has *Lousestryfe*. Prior, p. 137. An adaptation of the Lat. name *Lysimachia*, which, 'as Dioscorides and Plinie doe write, tooke his name of a speciall vertue that it hath in appeasing the strife and unrulinesse which falleth out among oxen at the plough, if it be put about their yokes: but it rather retaineth and keepeth the name *Lysimachia* of King Lysimachus, the son of Agathocles, the first finder out of the nature and vertues of this herbe, as Plinie saith.' Ger. 388.

**Loose-strife, Purple, or Red.** *Lythrum Salicaria*, L.—Turn. Names. Prior, p. 138.

**Loosie Arnit.** See *Lousy Arnit*.

**Lop, or Lop-grass.** See *Lob-grass*.

**Lopper Gowan.** See *Gowan, Lapper*.

**Lords and Ladies.** A very general name for *Arum maculatum*, L., given in reference to the dark and light spadices, the dark being the lords, the light the ladies. Prior (p. 138) considers the name of recent introduction. As a book-name it is certainly recent, for it does not appear in any old herbal; but its extremely wide distribution shows that it has long been in use as a popular name. *Bucks.*; *Camb.*; *W. Ches.*; *S.* and *E. Cornw.*; *Cornw.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Derb.*; *Dev.* (Teignmouth); *N. Ess.*; *Glou.*; *Hants.*; *Herts.*; *Lanc.* (if bright-coloured; dull-coloured ones are called *Quakers*); *Leic.* (Belgrave); *Linc.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Norf.*; *Oxf.*; *Rutl.*; *Som.*; *Staff.*; *Suff.* Moor; *Suss.*; *Wilts.* (Devizes); *N.* and *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19. Hal. Wr. Holloway's comment is too good to be omitted: 'So called, I presume, from the stately appearance the blossom has by being partially inclosed and protected by the sheath; so that the flower appears as though it were in a kind of state chair or carriage' (!).

**Lords' and Ladies' Fingers.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Warw.*

**Lorer, or Lorry.** See *Laurel* (1). Prior, p. 138.

**Lot-tree.** *Pyrus Aria*, L.—Treas. Bot. We have not met with this name elsewhere.

**Lough.** 'Coarse grass on the moors. *Linc.*' Hal.

**Loury.** See *Laurel* (2).

**Louse-berry, or Louse-berry Tree.** *Euonymus europæus*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 138. 'The berries . . . powdered and sprinkled upon the hair destroy lice.' With. ed. ii.

**Louse-bur.** *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.—Lyte.

**Lousewort.** (1) *Pedicularis palustris*, L.—'In Latine Pedicularis, that is to say, *Louse herbe*: in high Douch *Leuszkraut*, bycause the cattell that pasture where plentie of this grasse groweth become full of lice.' Lyte, p. 516. Probably the explanation is that pastures where this plant abounds are generally extremely poor, and poor food produces lice in cattle.

(2) *Delphinium Staphisagria*, L.—Prior, p. 138. Holme's Acad. of Armory, ii. 104. Although rarely applied to this plant in English,

this name has equivalents in French and German, as well as in Latin and Greek (see Lyte, 372). 'The powdered seeds have been used externally from the earliest times for the destruction of *pediculi* in the head and other parts of the body, both in the human subject and in cattle; hence the German name *läusesamen*, signifying louse-seeds,' Bentley and Trimen's Medicinal Plants, tab. 14. It is called *Lycobane* in Pharmaco-pinax.

**Lousy, Loozie, or Lucie Arnut, or Arnit.** (1) *Bunium flexuosum*. With.—*Forfarsh.* Fl. Forf.; *Moray*, Fl. M.; *Stirlingsh.* from which county a correspondent writes: 'I think from a supposition that they caused lice to grow in children's heads.' 'Children dig up the roots and eat them, but they are hindered from indulging to excess by a cherished belief that the luxury tends to generate vermin in the head.' Bot. E. Bord., p. 85.

(2) *Avena elatior*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Lousy Beds.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Lousy Grass.** *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*Agricultural Gazette*, June 19, 1875 (p. 787), but not localised.

**Lousy Soldiers' Buttons.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Lanc.* A correspondent writes: 'An old Lancashire nurse says she would not have gathered one, as a child, for anything, because they are so often covered with small insects.'

**Love-ache.** See **Loveage**.

**Loveage.** In Lyte and other early works this is applied to *Levisticum officinale*, Koch., but in modern British books it is assigned to *Ligusticum scoticum*, L.—In *Prompt. Parv.* it is spelt *Loveache*. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 138.

**Loveage, Water.** *Cenanthe crocata*, L.—The roots 'are dayly by the ignorant women in Cheape-side sold to people more ignorant than themselves by the name of *Water Loveage*,' Ger. Emac. 1060.

**Love.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—'The gentlewomen call it *Love*.' Park. Theatr. p. 384. Prior, p. 138.

**Love and Idleness.** See **Love-in-idleness**.

**Love-apples.** *Lycopersicum esculentum*, Mill.—Prior, p. 138.

**Love-bind.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Love-entangle.** 'The nigella, *Cornw.*' Hal. Wr. *Nigella damascena*, L.—Perhaps this should rather be *Love-in-a-tangle* or *Love-in-tangle*. Cfr. *Love-in-a-mist*.

**Love-in-a-mist.** *Nigella damascena*, L.—*Ess.*; *N. Linc.* (Bottesford), *Love-in-mist*; *E. Suss.* Prior, p. 138, who gives also *Love-in-a-puzzle*, a garden name found in *Flora Historica* and elsewhere.

**Love-in-idleness.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—Lyte, Hal. Wr.

'Maidens call it *Love-in-idleness*.'

*Mids. Night's Dream*, Act ii. sc. 2.

*Glou.* (Fairford); *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Oxf.*; *Warw.* Wr. The name

is subject to some variation : Prior (p. 139) has **Love-and-idle** and **Love-in-idle**, which last we have in a *Hants.* list; from *Warw.* we have **Love-and-idleness**, and from *Glou.* **Love-an-idol** and **Love-and-idles**. *Ger.* has **Live-in-idleness**.

**Love-lies-bleeding.** (1) A common name in gardens for *Amaranthus caudatus*, L.—In *Linc.* **Love-lies-a-bleeding**. Prior, p. 139.

(2) *Adonis autumnalis*, L.—*Glou.*

[**Loveman.** Prior (p. 139) says this is a name given by Turner to *Galium Aparine*, L., but we fail to find it in any of his works.]

**Love-me.** *Myosotis palustris*, L.—*N.* and *E. Yks.*

**Love-me-not.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Love-true.** The garden pansy, *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Nhamp.* *Nth. Gloss.*

**Lovers' Links.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Roxburghsh.* Jamieson.

**Lovers' Pride.** *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.—*Suss.*

**Lovers' Steps.** *Lolium temulentum*, L.—*Suss.*

**Lover's Wanton.** The tubers of *Orchis maculata*, L., *O. latifolia*, L., and *Gymnadenia conopsea*, Br.—*Aberdeensh.* 'Rustics believe that if you take the proper half of the root of an orchis and get any one of the opposite sex to eat it, it will produce a powerful affection for you, while the other half will produce as strong an aversion.'

**Love's Laces.** The variegated form of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*Sal.*

**Low Broom.** *Genista tinctoria*, L.—*Lyte.*

**Lubba.** *Eleocharis caespitosa*, Link.—*Shetland Isles*, Edmonston MS. 'A coarse grass of any kind.' *Orkneys*, Jamieson.

**Lucerne.** (1) *Medicago sativa*, L.—Prior, p. 139. 'It is hard to assign a reason why the plant is called *Lucerne*, since the canton of that name, in Switzerland, neither was, nor is, particularly famous for producing this vegetable; nor did the western and northern nations of Europe receive it thence.' Harte's *Essays in Husbandry*, Essay ii. p. 23 (1770). In Worlidge's *Systema Agriculturæ* (1669) it is usually called **La Lucerne** (pp. 24, 28, &c.).

(2) *Onobrychis sativa*, L., according to Prior (p. 139), who says: 'By some of the older herbalists the sainfoin was called so.'

**Lucie-arnit, or Lucie-arnut.** See **Lousy-arnut**.

'Lowsie is Lucy, as some volke miscalle it.'

Shakespeare's *Ballad on Sir T. Lucy*.

**Lucifer Matches.** *Sisymbrium officinale*, L.—*Worc.*

**Lucken Golland, or Gowan.** See **Golland, Luckin**.

**Lucken, Luckie, or Luckin Gowan.** See **Gowan, Lockin**.

**Luckie's Mutch.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Lanarksh.* Jamieson.



**Lucky Hands** (*Notts., Rutl.*), or **St. John's Hands** (*Rutl.*). *Nephrodium Filix-mas*, Rich.—A correspondent gives us these names as being in actual use in the counties indicated above; but some mistake may possibly have arisen, as we find them in a translated extract from Schkuhr given in Newman's *British Ferns*, p. 199 (1844): 'Formerly this fern and its root were applied to many superstitious uses, since divers vagabonds prepared from the latter, together with its young incurved and yet unexpanded fronds, the so-called *Lucky* or *St. John's hands*, which they sold to ignorant and credulous people, both in town and country, as preservatives against witchcraft and enchantment.'

**Lucky Minnie's Lines.** *Chorda filum*, Lam.—*Highlands.*

**Lug.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—'Angli pro varietate soli et regionis varie nominant, Northumbrienses a seg, elienses et in palustribus locis propter Eliam a lug.' Turn. Lib.

**Lujula.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Prior, p. 139. See **Alleluia** (2).

**Lumper-scrump, or Limper-scrimp.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Som.*

**Lunary.** (1) *Botrychium Lunaria*, L.—Turn. Herb. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 139.

(2) *Lunaria biennis*, L.—A mere anglicising of *Lunaria*, of which name Parkinson says (*Theatr.* p. 508) 'there are so many herbes called by the name of *Lunaria* that it would make any man wonder how so many should be called.'

**Lung-flower.** *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, L.—A mere translation of the Latin specific name given in Culpeper's *English Physician* (Gordon's ed. 1802), i. p. 256. Prior, p. 140.

**Lungs of Oak.** *Sticta pulmonacea*, Ach.—The plant is frequent on old oak trees, and is occasionally used in diseases of the lungs. *Hants.* (New Forest). See **Lungwort** (3).

**Lungwort.** (1) The common book-name for *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—Grete Herball, Lyte. *Glou.* In the E. D. S. Tusser (p. 93) spelt **Longwort**. Prior, p. 140.

(2) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Turn. Lib. and Names (spelt **Longwort**). See **Bullock's Lungwort**.

(3) *Sticta pulmonacea*, Ach.—Lyte. Occasionally used in diseases of the lungs.

(4) *Lathræa squamaria*, L.—'Our countrey women do call it *Lungwort*, and do use it against the cough, and all other imperfections of the lungs: but what benefit they reape thereby I know not; neither can any of iudgement give me further instruction thereof.' Ger. 1388.

**Lungwort, Bullock's.** See **Bullock's Lungwort**.

**Lungwort, Clown's.** See **Clown's Lungwort**.

**Lungwort, Cow's.** See **Cow's Lungwort**.

**Lungwort, French.** *Hieracium murorum*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Lungwort, Golden.** See **Golden Lungwort**.

- Lungwort, Tree.** *Sticta pulmonacea*, Ach.—Ger. Prior, p. 140.
- Lupin, or Lupine.** The genus *Lupinus*.—Prior, p. 140.
- Lurkey Dish.** *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—This name is given in Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary. Hal.
- Lusmore.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—'In Ireland it is called *lusmore*, or the great herb.' Henderson's Folklore of the Northern Counties, ed. ii. p. 228.
- Lustwort.** *Drosera rotundifolia*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 140. 'Because sheepe and other cattell, if they do but onely taste of it, are provoked to lust.' Ger. 1366.
- Lychnidea.** An old garden name for the genus *Phlox*, from its resemblance to a Lychnis. 'Lychnidea or Bastard Lychnis.' Mill. Gard. Dict.
- Lyme Grass.** A modern book-name for *Elymus arenarius*, L. (from Lat. *elymus*).—With. ed. vii. Prior, p. 140, who assigns the name to *E. europæus*, L. (*Hordeum sylvaticum*, Huds.).
- Lyver.** See **Levera**.
- Mace.** The usual Som. name for the fruit of *Quercus Robur*, L. Pulman. In *W. Dev. Mess* (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6). Cfr. **Maah**.
- Mace, Reed.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—Turn. Herb. Nemnich gives the name simply as **Mace**. Mace was an old English (A.-N.) word for a club.
- Mackarel (Macrell) Mint.** *Mentha viridis*, L.—Ger.
- Mad.** 'A species of nightshade.' Hal. Wr. *Atropa Belladonna*, L. ?—We have not met with the name elsewhere.
- Madder.** (1) The root of *Rubia tinctorum*, L.—Turn. Lib. Prior, p. 141.  
(2) *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—Dors. Dors. Gloss.; *Hants.*; *West*, Hal. Wr., Pulman; but usually spelt **Madders**.
- Madder, Field.** A book-name for *Sherardia arvensis*, L.—Prior, p. 78.
- Madder, Wild.** *Galium Mollugo*, L.—With. ed. ii.
- Madderlen.** *Sherardia arvensis*, L.—A book-name (diminutive of *Madder*) invented by Dr. J. Hill (Herb. Brit. 1769).
- Madders.** See **Madder** (2).
- Mad Dog's Berries.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—Moray (Elgin).
- Madenwede.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—Turn. Herb. See **Mayweed**.
- Mader-wort.** 'The herb mugwort.' Hal. Wr. *Artemisia Absinthium*, L. Archæologia, xxx. 410. Cfr. **Motherwort**.

**Madge-mony-legs.** *Triticum caninum*, L.—From its numerous creeping roots, which quickly fill the soil. *Yks.* Cfr. **Meg-many-feet.**

**Madnep.** (1) *Pastinaca sativa*, L.—‘Nostrates asserunt Pastinacas vetustiores torporem et delirium inducere, unde eas *Mad neppes* vocant.’ R. Cat.

(2) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—Ger. (p. 856), who speaks of it as being usefully employed in cases of insanity. Prior (p. 141) prefers to regard the name as a corruption of *mead-nape*.

**Madonna Lily.** A modern book-name for *Lilium candidum*, L.

**Mad Woman's Milk.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Madwort.** This is synonymous in Ger. with **Heal-dog** (which see), but it is not easy to ascertain what plant was originally intended under the name. Parkinson (Theatr. 589) says (under the heading ‘*Alyssum*—*Madwort*’), ‘This name *Alyssum* is diversly confounded, both by the ancient and moderne writers, being referred to divers herbes:’ he describes various and very different species in this chapter. In more modern books *Asperugo procumbens*, L., is called *Madwort* (Prior, p. 141) or German *Madwort* (With. ed. ii.), but it is certainly not the German *Madwort* of Gerard, which is a species of *Stachys* or *Sideritis*.

**Maghet.** *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—Treas. Bot. Prior, p. 141, who also includes *Anthemis*, *Achillea*, *Bellis*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Matricaria*, &c.

**Maiden-hair, or Maiden's-hair.** (1) The common name for *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, L.—Called also **Maiden-hair Fern** and **Black Maiden-hair**, which see. ‘The lye wherein *Maidenhair* is sodden or infused is good to bathe the head, and make the haire come thicker in those places which are more thin and bare.’ Coles, A. of S., p. 91. Prior, p. 77.

(2) *Narthecium ossifragum*, L.—*Lanc.* ‘In Lancashire is used by women to die their haire of a yellowish colour, and therefore by them it is termed *Maiden-haire*, if we may beleeeve Lobell.’ Ger. Emac., 96. Prior, p. 142.

(3) *Galium verum*, L.—‘In the north countrey *Maydenshaire*.’ Turn. Names. *Yks.* Merrett's Pinax. Coles (A. in E.) gives it as *Maid's hair*, and says it is so called ‘from the fineness of the leaves.’ Prior, p. 142.

(4) *Briza media*, L.—*Norf.*; *Wight*, Fl. Vect. Parkinson (Theatr. 1166) says it is called by gentlewomen ‘*Maiden-haire Grasse*, or rather *Meade haire Grasse*.’ Prior, p. 142.

(5) *Cuscuta Epithymum*, Murr.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.

(6) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—‘Some country people that would have the barren Ivy to be the true Ground-Ivy, call the other *Maiden-hair*.’ Coles, A. in E., 53.

(7) *Asplenium Trichomanes*, L.—Lyte, Turn. Herb. This was also called **Common** (Lyte, Ger.) or **English** (Turn. Herb. Lyte) **Maiden-hair**. A. *Ruta-muraria*, L., is called **White Maidenhair** by Ger.

**Maiden-hair, Golden.** See **Golden Maiden-hair**.

**Maiden-hair Grass.** See **Maiden-hair** (4).

**Maidenheads.** *Sanguisorba officinalis*, L.—*Yks.* (Tadcaster).

**Maiden-lips.** 'The plant *lappago*.' *Wr.*

**Maiden Mercury.** Male plants of *Mercurialis annua*, L.—*Lyte.*  
See *Girl's Mercury*.

**Maiden Oak.** *Quercus sessiliflora*, Ehrh., as distinguished from *Q. pedunculata*, Ehrh.—*Hants. Phyt.* iii. 883, o. s.

**Maiden Pink.** A common book-name for *Dianthus deltoides*, L., understood by Prior (p. 142) as 'a mistake for *mead-pink*, a pink that grows in meadows.' But the name seems to us rather an abbreviation of *Maidenly Pink*, which Ger. (p. 477) gives as a translation of *Caryophyllus virgineus*, saying 'This virginlike Pinke [has] . . . flowers of a blush colour, whereof it tooke his name.' A parallel is found in the garden rose popularly known as 'Maiden's Blush.'

**Maidens' Honesty.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—'About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood (in the parish Colerne) [Wilts] are as it were hung with *maydens honesty*: which looks very fine.' Aubrey's *Wilts*, Royal Soc. MS., p. 120. Hal. and *Wr.* interpret this as 'the plant honesty,' but the *Clematis* is meant.

**Maid-in-the-Mist.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*S. Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Maid of the Meadow.** *Spiraea Ulmaria*, L.—*W. Ches.* (*Maid-of-the-Mead*).

**Maid's Hair.** Prior, p. 142. See **Maiden-hair** (3).

**Maid's-love.** *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—*Nhamp.* *Wr.*

**Maidsweet.** A misprint for **Meadsweet**. Ger. 886.

**Maidweed.** See **Mayweed**.

**Maierom.** *Origanum Majorana*, L.—A spelling of **Marjoram** given by Tusser.

**Maiken.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*N. Lanc.*

[**Mailkes, Red.** Hal. and *Wr.* give this name, and explain it 'the corn poppy.' It is, however, doubtless a misprint for **Red Maithes**, which see.]

**Mails.** *Chenopodium album*, L.—*Ayrsh.* Jamieson. Cfr. **Miles**.

**Maithen.** See **Mathes**.

**Maithes.** See **Mathes**.

**Majoram.** A spelling of **Marjoram**, which see. Prior, p. 146.

**Makebate.** A name given by Ger. (1129) to *Jasminum fruticans*, L., which he calls 'Polemonium seu Trifolium fruticans:' it has been erroneously applied by modern writers, as well as by Prior (p. 143), to the plant now called *Polemonium caeruleum*, L. Skinner suggests an origin for the name which seems purely imaginary: he says: 'Forte an quia ab absurdo & credulo vulgo conjugibus in lecto interpositum inimicitias & dissidia inter eos serere creditum est.'

Parkinson says: 'Gerard saith it is called Make bate, yet I know not where nor by whom' (Theatr. 1486).

**Make-beggar.** 'The annual pearlwort.' Hal. Wr. This is either *Spergula arvensis*, L. (called Beggarweed in Beds.) or *Sagina procumbens*, L., which is called Poverty in Norfolk.

**Makepeace.** *Betula alba*, L. (Birch), which, says Coles, 'hath an admirable influence upon [children] to quiet them when they are out of order, and therefore some call it makepeace.' A. in E., 594.

**Makinboy.** *Euphorbia hiberna*, L.—This name has got into English books—e. g. With. ed. ii., &c.—from Threlkeld, and is a corruption of an Irish name. 'In Galway it is known as makkin-bwee: makkin originally meant root, but is colloquially applied to the parsnip; bwee means yellow—makkin-bwee in English is therefore yellow parsnip.' Journ. Bot., 1873, p. 339, where there is a note on the popular use of the plant in Ireland at the present time.

**Male.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—Dors. Hal.

**Male Fern.** See Fern, Male.

**Male Hemp.** See Hemp, Male.

**Male Knot-grass.** See Knot-grass (1).

**Male Pimpernel.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L. (the ordinary red-flowered form).—Lyte, who distinguishes the blue-flowered variety as Female Pimpernel, which see.

**Malice.** See Mallow (1).

**Mallard.** See Mallow (1).

**Mallow.** (1) The common name for the species of *Malva*, *M. sylvestris*, L., being the Mallow *par excellence*.—Turn. Names, Lyte. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; and in general use. Prior, p. 143. The name varies in pronunciation and spelling: Hal. gives **Malice** (spelt **Mallace** by a *Hants.* correspondent) as a *Dev.* form; **Mallard** is a *Berks.* form; Hal. and Wr. give **Malue** (*Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53); a *Bucks.* correspondent spells it **Mullers**; from *Yks.* we have **Mole**; and **Mauls** (which see) is a wide-spread form, from which the transition to the *Scotch* (Jamieson) and *E. Bord.* (Bot. E. Bord.) **Maws** is easy. We have **Mallow-rocks** sent us by a *Dors.* correspondent. If really in use, this may be a corruption of *Mallow-hocks*, *Hock* or *Hock-herb* being an old name for the mallow, 'from *Lat. alcea*' (Prior, p. 114).

(2) *Zostera marina*, L.—*Orkneys*, Jamieson.

**Mallow, Dwarf.** *Malva rotundifolia*, L.—Lyte.

**Mallow, Marsh.** (1) *Malva sylvestris*, L.—Pratt. *S. Bucks.*; *Ches.* (including *M. rotundifolia*, L.); *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Glou.* (**Mash Mallow**); *Sal.*; *E. Yks.*; *Warw.*; *Worc.*; *Dumfriessh.* This common pronunciation of the name, with its application to *M. sylvestris*, is not to be taken as a mispronunciation and misapplication of *Marsh Mallow*, but rather refers to the use of the Mallow in fomentations and *mashes*.

(2) *Althæa officinalis*, L.—*Ger. Suff.*; *Yks.* Turn. Names (**Marish**

**Mallowe**. Coles (A. in E., 328) has also **Moorish Mallow**. **Mersmalewe** is an old form: MS. Sloane 5, f. 2 (Hal.). Prior, p. 143.

(3) *Caltha palustris*, L.—N. Yks.

**Mallow, Musk**. A common book-name for *Malva moschata*, L., in allusion to the odour of its foliage.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 143.

**Mallow, Tree**. *Lavatera arborea*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 143.

**Mallow, White**. *Althæa officinalis*, L.—Ger.

**Mallow-rocks**. See **Mallow** (1).

**Malue**. See **Mallow** (1).

**Mamma's Milk**. *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—S. Bucks.

**Mandrake**. (1) *Mandragora officinalis*, L., the root of which has from very early times been popularly endowed with supernatural properties. A sketch of its popular history by one of us will be found in Gard. Chron. for Sept. 5, 1874 (p. 289). Gerard says: 'In English we call it **Mandrake**, **Mandrage**, and **Mandragon**.' Hal.

(2) *Bryonia dioica*, L.—'The root sometimes groweth to the bignesse of a childe of a yeere old, so that it hath been by some cut into the forme of a man, and called a mandrake, being set againe into the earth.' Coles, A. in E., 300. Full directions for making 'the counterfeit mandrake which hath been sold by deceivers for much money,' from the 'great double root of Briony,' will be found in Lupton's Notable Things, Book iii. No. 39 (1675). Gerard (p. 281) says that 'the idle drones that have little or nothing to do but eate and drinke, have bestowed some of their time in carving the roots of Brionie, forming them to the shape of men and women; which falsifying practise hath confirmed the errour amongst the simple and unlearned people, who have taken them upon their report to be the true Mandrakes.' *W. Ches.*; *Heref.*; *Leic.* (Belgrave); *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Sal.*; *Worc.* Phyt. v. 159, n. s.; *Yks.*; *Warw.*; *Wight*, Fl. Vect. Prior, p. 143.

(3) *Tamus communis*, L.—Yks.

(4) *Arum maculatum*, L.—Yks.

**Manelet**. *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—Scotl. Jamieson.

**Manicon**. 'A kind of Nightshade.

"Bewitch Hermetic men to run  
Stark staring mad with manicon."

Hudibras, III. i. 324.' Hal. Wr.

Probably *Atropa Belladonna*, L.

**Manna Grass**. Prior (p. 144) gives this as a name for *Glyceria autans*, Br.—'The seeds . . . are collected in several parts of Germany and Poland, under the name of *Manna-seeds*.' Mart. Mill. It is not, however, the Manna Grass of Gerard, which is a species of *Digitaria*.

**Man Orchis**. In Holdich's Essay on Weeding applied to *Orchis mascula*, L., *O. Morio*, L., *O. latifolia*, L., and *O. maculata*, L.—It is usually assigned in books to *Aceras anthropophora*, Br., which is also called **Green Man** or **Green Man Orchis**.

**Man's-motherwort.** 'The herb *Palma Christi*.' Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. *Bicinus communis*, L.

**Mantle, Lady's.** See **Lady's Mantle**.

**Maple.** (1) The common name for *Acer campestre*, L.—Lyte. *N. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* In the *Midlands* pronounced **Mauple** (*E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5*). Prior, p. 144 (who spells it **Mapel**, according to its derivation).

(2) *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—*S. Cumb.*

**Maple Service.** *Pyrus torminalis*, L.—Pratt.

**Map-lichen.** A common book-name for *Lecidea geographica*, Hook. —Prior, p. 144.

**Maram.** See **Marram**.

**Marble-flower.** 'Ni fallor, Papaveris species, flore eleganti, à colere variegato instar Marmoris varii, sic dicta.' Skinner. We have not met with the name elsewhere. Probably a garden form of *Papaver somniferum*, L.

**March, or Merch** (*Archæologia*, xxx. 410). *Apium graveolens*, L.—Lyte. Hal. Wr. 'Da. *märke*, Sw. *mærki*, the old name of parsley.' Prior, p. 144, which see.

**March, Wood.** *Sanicula europæa*, L.—Ger. Appx.

**March Beetle.** See **Beetle, March**.

**March Daisy.** 'Probably the early flowers of *Bellis perennis*.' *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*

**March Pestill.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—Lyte.

**March Violet.** *Viola odorata*, L.—Lyte. From the time of their flowering. 'March Violets . . . must be set of whole plants in a well manured ground, and digd the depth of a foote before the Kalends of March.' *Surflet's Countrie Farme*, 302. Prior, p. 243.

**Mercury.** See **Mercury**.

**Mardling.** *Lemna minor*, L.—*Suff.*

**Mare-blob.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Derb.* (**Mere-blobs**), *Reliquary*, vi. 163; *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*, Wr.; *Warw.* Prior, p. 145. See **Blob**.

**Marefart.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Ches.*

**Mare's-fat.** *Inula dysenterica*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Norf. Holl.*

**Mare's Tail.** The common book-name for *Hippuris vulgaris*, L.—With. ed. ii. 'A plant called in old herbals "Female Horse-tail," Lat. *cauda equina foemina*, being looked upon as the female of the larger and stronger *Equisetum fluviatile*. Modern botanists, following Hudson, have shifted the hyphen, and chosen to understand the name as "Female-horse tail" or *Mare's Tail*.' Prior, p. 145. The name is, however, often applied to the *Equiseta*, as by Sir Joseph Hooker in

his address to the British Association at Norwich (1868), and by Tennyson in Aylmer's Field :

'The pretty *mare's tail* forest, fairy pines.'

*E. Yks.*

**Margan.** See **Morgan.**

**Margaret's Herb, or Marguerite.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—See **Herb Margaret.** In Lyte's MS. notes to Dodoens (Bibl. Mus. Brit. 442, h. 9, p. 126) it is called **Brave Margaret.** Prior, p. 145.

**Marian.** (1) *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*Forfarsh.*, where children blow the pappus from the receptacle, saying :

'*Marian, Marian*, what's the time of day?  
One o'clock, two o'clock—it's time we were away.'

(2) *Campanula medium*, L.—'Some call it *Marian.*' Park. Parad., p. 357.

**Marian's Violet.** *Campanula medium*, L.—From its old Latin name, *Viola Mariana*. Lyte, 173. Ger. calls it **Mariet**—'of some *Mariettes*'—a name which Prior (p. 146) wrongly assigns to *C. Trachelium*, L. See **Marian** (2).

**Marigold, or Marygold.** (1) The general name for *Calendula officinalis*, L.—Lyte. *Ches.*; *Linc.* (**Marygowd**), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. In Grete Herball, **Mary gowles.** See Mr. Ellacombe's Plant-lore of Shakespeare, p. 119. Prior, p. 146.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Yks.* (Northallerton).

(3) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*W. Ches.*

**Marigold, African.** See **African.**

**Marigold, Bur.** A book-name for *Bidens tripartita*, L., and *B. cernua*, L.—With. ed. vii. Prior, p. 33.

**Marigold, Corn.** See **Corn Marigold.**

**Marigold, Field.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Sal.*

**Marigold, French.** A garden name for *Tagetes patula*, L.

**Marigold, Marsh.** The common name for *Caltha palustris*, L.—Lyte. *W. Ches.*; *Suff.*; *Yks.*

'The wild marsh marigold shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray.'  
Tennyson's *May Queen*.

Prior, p. 146.

**Marigold, Wild** (Lyte; *Irel.* Belfast), or **Yellow** (*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.). *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.

**Marigold Goldins.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Ireland* (Belfast).

**Marine Sauce.** 'A name sometimes given to the common Laver, *Porphyra vulgaris.*' Treas. Bot.

**Marjoram** (in Turn. Lib. **Margerum**). (1) *Origanum Majorana*, L.—Prior, p. 146.

(2) *Origanum vulgare*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*



**Marjoram, English** (Lyte, who spells it **Marierom**), **Grove** (Culpeper), or **Wild** (*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*). *Origanum vulgare*, L.

**Markerry.** See **Mercury** (1).

**Marle.** *Mespilus germanica*, L.—‘Medlars or marles.’ Tusser, E. D. S., Series D., p. 76.

**Marl-grass.** *Trifolium medium*, L., and less frequently *T. pratense*, L.—Hudson, *Fl. Anglica*. In With. ed. iv. it is stated that ‘the true *Marl-grass* of shops is the native *T. pratense*.’

**Marmaritin.** *Pæonia officinalis*, L.—‘In Middleton’s “Witch:” Lat. in Pliny *marmaritis*, the Peony.’ Prior, p. 146.

**Marquery.** See **Mercury**.

**Marram.** *Psamma arenaria*, Beauv.—‘The people all along the coasts of *Norfolke* and *Suffolke* call it *Marram*.’ Park. *Theatr.* 1200. Hal. Wr.; E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3. In Norfolk the places where this abounds are called *Marrams*—e. g. ‘Caistor Marrams.’ See New Bot. Guide, p. 133. Prior (p. 144) spells it **Maram**, Grose has **Marem**, and Pratt **Marum**. A *Norfol.* correspondent gives **Murram**. **Morran** is an Irish form. ‘Our country women in Fingall call these *Morranes*.’ Threlkeld.

**Marrube.** ‘Lavender cotton.’ Hal. Wr. Most likely *Marrubium vulgare*, L.

**Marsh, or Marish, Beetle.** Prior, p. 146. See **Beetle, March**. *Marsh* is applied as a qualifying adjective to a great many plant-names, but we do not think it necessary to enter the whole of them under this word.

**Marsh, or Marish Berries.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—Lyte.

**Marsh Claver.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—Ger. *i. e.* *Marsh Clover*, Claver being an older and more correct spelling. See **Claver**. With. (ed. ii.) spells it **Marsh Cleaver**.

**Marsh Corn.** *Potentilla anserina*, L.—Belf. *Flora Belfastiensis*.

**Marsh Daisy.** *Armeria maritima*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Marsh, or Marish, Elder.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 146.

**Marsh Flower.** A book-name, but not an appropriate one, for *Limnanthemum nymphæoides*, Lk., given by Prior (p. 146).

**Marsh Gillofer, or Gilliflower.** See **Gilliflower, Marsh**.

**Marsh Holy Rose.** A book-name for *Andromeda polifolia*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 146.

**Marshlocks.** A book-name for *Comarum palustre*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Marsh Mallow.** See **Mallow, Marsh**.

**Marsh Marigold.** See **Marigold, Marsh**.

**Marsh Parsley.** *Apium graveolens*, L.—Prior, p. 147. ‘Because it is a kind of Parsly, growing naturally in marshy places.’ Coles, A. in E., 290.

**Marsh Pestle.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—Prior, p. 146.

**Marsh Pilewort.** *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—Nhampt. Nth. Gloss.

**Marsh Sampfire.** *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—With. ed. vii. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. 'The English use the pickled shoots like Sampfire to stir up an Appetite, and call it *Marsh Sampfire*. I eat some of it so prepared in an English man's house in this city [Dublin], and who would threap me down that it was Sampfire, and so named in his country of Lincolnshire.' Threlkeld. Prior, p. 147.

**Marsh Trefoil.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—A translation of its old Latin name, *Trifolium palustre*. Ger. Prior, p. 147.

**Marshweed.** *Equisetum palustre*, L.—Dev. (Exmoor). Referred to under this name in Mr. R. D. Blackmore's novel, 'Lorna Doone.'

**Marsh, or Marish, Whorts.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—Lyte, Prior, p. 147 (*Marsh-worts*). Ger. has *Marsh Whortleberries*.

**Marvel.** *Marrubium vulgare*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Suss.* Parish.

**Mary-bud.** *Calendula officinalis*, L.—Wr.

'Winking *Mary-buds* begin  
To ope their golden eyes.' Cymbeline, Act ii. sc. 3.

This has given rise to some discussion, but the plant above-named is almost certainly meant. Chatterton speaks of

'The *marybud* that shutteth with the light.'

Prior, p. 147.

**Marygowd, Marygowles.** See *Marigold*.

**Mary Gowlan.** See *Gowlan, Mary*.

**Mary's (St.) Seed.** *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—Ger. Appx. '*S. Maries* seede is Southistle seede.'

For other plants dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, see under *Lady and Virgin*.

**Mascorns** (*Moray*, Fl. M.), or **Mascrop** (*Scotl.* Jamieson). *Potentilla anserina*, L.—Jamieson has also **Moscorna**.

**Maser Tree.** *Acer campestre*, L.—*Early Lowland Scotch.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 13. See Prior, p. 147. Jamieson has **Maser** or **Mazer**. The wood was formerly called *Mazer-wood*, and bowls made from it were known as *Mazer-bowls*.

**Mash Mallow.** See *Mallow, Marsh*.

**Maskert, Swine's.** *Stachys palustris*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson, who also has *Swine's Mosscort*.

**Mast.** (1) The fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*, L.—Tusser, E. D. S., Series D. 'In *Hants*, the fruit of the beech tree is called *Mast* or *Beech Mast*; and when hogs are turned out into the woods in autumn to feed on it, they are said to be turned out to mast.' Holl. See **Buck Mast**.

(2) Fruit of *Quercus Robur*, L.—Lyte, Tusser, E. D. S., Series D. Dev. (**Masts**), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6; Grose (**Mass**).

**Masterwort.** *Peucedanum Ostruthium*, Koch.—Lyte, who includes in the same chapter *Egopodium Podagraria*, L., and says: 'Whereas these herbes have once taken roote, they wyll there remayne willingly, and do yearely increase and spreade abroad, getting more grounde dayly: for which cause as I thinke it was first called *Imperatoria* or Masterwoortz in Douch.' Lyte, p. 300. Prior (p. 147) suggests a different explanation.

**Masterwort, Black.** *Astrantia major*, L.—A name proposed by Gerard (p. 828).

**Mast Tree,** *Pinus Abies*, L.—Ger. 'Sic dicta quia ex ea mali navium conficiuntur.' Skinner.

**Matfellow, or Matfillon.** *Centaurea nigra*, L., and *C. Scabiosa*, L.—Ger. Hal. Wr. 'It is also called **Materfillon** and **Matrefillon**, of a corrupted word as it seemeth.' Ger. Lyte gives **Materfillon** as the shop name. Prior, p. 147.

**Mat-grass.** (1) *Psamma arenaria*, Beauv.—Norf.

(2) *Nardus stricta*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 148.

**Mathes, or Maithes.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—Ger. Index. Under this name we may place many slightly varying forms of it—e. g. **Mather** or **Matheren** (Lyte, *Dors.*, *Hants.*, *Warw.*), **Mauthern** (*Wilts.* Hal. Wr.), **Mavin** (*Suss.* Phyt. iii. 435, o. s.), **Maythig** (*Sal.*), **Mawth** (*Hal. Wr.*), **Mawthen** (*Wight*, Fl. Vect.; Ger. Appx.), **Mawther** (Prior, p. 149), **Maithen** (*Archæologia*, xxx. 410, Grete Herball, *Sal.*), **Maise** (*Sal.*), **Meaden** (*Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.), **Mases** (*Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. O. 6), **Moithern** (*Sal.*). The name is often applied also to *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L., and to the allied species of *Matricaria*, &c. Dr. Prior's notes upon this name and allied ones should be consulted; see also Cockayne, ii. 391. Dr. J. Hill (*Herbarium Britannicum*, 1769) applies **Maithen** to the genus *Crepis*. See also **Mayweed**, to which **Mathwede** (Turn. Herb.) and **Maitheweed** (*North*, *Grose*) are transitional.

**Mathes, Red.** *Adonis autumnalis*, L.—Lyte. 'In English we may call it *red Maythes*: by which name it is called of them that dwell where it groweth naturally' (Ger. 310)—i. e. according to the same author, 'in the west parts of Englands among the corne.' The 'fine jagged leaves very deeply cut like those of *Maiweed*' (Ger.) suggested the name. Prior, p. 143.

**Mat-reed** (leaves of *Typha latifolia*, L.; Lyte), **Mat-rush** (*Scirpus lacustris*, L.; Lyte), or **Matweed** (*Typha latifolia*, L.; Culpeper: *Psamma arenaria*, Beauv.; Ger.: *Nardus stricta*, L.; With. ed. ii.: and *Spartina stricta*, Roth.; Ger.). Names alluding to the use of the leaves or stems for making mats. Prior, p. 148.

**Matwourth.** *Archæologia*, xxx. 410. 'The herb spragus.' Hal. 'The plant asperugo.' Wr. We cannot identify this.

**Maudlin.** (1) *Balsamita vulgaris*, Willd.—In Tusser **Mawdelin**; in Lyte **Mawdelein**. Prior, p. 149.

(2) *Achillea Ageratum*, L.—Ger. Skinner calls it **Sweet Maudlin**. Prior, p. 149.

**Maudlinwort.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—Lyte (**Maude-**

**lynwarte**). In his MS. notes in Dodoens (Bibl. Mus. Brit. 442, h. 9), p. 126, the name is also applied to *Bellis perennis*, L. Prior, p. 149.

**Maul, Maule, Mauls, or Mawls**. *Malva sylvestris*, L.—Hal. Wr. With. ed. ii. *N. Counties*, Grose; *N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*; *var. dial.* Ray; *Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, C. 2, and C. 5.* Prior, p. 150. See **Mallow**.

**Mauple**. See **Maple**.

**Mawe's (St.) Clover**. See **Clover, St. Mawe's**.

**Mawroll**. *Marrubium vulgare*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Maws**. (1) *Malva sylvestris*, L.—See **Mallow** (1).

(2) *Papaver Rhæas*, L. (**Wild Maws**).—*Derb.*

**Mawseed**. The name by which the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*, L., are commonly sold for feeding cage birds. Prior, p. 150.

**Mawth**. See **Mathes**.

**May**. (1) *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L. (generally applied to the blossoms only).—Ger. (**Maybush**); Grose (**Maybloom**); Hal. Wr.; *Camb.*; *Cornw.*; *Cumb.* (Winderwath, **May Flower**); *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.; *N. Ess.*; *Herts.*; *N.-W. Linc.* (the bush **May-tree**), *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*; *Norf. Holl.* (**Maybush**); *Sal.* (Ellesmere); *Som.*; *Suff.* *Moor.*; *Suss.*; *Warw.*; *Wilts.* *E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19*; *Yks.* Pulman. Parkinson says we call it '*May* or *Maybush* because our ordinary sort seldome or never flowreth before *May* and never after.' *Theatr.* 1026. Prior, p. 150. The berries are called **May-fruits** in *Yks.*

(2) *Syringa vulgaris*, L.—*Dev.*

(3) Flowers of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—*Cornw.*

In every case from the time of flowering.

**May, Blackthorn**. *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Middx.* (Brentford).

**May, Italian**. *Spiræa hypericifolia*, DC.—'Once bore [this name] in London gardens.' *London, Arboretum*, ii. 727. In *Treas. Bot.* the name is erroneously assigned to *S. Filipendula*, L.

**May Blob**. (1) *Caltha palustris*, L.—Wr. *Leic.*; *Nhamp.* *Nth.* Gloss.; *Notts.*; *Rutl.*; *Warw.* *Phyt.* vi. 416, n. s.; *Wilts.* (**May Blub**). See **Blob** (1).

(2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Wr. *Nhamp.* *Nth.* Gloss.

**May Blossoms**. *Convallaria majalis*, L.—Lyte, Hal. Wr.

**Maybush**. See **May**.

**May Flower**. On account of the season of their blooming.

(1) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Ches.*; *Lanc.* (about Manchester); *Roaxburghsh. Bot.* *E. Bord.*

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*W. Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Sal.* (Newport); *W. Worc.*; *Ireland* (Belfast).

(3) *Syringa vulgaris*, L.—*Cornw.* (gardens).

(3) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

(5) *Primula veris*, L.—'We call it a *May-flower*.' *Holme's Acad. of Armory*, ii. 70.

In America *Azalea nodiflora*, L., is so called. Loudon, *Arboretum*, ii. 1150: that of New England is *Epigæa repens*, L.

**May Gowan.** See *Gowan*, **May**.

**May-grass.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Sal.* (Pulverbach).

**May Lily.** *Convallaria majalis*, L.—Prior, p. 150. A name invented by Turner (Names).

**May Rose.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—Nemnich.

**May-spink.** *Primula vulgaris*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*; Mearns, Jamieson.

**Mayweed.** A name commonly applied to *Anthemis Cotula*, L. (Lyte, Hal. Wr., *Middx.*, *Suff.*, *Suss.*, &c.), but often including similar plants, as *Matricaria inodora*, L. (*Herts.*), *M. Chamomilla*, L. (Prior, p. 150), *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L. (*var. dial.* Hal.), and *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. (*Suff.*). Among the variations of the name may be noted **Maidweed** (Lupton's *Notable Things*, bk. viii. No. 45), **Maidewode** (Wr.; spelt *Maydewode* by Hal.), and **Maitheweed** (see *Mathes*). Tusser's line, 'The *Mayweed* doth burn,' has reference to the acrid juice of the plant: see a note by one of us in the E. D. S. ed. of Tusser, p. 284; and W. Ellis's *Modern Husbandman*, vol. iv. pt. 4, p. 132 (1750). *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm., is referred to incidentally under this name in some observations on *Worc.* plants in *Phyt.* iii. 195, o. s.

**Maywort.** *Galium Cruciata*, Scop.—Treas. Bot. Prior, p. 150.

**Mazalium.** See *Mezereon*.

**Mazard, Mazzard, or Mazzards.** (1) 'A kind of cherry. *Var. dial.* It is in good esteem for making cherry-brandy.' Hal. Wr. *Prunus Avium*, L.—*Cornw.*; *Dev.*; *Glou.* Grose, *Cotswold Gloss.*; *Som.*, Mr. F. T. Elworthy, who adds: 'It is much cultivated in *N. Devon*, where there are many "*mazzard-gardens*" or orchards. A man with a long hooked nose is often described as "fit for a mazzard-picker," because he could hold on to the ladder with his nose and gather with both hands;' *Wilts.*; *West Country*, Ray, Pulman. Lyte has *Mazers* and *Mazars*. Prior, p. 150.

(2) *Prunus Cerasus*, L.—*Dev.* (**Mazzard Cherry**, as if to distinguish it from the *Mazzard*); *Glou.*; *Worc.*

**Mazell** (a corruption of *Mezereon*). *Daphne Mezereon*, L.—*Hants.* Bromfield MS.

**Mazer.** See *Mazard* (1) and *Maser-tree*.

**Mazes.** See *Mathes*.

**Meaden.** See *Mathes*.

**Mead Hair Grass.** See *Maiden-hair Grass*.

**Meadow Bout.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—With. ed. ii. *Ches.*; *Lanc.* Ger. gives *Boots* as the *Ches.* name. Prior, pp. 27, 150.

*Meadow*, like *marsh*, is prefixed to many plant-names in books, but we do not think it necessary to enter all of them under this word.

**Meadow Bright.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Nhamp.* *Nth. Gloss.*

**Meadow Cress.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Dale's Pharmacologia.

**Meadow Crocus.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—Yks.

**Meadow Frisky.** See **Frisky, Meadow.**

**Meadow Gowan.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—Ayrsh.

**Meadow-grass.** A book-name for the various species of *Poa*. *P. trivialis*, L., is the Fowl or Fold Meadow-grass. See **Fowl-grass.**

**Meadow Nuts.** *Comarum palustre*, L.—Ayrsh., the roots being eaten by children.

**Meadow Paraneep.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—Turn. Herb. Prior, p. 150.

**Meadow Pink.** (1) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L. (from the resemblance of its lacinated petals to those of *Dianthus plumarius*, L.).—*Stirlingsh.*, where it is called **Meadow Spink**. Prior, p. 150.

(2) *Dianthus deltoides*, L.—Prior, p. 150.

**Meadow Rattle.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—Wr. Hal. and Wr. also have **Medrattle**, from a xiii. cent. MS.

**Meadow Rhubarb.** Coles gives this name (A. of S., p. 18). *Thalictrum flavum*, L., is probably meant, which was formerly called *Ruta pratensis* (see Ger. p. 1068).

**Meadow Rocket.** From the description of the plant, and its being employed as a love-charm, no doubt *Orchis latifolia*, L., is intended by this name in Mactaggart's Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopædia, p. 174. He says: 'There are few districts in Scotland which have not their own name to this plant; in Annandale, and by the Border, it is meadow rocket; in the west and greater part of Ireland mount caper.' He describes it under the name Dodjell Reepan.

**Meadow Rue.** A book-name for *Thalictrum flavum*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 151.

**Meadow Saffron.** A common book-name for *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—Turn. Herb. Prior, p. 151.

**Meadow Saxifrage.** A book-name for *Silene pratensis*, Besser.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 151.

**Meadow Soft Grass.** A book-name for *Holcus lanatus*, L., and *H. mollis*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Meadow Spink.** See **Meadow Pink.**

**Meadow Sweet.** The common name of *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L.—Ger., who also gives **Mede-sweet** and (Index) **Meadsweet**. Ches.; Cornw.; S.-W. Cumb.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Also called **Meadow-wort**:

'Amongst these strewing kinds some other wild that grow  
As burnet, all abroad, and meadow-wort they throw.'

Drayton, Polyolbion.

Lyte has **Meadwort**. Prior, p. 151. Jamieson gives **Meduart** as the Scotch form (Sw. *mied-cert*); Hal. has 'Medwurt, the herb *regina*;' and Wr. spells it **Medwort**, the same plant being intended in each case.

**Meakins.** See **Mekkins**.

**Meal-berry.** A book-name for *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, L.—‘*Da meilber*, Norw. *mislber*, from the floury character of the cellular structure of its fruit.’ Prior, p. 151.

**Meals.** Various species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*.—*Cumb.*: applied to *C. album*, L., in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, and spelt **Meola**. In Ger. Appx. we have **Meedles** (Hal. Wr.), and in *Archæologia*, xxx. 410, **Medles**.

**Mealy-tree.** *Viburnum Lantana*, L.—‘*Sic dictum quia ejus folia, instar farinæ, candida, mollia, et tomentosa sunt*’ Skinner. With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 151.

**Medetarde.** ‘*Mead cress*.’ Hal. Wr. *Archæologia*, xxx. 410. Perhaps *Cardamine pratensis*, L.

**Medewort, Wimanis.** ‘*French cress*.’ Hal. We do not identify this.

**Medick.** A book-name for *Medicago sativa*, L., and other species.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 151.

**Medick Fitch, or Medick Vetchling.** *Onobrychis sativa*, L.—Lyte.

**Medlar, or Medlar Tree.** *Mespilus Germanica*, L.—Turn. Lib. Called also **Dutch Medlar**, Mart. Mill. Prior, p. 151.

**Medratell.** ‘*The herb germandria*. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.’ Hal. See **Meadow Rattle**.

**Mednart.** See **Meadow Sweet**.

**Meedles.** See **Meals**.

**Meeks.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—Notts. Deering, Cat. Stirp.

**Meet-her-i'-th'-entry-kiss-her-i'-th'-buttery.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. This, which is probably the longest plant-name in the English language, is only one amongst a great number of similar names that have been given to the pansy in various counties. See **Buttery Entry**, **Look-up-and-kiss-me**, **Cull-me-to-you**, &c.

**Meg-many-feet, or Meg-wi-mony-feet.** *Ranunculus repens*, L.—So called on account of its numerous runners, which root at every joint, fixing themselves with great tenacity to the soil, and spreading rapidly. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. Also **Meg-wi-many-teaze** (toes). Cfr. **Madge-mony-legs**.

**Megweed.** *Smymnium Olusatrum*, L.—*Suss.* (Shoreham).

**Mekilwort.** *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Mekkin.** (1) *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. ‘*Flags or bulrushes. North.*’ E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1 (**Meakins**).

(2) Ferns.—In *Cumb.* (Winderwath) all common wayside ferns are called **Mekkins** except *Pteris aquilina*, L.

**Melancholy Gentleman.** *Hesperis tristis*, L. (from its ‘dark or sullen’ colour).—Park. Parad. 260. Prior, p. 152.

**Melancholy Thistle.** A book-name for *Carduus heterophyllus*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 152.

**Melefowr.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—‘An old spelling of Milfoil. “Plucking ‘ane herb called *melefowr*, quhilk causis the nose bleed,’—sitting on the right knee, and pulling it ‘betuix the midfinger and thombe, and saying of *in nomine Patris, Filii et Spiritus Sancti*,’ was to impart the faculty of prediction” (Trial of Elspeth Reoch, 12 March 1616. Rec. Ork. f. 63).’ Dalyell’s Darker Superstitions of Scotland (1834), p. 523.

**Melgs.** *Chenopodium album*, L.—Moray, Fl. M.

**Melick, or Melick Grass.** A book-name for the genus *Melica*.—With. ed. ii.

**Mellilot.** The general book-name for *Melilotus officinalis*, L.—‘*Mellilot* is an herbe so named and y<sup>e</sup> sede is called *mellylot* also.’ Grete Herball. Turn. Names. Prior, p. 152.

**Mellilot Trefoil.** *Medicago lupulina*, L.—‘The old writers call it *Mellilot Trefoil*.’ Mart. Mill., but we have not met with the name in earlier works.

**Melmot, or Melmont, Berries.** *Juniperus communis*, L.—Moray, Jamieson.

**Mel-silvestre.** ‘Honey-suckle.’ Hal. Archæologia, xxx. 410. *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.

**Meols.** See **Meals**.

**Meon.** See **Mew**.

**Merch.** See **March**.

**Mercury.** (1) *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—Lyte, and now the common book-name. *E. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 152.

(2) *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—‘Of some it is taken for *Mercurie*.’ Lyte, p. 561. This appears to be intended in Turn. Names, where he says: ‘The herbe whiche is comunely called in english mercury hath nothyng to do with *Mercurialis*.’ In Cogan’s Haven of Health (p. 44) it seems also to be the plant referred to. He says it is not *Mercurialis*, and adds: ‘It is a common proverbe among the people, Be thou sick or whole, put *Mercurie* in thy koale.’ *Cumb.*; *Linc.* (where it is commonly cultivated as a pot-herb under the name of *Marquery*), Hal. Wr., E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *E. Yks.* Tusser mentions it in his list of ‘seedes and herbes for the kitchen’ (E. D. S., Series D., p. 93).

**Mercury, Baron’s.** See **Baron’s Mercury**.

**Mercury, Boy’s.** See **Boy’s Mercury**.

**Mercury, Dog’s.** See **Dog’s Mercury**.

**Mercury, English.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—Ger.

**Mercury, False.** See **False Mercury**.

**Mercury, French.** *Mercurialis annua*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 102.



**Mercury, Girl's.** See **Girl's Mercury**.

**Mercury, Wild.** (1) *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—Lyte.

(2) *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

(3) *Digitalis purpurea*, L. (or **Scotch Mercury**).—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Mercury Docken.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—*Mearns, Jamieson.*

**Mercury Leaf.** '*Mercurialis perennis*, L.'—*S. Scott.* Jamieson.  
We suspect *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L., is the plant intended.

**Mercury's Moist Blond.** *Verbena officinalis*, L.—*Ger.*

**Mercury's Violet.** *Campanula medium*, L.—*Ger.* Park. Parad.  
Prior (p. 152) assigns the name to *C. Trachelium*, L.

**Mere-blobs.** See **Mare-blob**.

**Merecrop.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*Ger.* Appx. Hal. Wr., who also have **Morcrop**, from *Archæologia*, xxx. 410.

**Merlin's Grass.** *Isoetes lacustris*, L.—G. W. Francis (Analysis of the British Flora). This is a translation of the Welsh name for the plant. In a MS. account of Samuel Brewer's Botanical Journey through Wales in the year 1726, preserved in the Botanical Department of the British Museum, is the following passage relating to it: [At Llyn Ogwen (Carnarvonshire) I saw] 'the horses very greedily eating of that which was cast upon the shore and that on the water; and the people tel me that they wait there every day for it, and leave good grass growing near it; and that it improves cattle better than any grass; and that the fish like it as well. The fish are larger there than in any of the other lakes, which they attribute to the eating of [this plant], which they call *Gwair Merllyns*; *gwair* is hay, and *Merllyn* was a Welsh prophet.'

**Merry, or Merry-tree** (the fruit **Merries**). *Prunus Avium*, L.—*Wr. Bucks.*; *Ches.*; *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.; *Herts.*; *Lanc.* T. Lawson (1688); *Sal.*; *Westm.* Lawson; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.; *Wilts.* Hal. Different varieties are known in *Hants.* as **Black** and **Red Merry** respectively, and in *Ches.* a form is known as **White Merry**.

**Mersmalewe.** See **Mallow**, **Marsh** (2).

**Mesh.** 'A species of Lichen which grows on apple-trees. *Som.*  
*Holl.* We do not know what is meant.

**Mess.** See **Mace**.

**Mew, or Men.** A book-name for *Meum athamanticum*, Jacq., invented by Turner (Names), who says: 'It may be called in english *mewe*.' *Ger.* has '**Mewe** or **Meon**.' Prior, p. 152.

**Mezereon.** The common name for *Daphne Mezereon*, L.—'The apothecaries of our cuntries name it **Mezereon**.' *Ger.* 1216. Lyte and *Ger.* call it **Dutch Mezereon**. In *Bucks.* it is corrupted to **Masalium**. Prior, p. 152. In *Ches.* the name is sometimes transferred to *D. Laureola*, L.

**Mise, Dutch.** *Lathyrus tuberosus*, L., is 'occasionally cultivated' under this name. Gard. Chron., 1860, p. 774. Ger. gives *Muysenmet steerten* as a 'high Dutch' name, and adds, 'that is to say, tailed Mise, of the similitude or likeness of domesticall Mise, which the blacke, rounde, and long nuts, with a peece of the slender string hanging out behind, do represent.' Ger. 1058.

**Michaelmas Crocus.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*Wiltz.* (Devizes).

**Michaelmas Daisy.** See Daisy, Michaelmas.

**Michelwort.** '*Elleborus albus*. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.' Hal. Wr. *Veratrum album*, L.

**Micken.** *Meum athamanticum*, Jacq.—*Forfarsh.* (Highlands), Fl. Forf.; *Aberdeensh.*, *Stirlingsh.* (**Highland Micken**), Dickie's Bot. Guide. In Jamieson printed **Michen**. See **Moiken**.

**Midden Myles, or Mylies.** *Chenopodium album*, L.—'Orach, North Scotland, thus denominated as growing on dunghilla.' Jamieson.

**Middle Comfrey (Lyte), or Consound.** *Ajuga reptans*, L.—See Consound.

**Midge-grass.** *Holcus lanatus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Midsummer Daisy.** See Daisy, Midsummer.

**Midsummer Men.** *Sedum Telephium*, L.—'The people of the countrey delight much to set it in pots and shelles on Midsomer Eve, or upon timber slattes and trenchers dawbed with clay, and so to set it or hang it up in their houses, wherein it remayneth greene a long season, and groweth, if it be sometimes over-sprinkled with water.' Lyte. It seems to have been thus used as a love divination. Prior, p. 153. In Bentham's Handbook of the British Flora the name is erroneously assigned to *S. Rhodiola*, L.

**Midsummer Silver.** 'In this place [Lingfield, Surrey] the Inhabitants are very fond of Ghirlands, or Garlands, made of *Midsummer Silver*, a little Herb, which continues all the Year of a bright Ash Colour, and have crowded the Church and their own Houses with them.' Aubrey, Nat. Hist. and Antiq. of Surrey, iii. 62 (1718). 'No such custom now prevails (1808), nor do old people remember it. The *Midsummer Silver* is common here.' Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, ii. 340 (1809). The plant referred to is no doubt *Potentilla anserina*, L., which was called **Argentina** (which see) by old writers.

**Mildew.** Various species of fungi which affect the leaves or stems of plants. The disease of wheat known as *mildew* is due to *Puccinia Graminis*, Pers. Prior, p. 153.

**Milds, or Miles.** *Chenopodium album*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Lothians, Roxburghsh.* Jamieson. In Bot. E. Bord. spelt **Myles**: and 'Boil *myles* in water, and chop them with butter, and you will have a good dish,' is given as 'an old saying' (p. 171). The name is extended in *Ayrsh.* to various species of *Atriplex*. **Meals** (which see) and **Meedles** are other forms of the word: see also **Midden Myles**.

**Mile.** *Apium graveolens*, L.—*Roxburghsh.* Jamieson.

**Milfoil.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—Lyte. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. In Turn. Lib. *Mylllefoly*; in Grete Herball, *Millefoly*. Prior, p. 153.

**Milfoil, Hooded Water.** See **Hooded Water Milfoil**. Prior, p. 153.

**Milfoil, Water.** A book-name for several water-plants with finely-divided leaves resembling those of the Milfoil. Ger. assigns it to *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L.; the species of *Myriophyllum* are commonly so called in modern books (With. ed. iv.); it is also given to *Hottonia palustris*, L. (Prior, p. 153); and *Utricularia vulgaris*, L., is known as **Hooded Water Milfoil** (which see).

**Milk-cans.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Ches. (Lymm).

**Milk Gowan.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Forfarsh.* Jamieson.

**Milk Grass.** *Valerianella Olitoria*, Moench.—‘In June, at a distance, the fields look as if all covered with spilt milk; which is from a flower, for that reason called *Milk-Grass* (Lamb-Lettuce); for it has now lain six or seven years lee.’ From a letter from a Scotch farmer printed in W. Ellis’s *Modern Husbandman*, iii. pt. 2, 161 (1750).

**Milk Maid, or Milk Maids.** (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Dev. (Teignmouth); *Middx.*; *Yks.*

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Dev.; *Wight*.

(3) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Suss.*

(4) The flowers of *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Suss.* *Parish*.

**Milk Maid’s Eye.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Milkorts.** See **Milkwort** (3).

**Milk Parsley.** A book-name for *Peucedanum palustre*, Moench.—With. ed. vii. Prior, p. 153.

**Milksile.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Yks.* See **Lady’s Milksile**.

**Milk Thistle.** (1) A common name for *Carduus Marianus*, L., in allusion to the markings of the leaves. With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 153.

(2) *Sonchus oleraceus*, L., in allusion to its milky juice. See **Milky Dashell** for variations of the name. *Dorset*; *N. Lina* (Bottesford).

**Milk-vetch.** A common book-name for the genus *Astragalus*, L.—Prior, p. 153.

**Milk-weed.** (1) *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—With. ed. ii., in allusion to its milky juice.

(2) *Peucedanum palustre*, Moench.—With. ed. ii. Called also **Marsh Milkweed**.

(3) *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Ess.*; *Herts.*; *East Anglia*. It is popularly employed under this name as a remedy for corns. See *The Bazaar newspaper*, April 14, p. 284.

**Milkwort.** The common name for

(1) *Polygala vulgaris*, L., on account of its ‘vertues in procuring

milke in the brests of nurses.' Ger. 450. Lyte. *S.-W. Cumb.; N. Yks.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* Prior, p. 154.

(2) *Glauz maritima*, L.—'This taken with meate, drinke, or potage, ingendreth plenty of milke: therefore it is goode to be used of nurses that lacke milke. The same vertue hath *Polygala* taken with his leaves and flowers.' Lyte. Commonly called *Sea Milkwort* in modern books. Prior, p. 154.

(3) Roots of *Campanula rotundifolia*, L. (*Milkworts* or *Milkorts*).—*N. Scott. Jamieson*.

**Milkwort, Our Lady's.** See *Lady's (Our) Milkwort*.

**Milkwort, Sea.** See *Milkwort* (2).

**Milky Dashell**, i. e. *Milky Thistle* (*Cornw., Dev.*), **Milky Dickle** (*Dev.*), or **Milky Tassel** (*Cornw.*). *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.

**Milky Parsley, Wild.** *Peucedanum palustre*, Monch.—A book-name invented by Parkinson: 'Bauhinus calleth it *Apium sylvestre lacteo succo turgens*, and thereupon I have entituled it in English *Wild Milkie Parsley*, to distinguish it from other sorts of wilde Parsley.' Park. Theatr. p. 928.

**Millefoly.** See *Milfoil*.

**Miller's Star.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Suss*.

**Millet.** (1) The common commercial name for *Panicum miliaecum*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 154, who also includes *Milium*, *Paspalum*, and *Sorghum*.

(2) *Phalaris canariensis*, L.—Lyte, who says that some apothecaries so call it.

(3) *Scirpus sylvaticus*, L.—*Wight, Fl. Vect.*

**Millet Grass.** *Milium effusum*, L.—Ger. **Wood Millet Grass** is a common book-name for it.

**Mill-mountain.** *Linum catharticum*, L.—In Ger. Emac. (p. 559) is an account of this plant and its use in medicine by John Goodyer. He says it was then sold in Winchester (*Hants.*) by the above name. Prior (p. 154) would derive it 'from the Lat. cha-mel-inum montanum,' but we do not find that the latter word was part of any old name of the plant.

**Miltwaste.** *Asplenium Ceterach*, L.—It 'healeth the Melt that is hard and stop't.' Lyte. See Prior, p. 154, and Cockayne, i. 161.

**Minarta.** An Irish name for *Geum urbanum*, L., mentioned in N. & Q. 3rd Ser. iv. 383. The writer says he has 'failed to trace' the word 'in any of the Celtic glossaries.'

**Mingwort.** *Artemisia Absinthium*, L.—*North, Grose. Hal. Wr.*

**Minshull Crab.** See *Crab, Minshull*.

**Mint, or Wild Mint.** The common name for the various species of *Mentha*. Prior, p. 155. Hal. and Wr. give *Baulme Mint* as 'water mint' (*M. aquatica*, L. ?); *Bergamot Mint* is *M. citrata*, Ehrh. (Prior, p. 155; see *Bergamot* (2)); *Brandy Mint* is *M. piperita*, L.

(Wilson's Synopsis, 1744), which is commonly known as **Peppermint**; *M. viridis*, L., is known as **Brown** (Ger.), **Garden** (Lyte), **Mackarel** (Ger.), **Our Lady's** (Ger.), or **Spear Mint**; *M. sylvestris*, L., is **Brook**, **Fish**, or **Water Mint** (Ger.), *M. aquatica* being, perhaps, sometimes included under these names. **Horse Mint** (which see) is applied to various species. **Corn Mint** is *M. arvensis*, L. The **Crisped**, **Cross**, or **Curled Mint** (Lyte) is *M. crispata*, L., which is not infrequent in gardens in the north of England, and is called *Curled Mint* in Ches. In Treas. Bot. *M. Pulegium* is called **Flea Mint**, but this is a mere book adaptation of the Latin name. *M. rotundifolia*, L., is called **Wild Mint** in the E. Bord. district (Bot. E. Bord.). Aubrey (Royal Soc. MS. 118) says that the village of Mintie, Wilts., took its name from 'the abundance of wild mint' there.

Besides the species of *Mentha*, other allied plants are known as **Mint**. The **Corn Mint** of Turn. Names may be *Calamintha Acanthos*, Clairv.; *C. officinalis*, Moench., is in Yks. **Cap Mint** or **Cat Mint**; by which latter name *Nepeta Cataria*, L., is commonly known; *Teucrium Scorodonia*, L., is **Rock Mint** in Som. and **Wild Mint** in Suss.; *Ajuga reptans*, L., is **Wild Mint** in Berks. (Clewer).

**Mire Blobs.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—**Nhamp**. Nth. Gloss. See **Blob**.

**Mirkles.** *Alaria esculenta*, Grev.—**Orkneys**, Jamieson.

**Mirrot.** 'A carrot. N. Scott. Su. G. morrot.' Jamieson. *Daucus Carota*, L.

**Misheroon.** See **Mushroom**.

**Mistletoe.** The general name for *Viscum album*, L., of which a great many forms occur. Turn. (Lib.) has **Misceltynne**, **Myscelto**, (Names) **Miscelto** and **Misceldin**; Lyte has **Missell** and **Misselto**; Hal. and Wr. have **Misselden** and **Misseldine**; Tusser (E. D. S., Series D., p. 72) has **Mistle**; and Hal. Wr. and Holl. give **Mislin-bush** as an eastern form. Prior, p. 155.

**Mithridate Mustard.** *Lepidium campestre*, Br.—Ger. This 'above any other is that *Thlaspi* that the best do allow for the truest *Thlaspi* to be used in Treacle and Mithridate.' Park. Theatr. p. 839. See Prior, p. 155, who erroneously refers the name to *Thlaspi arvense*, L. **Mithridate Pepperwort** is a book-name for *L. campestre* (Prior, p. 155).

**Mix-plenton.** 'The herb less-morel.' Archæologia, xxx. 411. Hal. Wr. *Solanum nigrum*, L.—This is a Saxon name. Cockayne (iii. 338) gives 'Mizen-plant, *solanum nigrum*, which is morella minor, and is often found on mixens.'

**Mock Chervil.** See **Chervil**, **Mock**.

**Mock Gilliflower.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—Lyte.

**Mock-plane.** *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—A translation of the specific name. Mart. Mill. Prior, p. 155.

**Mock Willow.** 'Spiræa Theophrasti sic dicta, quia folio salicem imitatur.' Skinner. *Spiræa salicifolia*, L.

**Moderwort.** See **Motherwort**.

**Mogford.** *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—*Som.* ‘This herb is always called *mog-vurd*, and is sought by old women as “good for the inside.” Mr. F. T. Elworthy. Hal. gives *Mogweed*, from MS. Sloane 5, f. 2; and Tusser has *Mogwort* (1580) or *Mogworth* (1577). These are forms of *Mugwort*, which see. See also Prior, p. 160, and note in Tusser, E. D. S., Series D., p. 277.

**Moiken.** *Meum athamanticum*, Jacq.—*Perthsh.* “The *athamanta meum*, here called *moiken* or *muilcionn*, grows in the forest of Clunie.” Stat. Acc. P. Clunie. Its proper Gael. name is *muilcionn*. Jamieson.

**Mold.** ‘*Hermodactyli*. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.’ Hal. *Hermodactyls* were the corms of some Eastern species of *Colchicum*, but we can throw no light on the above name.

**Mole.** See *Mallow* (1).

**Molewort.** A name invented by Dr. J. Hill (*Herb. Britannicum*, 1769) for the genus *Arabis*.

**Moll-blob, or Molly-blob.** *Calltha palustris*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Worc. N. & Q.* 5th Ser. ix. 405. See *Blob*.

**Mollen, or Moleyne.** See *Mullein*.

**Mollipuff.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—Dale’s *Pharmacologia*.

**Moly.** In modern names, as Treas. Bot., assigned to *Allium Moly*, L., but the plant of Milton’s *Comus* (l. 636), Tennyson’s *Lotos-Eaters*, and other modern poems, is not to be identified with any known species. Prior, p. 156.

**Money.** ‘From the rattling of the seeds in the pouch or pod.’ *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*N. Bucks.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. *Off. Penny-grass*.

**Money-flower.** *Lunaria biennis*, L.—*Ger.* ‘The Brabanders or base Almaines, do call it *Penninck-bloemen*, that is to say Penny floure or *Mony floure*.’ Lyte, p. 154. Prior, p. 156.

**Money-in-both-pockets.** The general *Som.* name for *Lunaria biennis*, L., the seeds being disposed in the transparent pod on both sides of the dissepiment.

**Moneywort.** (1) *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L.—Lyte, from the Latin *Nummularia*. *Cumb.* (Winderwath). See *Herb Twopence*. Prior, p. 156.

(2) A book-name for *Anagallis tenella*, L., from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the preceding. With. ed. ii.

(3) A book-name for *Sibthorpia europæa*, L. (With. ed. ii.), more frequently called in books *Cornish Moneywort*.

**Monkey-flower.** Various species of *Mimulus* (gardens).

**Monkey’s Face.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Suss.*

**Monkey’s Grass.** *Agrostis vulgaris*, L.—*Suss.*

**Monk’s Cowl.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Sal.* ‘May be called *Monkes coule*.’ Turn. Lib. ‘Germanes call it *Monickes cap* or

Munch cappen, that is Monkes hode.' Turn. Herb. See **Monk's-hood**.

**Monkshead.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—The name is in Burnett's Medical Botany, and alludes to the smooth, round receptacle, which, after the seeds are blown away, resembles a priest's tonsure. See Priest's Crown.

**Monkshood.** (1) A general name for *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—'In neather Douchelande . . . *Munkes capkens*, and therefore they call it in Latine *Cucullus Monachi*, or *Cappa Monachi*.' Lyte, p. 429. *Ches.* (pronounced **Monkswood**). Prior, p. 156.

(2) *Delphinium Consolida*, L., and other species. — Ger. Park. Parad. 278.

**Monk's Rhubarb.** *Rumex Patientia*, L.—'Of some *Rhabarbarum Monachorum*, or Monkes Rubarbe: bicause as it should seeme some monke or other have used the roots heereof insteade of Rubarbe.' Ger. p. 314. Wr. Prior, p. 156. *Thalictrum flavum*, L., was also called *Rhabarbarum Monachorum* (Ger. p. 1068).

**Monox Heather.** *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—Ireland (Belfast). Mr. S. A. Stewart writes: 'I am not certain how this ought to be spelled; the above is as pronounced. The berries are called the **Monnoca**. I fancy the word is Celtic, and then the spelling would be *monnaghs* or *monnoughs*.' See **Moonog**.

**Monsope.** 'The herb orobus.' Hal. Wr. Archæologia, xxx. 410. This we cannot identify.

**Mooches.** Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—'In the forest of Dean to mooche blackberries, or simply to mooch, means to pick blackberries, and blackberries have thus obtained there the name of *mooches*.' Heref. Gl., quoted in Hal., sub v. *Mich*. A *Glou.* correspondent spells it **Mochars**. In *Dev.* sometimes called **Mushes**.

**Mood, Green.** Various *Confervæ*.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Moon, or Moons.** (1) *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—With. ed. ii. Berks.; Bucks.; Camb.; N. Ess.; Glou.; Norf.; N. Wills.

(2) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. Wr. In Dors. and Warw. **Yellow Moons**.

**Moon Daisy.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Glou.*; *Oxf.*; *Sal.*; *Worc.*; *E. Yks.* Prior, p. 156.

**Moon Fern.** *Botrychium Lunaria*, Sw.—*Scotl.* Bot. E. Bord.

'We saddled our naigis wi' the moon-fern leif,  
And rode fra Kilmenin Kirk.' Hogg.

Skinner's amusing derivation may be cited: 'Nescio an corr. a *mule-fern*, ut Gr. *Hemionitis*, sic dicta a similitudine Filix in foliis & quia muli ejus esu delectantur.' See **Moonwort**.

**Moon-flower.** (1) *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—With. ed. ii. Gard. Chron. 1860, 738. Called **Moon Penny** in *Ches.*

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Worc.*

(3) *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*Worc.*

**Moonog.** (1) *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—Ireland (Belfast). See **Monox Heather**.

(2) *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—*Scott.* 'A name for the Cranberry or Crawberry.' Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia. Threlkeld gives *Monog* as the Irish name of *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.

**Moonwort.** (1) *Botrychium Lunaria*, Sw.—Lyte. *E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord. Coles (A. in E., 560) calls this **Small Moonwort**, and says some have thought that the leaf 'beareth as many parts as there be dayes in a moon.' Prior, p. 156.

(2) *Lunaria biennis*, L.—Coles (A. of S., 37) calls this **Great Moonwort**, and says 'the seed resembles the moon.'

(3) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*N. Yks.* In Ger. (p. 379) this is given as synonymous with **Madwort**, and applied to *Marrubium Alysson*, L., and a *Stachys* or *Sideritis*.

**Moor.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb. (when in blossom).—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.

**Moor-balls.** *Conferva ægagropila*, L.—'From their globular form, and occurrence in the lakes upon moors.' Prior, p. 157.

**Moor-berries, or Moss-berries.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—Ger. Emac., from its growing on moors or mosses. Prior, p. 157.

**Moor Everlasting.** *Antennaria dioica*, Gärtn.—*E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord.

**Moor Grass.** (1) *Eriophorum angustifolium*, L.—With. ed. iv.

(2) *Sesleria cœrulea*, Scop.—With. ed. ii. Called also in books **Blue Moor-grass**. Prior, p. 157.

(3) *Drosera rotundifolia*, L.—*Yks.* Ger.

(4) *Potentilla anserina*, L.—*Scott.* Jamieson.

**Moor-heath.** *Erica vagans*, L.—Loudon, Arboretum.

**Moor Myrtle.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Yks.*

**Moor-pawms.** *Carices*.—*North*, Grose; 'the flower spikelets of the *Carex* tribe,' *Cumb.* (Winderwath), named from their resemblance to willow catkins, which are called *pawms*; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2: this is subsequently corrected to 'the flowers of *Eriophorum*,' which are much more like willow catkins. Hal. and Wr. have '**Moor-palm**, the flower of the dock,' but the above are more likely to have been intended.

**Moor Whin.** *Genista anglica*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord. Prior, p. 157.

**Moor-wort.** A book-name for *Andromeda polifolia*, L., which is also called in books **Rosemary Moorwort**. With. ed. iv. Prior, p. 157. But the name was applied to some plant in Anglo-Saxon times, perhaps *Drosera rotundifolia*, L. See Cockayne, ii. 400.

**Moors.** (1) 'Turnips. *Dev.*' Hal. **Moor** or **More** is merely a west-country name for 'roots,' and in many districts turnips are spoken of agriculturally as 'roots.'

(2) The roots of *Potentilla anserina*, L.—*Yks.* 'Hujus radices, quas



*Moors* vocant, in agro Eboracensi circa Settle hyberno tempore effossas pueri esitant. Sunt enim sapore suavi, nec mimis grato quam pastinacæ.' R. Cat. 'In Ulster the inhabitants who use the English tongue call it *Moors-corn*.' Threlkeld.

**Moors-corn.** See **Moors** (2).

**Morcrop.** See **Marecrop**.

**More, Field.** See **Field More**.

**More Centaury.** See **Centaury, Great**.

**More-herbyw.** 'The herb devil's-bit.' Hal. Wr. Archæologia, xxx. 410. *Scabiosa succisa*, L.

**Morel.** (1) The common name of the edible fungus *Morchella esculenta*, Pers.—*North* ('a fungus'), Hal. Wr.

(2) *Peziza coccinea*, L.—*Nhamp*. Gard. Chron. 1862, p. 621.

(3) *Solanum nigrum*, L.—Turn. Lib. Lyte.<sup>91</sup> Ger. calls this **Petty Morel**. It may be the **More Morel** of Archæologia, xxx. 410. Hal. and Wr. have 'the wood nightshade.' No doubt 'woody' nightshade (*S. Dulcamara*, L.) is intended. Prior, p. 157.

**Morel, Great.** A book-name for *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—Treas. Bot. Prior, p. 157.

**More Smerewort.** 'The herb mercury.' Hal. *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—Archæologia, xxx. 410.

**Morgan.** (1) *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—Hal. and Wr. spell it **Margan**. *Hants*. Grose; *Suss*. Parish; *Wight* (**Margin**), Fl. Vect.

(2) 'Tares in corn. *South*.' Hal. (**Margen**). *Vicia hirsuta*, L. ? Perhaps an error.

**Morgan, Dutch.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Wight*, Hal.

**Morgeline.** *Veronica hederifolia*, L.—'From the French, L. *morsus gallinæ*, the henbit.' Prior, p. 157.

**Morillon.** *Morchella esculenta*, Pers.—'Morillons we have from Germany and other places beyond sea . . . the outer side is like a honey-combe.' Aubrey's Royal Soc. MS.

**Morocco, Red.** *Adonis autumnalis*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 194.

**Morranes.** See **Marram**.

**Mortagon.** '*Herba martina*. Arch. xxx. 410.' Hal. This we cannot identify.

**Morub.** *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Moschatel.** A book-name for *Adoxa Moschatellina*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 157.

**Moss.** This general name for the members of the class *Musci* (Prior, p. 157) is also applied absolutely to the species of *Eriophorum* (*Durh.* and *Nhumb.* (the flowers only), Winch's Bot. Guide; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Roxburghsh.* Jamieson) and to *Sedum acre*, L. (*Warw.*). The last-named plant is also called **French Moss** (*Bucks.*), **Golden Moss** (*Oxf.*, *N. Yks.*, *Warw.*), and **Wall Moss** (*Yks.*); the genus

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*Sphagnum* is called **Bog Moss** in books; *Lycopodium clavatum*, L., is **Stag's-horn Moss** (*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*), and **Buck's-horn Moss** and **Running Moss** in *Cumb.*, and shares with the rest of its genus the name **Club-moss**; *L. Selago*, L., is **Tree Moss** (*Cumb.*, a name which in *With. ed. ii.* is applied to *Usnea plicata*, Ach.); *L. alpinum*, L., is **Cypress Moss** (*Park. Theatr.*); *Chondrus crispus*, Lyngb., is called **Carageen Moss** (*Prior*, p. 39) and **Irish Moss** (which see), and in *Treas. Bot. Pearl Moss*; **Cup Moss** is a general name for *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*, Hook., and is applied in *Banffsh.* to *Lecanora tartarea*, Ach. (*Jamieson*); **Iceland Moss** is a common name for *Cetraria islandica*, Ach.; **Indian Moss** is a garden name for *Saxifraga hypnoides*, L.; **Pepper Moss** is *Pilularia globulifera*, L. (*With. ed. ii.*); **Reindeer Moss**, *Cenomyce rangiferina*, L.; **Rock Moss**, *Roccella tinctoria*, Ag. (*Prior*, p. 157); **Sea Moss**, *Ulva latissima*, Grev. (*Lyte*); **Water Moss**, *Fontinalis antipyretica*, L. (*Prior*, p. 157); **Scale Moss** is a generally known equivalent for the *Jungermanniææ*; *Polytrichum commune*, L., is called **Golden Moss** by Ger.

**Moss Berries.** See **Moor-berries**.

**Moss Champion.** A modern book-name for *Silene acaulis*, L.—*With. ed. vii. Prior*, p. 157.

**Mosscorns.** See **Mascorns**.

**Mosscoart, Swine's.** See **Masket, Swine's**.

**Moss-crops.** (1) A common north-country name for the species of *Eriophorum*.—*With. ed. ii. Hal. Wr. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; Westm. Thomas Lawson*, 1688; *Scotl. Jamieson*; *Ayrsh.*; *Peeblesh.*; *Selkirksh.* *Prior*, p. 157.

(2) *Potentilla anserina*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson*.

**Moss Fern.** A name proposed by Gerard for *Polypodium vulgure*, L.

**Moss Millions.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—*Ayrsh.* From the resemblance of the fruit to a pumpkin or melon in shape, and the place of growth. Wright gives *milion* as an equivalent of pumpkin. Jamieson gives **Moss Mingen** as a *Clydesdale* name of the plant.

**Moss Rush.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—Pratt.

**Moss-thristle.** Probably *Carduus palustris*, L.—*Scotl. Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia*.

**Moss Whin.** *Genista anglica*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Prior*, p. 157.

**Moss Wythan.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8*.

**Moth Mullein.** The common book-name for *Verbascum Blattaria*, L.—'Concerning the vertues of this herbe, we finde none other thing wryten of it, saying that the mothes and battes do incontinently come to this herbe, wheresoever it be strowen or layde.' Lyte, who gives corresponding names for it in French and German.

**Mother Dee.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*W. Cumb.* 'Dee' is the north-country pronunciation of *die*. There is a superstition amongst

Cumberland children that if they pluck the flower some misfortune will happen to their parents. The same is said in Yorkshire of *Veronica Chamædrys*, L., but the name does not seem, as far as we know, to be extended to that plant. See *Mother's Heart*.

**Mother of Bent, The.** See *Bent, The Mother of*.

**Mother of Millions.** *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill.—*Cornw.*; *Dev.* Phyt. iii. 147, N. S.; *E. Suss.*

**Mother of Thousands.** (1) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill.—*Cornw.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. O. 8; *Dev.*; *Dors.*; *Som.*; *Wills.*; *Worc.*; *E. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Berwicksh.*

(2) *Bellis perennis*, L. (var. *prolifera*).—(*Mother-of-a-thousand*) *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. Prior, p. 158.

(3) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.—*Middx.* (London).

(4) 'The double blue creeping Campanula.' *Som.*

**Mother of Thyme, or (Treas. Bot.) Mother of Time.** (1) *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—*Ger.* *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Worc.*; *Ireland* (Dublin). See Prior, p. 158.

(2) *Calamintha Acinos*, Clairv.—*Som.*

**Mother of Wheat.** *Veronica hederifolia*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Berwicksh.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Roxburghsh.* (Kelso), *Science Gossip*, 1876, p. 39.

**Mother's Heart.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L. — *Glou.* (Fairford); *Lanc.* In the Eastern Border district 'children have a sort of game with the seed pouch. They hold it out to their companions, inviting them "to take a haud o' that." It immediately cracks, and then follows a triumphant shout, "You've broken your mother's heart." Bot. E. Bord., p. 37. The following note, contributed by one of us to the *Folklore Record* (i. p. 159), shows that a similar belief is widely spread:—

'In Middlesex, schoolboys offer to their uninitiated companions a plant of the shepherd's purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*), and request them to pluck off one of the heart-shaped seed-pods, which done, they exclaim, "You've picked your mother's heart out!" This was practised in Chelsea in my own school-days; and, as a Lancashire name for the plant is "Mother's-heart," it seems likely that the custom is widely extended. Something of the same sort exists in Birmingham: Mr. W. Macmillan (*Science Gossip*, 1876, p. 94) says: "I remember when at school at Birmingham that my playmates manifested a very great repugnance to this plant. . . . Very few of them would touch it, and it was known to us by the two bad names 'Naughty man's plaything' and 'Pick your mother's heart out.'" Dr. Berthold Seemann (*Hannoversche Sitten und Gebräuche in ihrer Beziehung zur Pflanzenwelt* (Leipzig, 1862), p. 33) says, that in Hanover, as well as, according to Hartmann, in the Swiss Canton of St. Gall, the same plant is offered to an uninitiated person with a request to pluck off one of the pods; should he do so, the others exclaim, "You have stolen a purse of gold from your father and mother!" It is interesting to find that a common tropical weed, *Ageratum conyzoides*, L., is employed by children in Venezuela in a very similar manner. Dr. Ernst gives its vernacular Venezuelan name as

"*Rompes araguêlo*," and says (Seemann's *Journal of Botany*, iii. 316, 1865), "It is explained by some as '*rompes á tu abuelo*' (you tear your grandfather), with reference to a child's play. One child takes hold of the lower part of a leaf, another of the upper. If one pulls so hard as to tear the leaf, the other exclaims, '*Rompes á tu abuelo*.'"

**Motherwort.** (1) *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—Grete Herball (**Moderwort**). *Yks.* (E. Riding), Ray. In *Archæologia*, xxx. p. 410, **Maderwort**, and **Modirworth** (p. 371), three different kinds being mentioned. 'It is called the moder of herbes' (Grete Herball), but Prior has shown (p. 158, which see) that this is not the explanation of the name.

(2) *Leonurus Cardiacæ*, L.—Turn. Names, Lyte, and in modern books. 'We doe call it *Motherwort* in English, as truely from the effects to helpe the Mother, as they call it *Cardiacæ* from the effects to helpe the heart.' Park. *Theatr.* p. 43.

**Motherwort, Man's.** See **Man's Motherwort**.

**Motherwort, Stinking.** *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, L.—Lyte. An adaptation of the Latin specific name. See Lyte, p. 549.

**Mothwort.** *Helichrysum Stæchas*, DC.—Lyte, who gives *Tinearea* as one of its Latin, and *Mottenblumen* as one of its Dutch, names.

**Moulds.** (1) A name given to the minute thread-like fungi which grow upon food and other organic substances. See Prior, p. 159.

(2) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—Rutl.

**Mount Caper.** *Orchis latifolia*, L.—Ireland. See **Meadow Rocket**.

**Mountain Ash.** See **Ash, Mountain**.

**Mountain Avens.** A book-name for *Dryas octopetala*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Mountain Bramble.** A book-name for *Rubus Chamæmorus*, L.—With. ed. vii.

**Mountain Cowslip.** *Primula Auricula*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 159.

**Mountain Dulse.** See **Dulse, Mountain**.

**Mountain Elm.** *Ulmus montana*, With.—A book translation of the Latin name. Prior, p. 159.

**Mountain Fern.** A book-name for *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, Desv.—Prior, p. 77.

**Mountain Flax, or Flox.** See **Flax, Mountain**; and add:

(3) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—Dors. (pronounced **Mountain Vlix**).

(4) *Briza media*, L.—*Kirkcudbrightsh.*, where it is used medicinally. *Scottish Nat.*, April, 1871.

**Mountain Flower.** *Geranium sylvaticum*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord.

**Mountain Parsley.** A book-name for *Allosorus crispus*, L., from its parsley-like leaves.—Pratt.

- Mountain Sage.** *Teucrium Scorodonia*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*
- Mountain Snowdrop.** *Leucojum æstivum*, L.—*Warw.*
- Mountain Sorrel.** A book-name for *Oxyria reniformis*, L.—*With.* ed. ii. Prior, p. 159.
- Mournful Widow.** *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L. (gardens), from its extremely dark colour.—*Dev.* (in some parts). A French name for the plant is *Fleur de Veuve*. We have also the name **Mourning Bride**, but not localised.
- Mourning Widow.** *Geranium phæum*, L. (gardens).—*Lanc., Yks.* The name *widow* is applied to other plants with very dark or dingy flowers. See **Mournful Widow**.
- Mouse Barley.** See **Barley, Mouse**.
- Mouse Ear.** (1) *Hieracium Pilosella*, L.—*Grete' Herball*, Lyte. *Mid-Ches.* Prior, p. 159.  
(2) *Cerastium triviale*, Link.—Lyte.
- Mouse-ear, Blue.** *Myosotis arvensis*, L.—*Ger.*
- Mouse-ear, Coddled.** A book-name for *Sisymbrium Thaliana*, Hook. *With.* ed. ii.
- Mouse-ear Chickweed.** See **Chickweed, Mouse-ear**.
- Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass.** A book-name for *Myosotis palustris*, L.—*With.* ed. ii. Prior, p. 159.
- Mouse-grass.** *Aira caryophyllea*, L.—*Moray*, Fl. M.
- Mouse Milk.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Yks.* (Northallerton).
- Mouse Pea.** (1) *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—*Ger. Appx.* Hal. has **Mowsepeas**. *Berwicksh. Bot. E. Bord.*  
(2) *Lathyrus pratensis*, L. ?—'This is probably the *Mouse-pea* mentioned by Mr. Kerr. "There was formerly grown in Scotland a species of vetch, tare, or lentil, of considerable size, called provincially the *Mouse-pea*, but which is hardly ever to be met with now. This has sometimes been suggested as a probably good substitute for tares." View of the County of Berwick, p. 265.' *Bot. E. Bord.*, p. 57.
- Mouse-tail.** (1) *Myosurus minimus*, L., from the shape of its seed-spike.—Lyte, and in modern books. Prior, p. 159.  
(2) *Alopecurus agrestis*, L., from the shape of its flower-head.—*Ray.* Called also **Mouse-tail Grass** (*Martyn, Flora Rustica*). Prior, p. 159.  
(3) *Sedum acre*, L.—*Turn.* Names.
- Mouser-withy.** *Som.* 'A kind of willow [*Salix*], growing in dryer land than the common osier: it is much used by thatchers.' Mr. F. T. Elworthy.
- Muck-weed.** (1) *Chenopodium album*, L., and probably various other species, and perhaps includes *Atriplex*.—*Norf.* Hal. ('the goose-foot'); *E. Norf.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3; *Yks.* (Whitby, 'the

herb goose-foot, growing rank where manure lies'), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. Wr. In *Warw. Muckhill Weed*.

(2) 'Pondweed. *Potamogeton crispum*?' *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*

**Mudweed.** (1) *Helosciadium inundatum*, Koch.—*Treas. Bot.*

(2) *Limosella aquatica*, L.—*With. ed. ii.*

**Mudwort.** A common book-name for *Limosella aquatica*, L.—*Treas. Bot. Prior*, p. 160.

**Muggart, or Muggart Kail.** See **Mugwort** (1).

**Muggert.** (1) *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—See **Mugwort** (1).

(2) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.*

**Muggon.** See **Mugwort** (1).

**Mugwet.** (1) *Asperula odorata*, L.—*Ger. Index*, the French name being *Muguet*. From this it was extended to other allied plants. Lyte says of *Galium Cruciata*, *With.*, 'in high Douche, *Golden Walmaister*, that is, *Golden Muguet*;' and of *G. verum*, L., 'in French, *Petit Muguet*. . . . We may also name it *Pety Muguet*.' In some modern books (*With. ed. ii.*, &c.), **Mugweed**. *Prior*, p. 160.

(2) *Prior* gives **Mugget** as an English name for *Convallaria majalis*, L.—Its origin is from the French name given above. *Ger.* says: 'In French *Muguet*; yet there is likewise another herbe which they call *Muguet*, commonly named in English *Woodroof*.' The name refers to the fragrance of the flowers ('O.Fr. *musquet*, from L. *muscat*, scented with musk,' *Prior*). *Théris* says: 'Ce mot a été appliqué dans le même sens aux hommes parfumés.'

(3) The garden form of *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*West, Pulman*.

**Mugwort.** (1) The common book-name for *Artemisia vulgaris*, L. (*With. ed. ii.*, &c.), often extended in actual use to (2).—*Ches., Cornw., Yks.* *Jamieson* gives **Muggart**, **Muggert** (*Aberdeensh.*), and **Mugger** (*Ayrsh.*), as Scotch forms of the name; and in *Moray* it is called **Muggart Kail** (*Fl. M.*). **Mugwood** is a *Cumb., Sal.*, and *Yks.* form. **Muggon** is another Scotch form; see a *Renfrewsh.* story in *Chambers' Popular Rhymes*, p. 331, where this rhyme occurs:

'If they wad drink nettles in March  
And eat muggons in May,  
Sae mony braw maidens  
Wadna gang to the clay.'

(2) *Artemisia Absinthium*, L.—'Vulgus hanc herbam ubique vocat *Mugwort*.' *Turn. Lib. Grete Herball. North, Hal. Wr.*; *E. Yks. Ray*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* Some of the forms given under (1) may also belong here.

**Muir-crops.** *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L., when springing up.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*

**Mulberry.** (1) The usual name for *Morus nigra*, L.—*Prior*, p. 161.

(2) *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Norf.* ('the universal name among the lower orders; they talk of going *mulberrying*, never of going *black-berrying*'); *Suff.*

(3) *Cuscuta Epilinum*, Weihe.—*Som.* Rural Cyclopædia. From the form and appearance of its bunches of pale pink flowers.

(4) *Pyrus Aria*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Mullein.** A common name for *Verbascum Thapsus*, L., and other species of the genus, spelt variously in early writers: **Moleyne** (Grete Herball), **Mollen** (Turn. Herb.), **Mullen** (Turn. Names), **Mulleayne** (Lyte), who says, 'Mulleayne or rather Wolleyn or Wulleyn.' Ger. too has 'Mullein or rather Woolen,' and this derivation of the name is supported by the generally woolly aspect of the plant, which is referred to in all the old descriptions, and also by the corresponding 'high Douch' and 'base Almaigne' names, *Wuulkraut*, *Vollecruyt*, and *Wollebladeren*, given by Lyte. Other plants are included by Gerard (p. 629) among the Mulleins, as *Lychnis coronaria*, L. See also **Mullein**, Petty. He gives *Phlomis fruticosa*, L., as **Wild or Woody Mullein**. Prior (p. 161) favours another and to us less probable derivation. **Mullet** (which see) was another form of the name.

**Mullein, Black.** A common book-name for *Verbascum nigrum*, L.—A translation from the Latin, and originally (like the Latin) bestowed upon it to distinguish it from the *White Mullein* (*V. Thapsus*, L.), which old writers called *V. album*. Ger. See **Mullein, White**.

**Mullein, Candlewick.** See **Candlewick**.

**Mullein, Moth.** See **Moth Mullein**.

**Mullein, Petty.** *Primula vulgaris*, L., *P. veris*, L., and varieties.—Lyte. Ger. says these 'are reckoned among the kindes of Mulleins . . . the ancients have named them *Verbasculi*, that is to saie, small Mulleins.' Prior (p. 161) limits the name to *P. veris*, L.

**Mullein, Purple.** *Verbascum Blattaria*, L.—Lyte.

**Mullein, White.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—With. ed. ii., from its general white appearance. In more modern books *V. Lychnitis*, L., from its white flowers.

**Mullein Dock.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Norf.*

**Mullet.** Apparently a form of *Mullein*. Ger. says the leaves of *Inula dysenterica*, L., are 'like *Verbascum nigrum* or black *Mullet*,' and calls it *Fleabane Mullet*. Prior, p. 161.

**Munshock.** *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.—*Scotl.* (Ochil). 'Gael. *moin*, a mountain, or *moine*, a moss: *subh* denotes a berry.' Jamieson.

**Murlin.** *Alaria esculenta*, Grev.—*Ireland* (Antrim).

**Murrain Berries.** (1) *Tamus communis*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect. Hal. Wr.

(2) *Bryonia dioica*, L.—*Norf.* (**Murren**).

**Murrain-grass.** *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—Ger. Index. 'Sic dicta fort. quia ad Scrophulas seu Anginas peste infectorum jumentorum utilis est.' Skinner.

**Murram.** See **Marram**.

- Murrick.** 'An esculent root or vegetable. *Shell.*' Jamieson.
- Muruna.** 'The herb chickweed.' Hal. Wr. *Stellaria media*, L.
- Muscovy.** *Erodium moschatum*, L.—Holme's Acad. of Armory, ii. 103. Prior, p. 161.
- Mushes.** See **Mooches**.
- Mushroom.** A name which, used absolutely, is generally applied to *Agaricus campestris*, L.—Various spellings occur: Hal. gives **Mushrump** and **Musheron**; the Grete Herball has **Mussheron**; Turn. (Herb.) has **Mushrummes**, including under that name fungi in general. From Kent we have **Mushroon** (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3); *West* (Pulman) and *Ireland* (Belfast), **Musheroon**; *Suss.* (Parish), **Misheroon**; and *Cumb.* (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8), **Mushamer**. The **Horse Mushroom** (*Ches.*, *E. Yks.*, &c.), or **Hedge Mushroom** (*Ches.*), is *Agaricus arvensis*, L.; **Cup Mushroom** is applied to various species of *Peziza* (R. Cat., &c.); **St. George's Mushroom** is *Agaricus gambosus*, Fr. See **George's (St.) Mushroom**. Prior, p. 161.
- Musk.** (1) *Mimulus moschatus*, L. (gardens).  
 (2) *Erodium moschatum*, L.—Hal. (the herb crane's bill). Skinner, who says: 'Sic dictum quia ejus folia jucundo odore moschum æmulantur.' Prior, p. 161.
- Musk, Wild.** *Erodium cicutarium*, Sm.—*Beds.* Batchelor, Gen. View of Agriculture of Beds. (1808), p. 322.
- Musk Mallow.** See **Mallow**, **Musk**.
- Musk Orchis.** A book-name for *Herminium Monorchis*, Br., in allusion to its scent. With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 162.
- Musk-root.** *Adoxa Moschatellina*, L.—*Treas. Bot.*
- Musk Thistle.** A book-name for *Carduus nutans*, L., in allusion to its scent. With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 162.
- Musk Wood-crowfoot.** A book-name for *Adoxa Moschatellina*, L., in allusion to its scent and its crowfoot-like leaves. Holme's Acad. of Armory, ii. 103.
- Mustard.** A general name for various species of *Sinapis*. In Lobel's *Adversaria*, p. 67 (1570), spelt **Mudsterd**. Prior, p. 162.
- Mustard, Black.** *Sinapis nigra*, L.—The mustard used as a condiment. Prior, p. 162.
- Mustard, Boor's, or Bowers.** See **Boor's Mustard**.
- Mustard, Bowyer's.** See **Bowyer's Mustard**.
- Mustard, Candy.** See **Candytuft**.
- Mustard, Churl's.** See **Churl's Mustard**.
- Mustard, Clown's.** *Iberis amara*, L.—Baxter.
- Mustard, Corn.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Pratt.



- Mustard, Dish.** See **Dish Mustard**.
- Mustard, Garlic.** A modern book-name for *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.—Treas. Bot. Prior, p. 162.
- Mustard, Green.** *Lepidium latifolium*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.
- Mustard, Hedge.** A common book-name for *Sisymbrium officinale*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 107.
- Mustard, Knave's.** See **Knave's Mustard**.
- Mustard, Mithridate.** See **Mithridate Mustard**.
- Mustard, Old Man's.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—N. Linc. (Bottesford).
- Mustard, Tower, or Towers.** (1) A book-name for *Turritis glabra*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 162.  
(2) *Arabis Turrita*, L.—Treas. Bot.
- Mustard, Treacle.** (1) *Lepidium campestre*, Br.—Turn. Herb. See **Mithridate Mustard**.  
(2) In modern books *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, Br.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 237.
- Mustard, White.** A book-name for *Sinapis alba*, L.—With. ed. ii.
- Mustard, Wild.** (1) A frequent name for *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 162. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.  
(2) *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—Lyte (**Wild Mustard Seed**); E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.
- Mutton-tops.** 'The young tops or shoots of the goosefoot.' Hal. This would be *Chenopodium album*, L., unless some mistake has occurred between goose-foot and goose-grass (*Galium Aparine*, L.); the young shoots of which are called *Mutton-tops* or *Mutton-chops* in Dors. (Dors. Gloss.).
- My Lady's Pincushion.** See **Lady's Pincushion** (2).
- Myagrum.** Lyte gives this as an English name for *Camelina sativa*, Cr.
- Myles.** See **Milds**.
- Myres.** The cultivated form of *Pastinaca sativa*, L.—Ger. Prior (p. 162) says: 'Wel. maip, Gael. neip . . . a corruption of L. *napus*, and properly meaning the turnip, *Brassica Rapa*, L. ;' but this explanation seems to us doubtful.
- Myrrh.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—S.-W. Cumb. ; Aberdeensh. From the Latin name. Lyte calls it **Myrrhis Casshes** or **Caxes**.
- Myrtle.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—Scotl. (Dumfries). Called also **Bog Myrtle** (a common bookname—Prior, p. 26), **Devonshire Myrtle** (S. Dev.), **Dutch Myrtle** (With. ed. ii., Prior, p. 69), and **Moor Myrtle** (Yks.).
- Myrtle, Burren.** *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, L.—This is very abundant 'on the Burren mountains, Co. Galway, where it is called *Burren Myrtle*.' Wade's Plantæ Rariores in Hibernia inventæ.

**Myrtle, Candleberry.** See **Candleberry Myrtle.**

**Myrtle, Jews'.** See **Jews' Myrtle.**

**Myrtle, Wild.** A name suggested by Lyte for *Ruscus aculeatus*, L., from one of its Latin names, *Myrtus sylvestris*. In Fl. Vect. it is called **Shepherd's Myrtle**, though this is not stated to be an Isle of Wight name.

**Myrtle Flag** (With. ed. ii.), **Myrtle-grass** (Treas. Bot.), or **Myrtle Sedge** (Pratt). Book-names for *Acorus Calamus*, L., in allusion to its scent.

**Myrtle Spurge.** *Euphorbia Lathyrus*, L.—A name invented by Turner.

**Mysterious Plant.** *Daphne Mezereon*, L.—This is a good instance of the manufacture of a name and the subsequent invention of a suitable explanation for it. The Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, in his lecture on the Common English Names of Plants (Bath, 1870), says, 'When I lived in *Derbyshire* I was admiring a fine plant of it in a cottage garden, and asked the old woman what she called it. . . . She was ready with her answer. "We call it the *mysterious plant*, sir, because its flowers come out before its leaves."' '

**Nailwort.** A name proposed by Ger. for (1) *Draba verna*, L., and (2) *Saxifraga tridactylites*, L., which plants he includes in the same chapter. 'It hath been taken to heale the disease of the nailes called a whitlowe.' Ger. p. 500. Prior, p. 162.

**Naked Boys.** Because the flower appears without any leaves.

(1) *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—Wilt. Aubrey.

(2) *Crocus nudiflorus*, L.—Ches. (Gatley, where it is plentiful in the meadows); Heref. and Norf. N. & Q. 2nd S. iii. 264. In the two last cases (1) may be intended.

**Naked Lady, or Naked Ladies.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—Hal. Cornw.; Lanc. (Ormskirk); Sal.; Warw.; Worc.; Yks.; Anglesea. Prior, p. 162. In N. & Q. 2nd S. vi. 271, **Stark-naked Lady**.

**Naked Virgins.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—Ches.

**Nancy Pretty.** A corruption of *None-so-pretty*. *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—Yks. (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7; Scotl. Jamieson. In Linc. (Scawby) called *Nancy-none-so-pretty*. Prior, p. 163.

**Nancy, Sweet** (Ches., Norf.), or **White** (Ches., Staff.). The double-flowered garden form of *Narcissus poeticus*, L.—In Col. Egerton Leigh's Ches. Gloss. we have '**Wild Nancy-Narcissus**;' perhaps *N. Pseudo-narcissus*, L., is meant.

**Nanpie.** *Paeonia officinalis*, L.—Yks. Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist. vii. 565.

**Nap-at-Noon.** (1) *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S.

Gloss. C. 8; *Midland Counties*, Cornhill Magazine, July, 1865; *Sal.* (Ellesmere).

(2) 'The purple goatsbeard.' Hal. *Tragopogon porrifolius*, L.—Prior, p. 163.

**Nape.** *Brassica Napus*, L., and *B. campestris*, L.—With. ed. ii. Hal. has 'Neap, a turnip. *Cornw.*'

**Napoleons.** *Trifolium incarnatum*, L.—An obvious corruption of *Trifolium*. *Wight*. Perhaps hardly worth inserting, except as an illustration of how some popular names are invented.

**Napperty.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm. — *Ireland* (Belfast). See **Gnapperts**, **Knapperts**, and **Knapperty**.

**Napple.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—*Scotl.* (Galloway), Jamieson. See **Gnapperts** and **Knapperts**. In Mactaggart's *Gallovidian Encyclopædia*, **Nappleroot**.

**Nard.** 'The herb pepperwort.' Hal. This we cannot identify. Prior (p. 163) says 'various aromatic plants, chiefly of the Valerian tribe.' In *Treas. Bot.* *Nardus stricta*, L., is called **Common Ward**.

**Nardus**, Wild. *Asarum europæum*, L.—Ger. Appx.

**Narrow Bent.** *Elymus arenarius*, L.—*Scotl.* Edmonston's MS.

**Nasturtium.** The common garden name of *Tropæolum majus*, L.

**Natural Grass.** (1) *Poa trivialis*, L., and (2) *P. pratensis*, L.—'From the large share which they contribute to the meadow pastures.' *E. Bord. Bot.* *E. Bord.*

(3) *Medicago lupulina*, L.—*Scilly*, Journal of Botany, ii. 109.

Grasses generally, except Ryegrass, are often so called by seedsmen, because they are found in old or 'natural' pastures. Ryegrass and the clovers being sown in rotation are often called 'artificial' grasses.

**Naughty Man's Cherry.** See **Cherry**, **Naughty Man's**.

**Naughty Man's Oatmeal.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm., and other hedge *Umbelliferæ*.—*Warw.* (Birmingham). Cfr. **Deil's Meal**.

**Naughty Man's Plaything.** *Urtica dioica*, L.—*Suss.* Parish.

**Navelwort, or Lady's Navel.** The common name for *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—Ger. *Worc.* 'From the shape of its leaf.' Prior, p. 164. In *Park. Theatr.* it is also called **Navel-of-the-earth**.

**Navelwort, Venus'.** (1) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—A translation of its old Lat. name, *Umbilicus Veneris*. *Park. Theatr.* p. 741, where are similar French and Italian names.

(2) In gardens sometimes applied to *Cynoglossum Omphalodes*, L.

**Navet.** *Brassica Napus*, L.—Lyte, Hal.

**Navev.** *Brassica Napus*, L.—Lyte, who calls it **Garden Navev** and **Navev, Gentle**. *Sal.* (**Naphew**). Prior, p. 164.

**Neap.** See **Nape.**

**Neckweed.** *Cannabis sativa*, L.—Lyte. *Var. dial.* Hal. See Bullein's *Booke of Simples*, fol. 26. 'Sic dicta quia funes quibus malefici suspenduntur ex hac materia texuntur.' Skinner. Prior, p. 164.

**Needle, or Needles.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Hants.* Holl.; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Norf.* Holl. The long, needle-like, beaked fruits have suggested many similar names for the plant: such are **Adam's Needle** (*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.), **Beggar's Needle** (Hal. Wr. With. ed. iv.; *Midlands.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5; *Sal.* Wellington), **Clock Needle** (*S. Bucks.*), **Crake Needle** (With. ed. ii. Hal. Wr.; *North.* Ray; *Yks.*), **Crow Needle** (*S. Bucks.*; *Ess.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.; Wr.), **Deil's** (*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.) or **Devil's** (which see) **Darning-needle**, **Poke** (*Suss.*), **Pound** (Hal.), **Puck** (*Hunts.* and *Suss.* Holl.), or **Pucker** (Pratt) **Needle**, **Pink Needle** (Cotgrave, Hal.), **Shepherd's Needle** (Lyte), **Tailor's Needle** (*Cornw.*), **Venus' Needle** (Ger.), or **Witches' Needle** (*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.). Lyte calls it **Needle Chervil**; **Needle Points** is an *Ess.* name for it; and Hal. and Wr. have **Needleweed** (*Norf.* Grose, &c.). Hal. has '**Pook-needle**, the cockle in corn, *Suss.*,' no doubt meaning this plant. *Aiguille* and *Aiguille du berger* are among its French names. *Erodium cicutarium*, L'Her., is called **Powk Needle** in Ger. Appx.

**Needle, Ground.** *Erodium moschatum*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Needle, Pink.** (1) 'The herb shepherd's-bodkin.' Hal. *Scandix Pecten*, L.—See **Needle**.

(2) *Erodium moschatum*, L'Her., and *E. cicutarium*, L'Her.—Lyte.

**Needle and Thread, Adam's.** A garden name for *Yucca filamentosa*, L.—From the hard point of the leaf (see **Adam's Needle** (2)), and the thread-like fibres attached to the edges of the leaves.

**Needle Furze.** *Genista anglica*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 164. *N. Yks.* (**Needle Whin**).

**Nese-wort** (Turn. Names), or **Neesing-root** (Park. Parad.). (1) *Veratrum album*, L.—'Because it provoketh neesing' [sneezing]. Coles, A. in E., 238. Lyte spells it **Nese-wort**. Ger. says the root was called **Neesing powder**: 'the powder drawn up into the nose causeth sneezing'; he also calls *Epipactis latifolia*, Sw., and *Cephalanthera* **Neesewort**, on account of 'the likeness that [these have] with white Hellebore.'

(2) *Achillea Ptarmica*, L.—'The smell of this plant procureth sneezing, whereof it tooke the name *Sternutamentoria*, that is the herbe which doth procure sneezing, or **Neesewort**.' Ger. p. 484.

**Nele.** 'Nele is *Lolium*.' Ger. Appx. From the reference to *Lolium* in Ger. Index, it appears that *Lychnis Githago*, Lam., is meant here. Ger. gives the French name of this as *Nielle des Bledz* or *Nielle*. Prior (p. 164) spells it **Neele**, and refers it to *Lolium temulentum*, L., but we think erroneously.

**Neminies** (a contraction of *Anemones*). *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*Glou.* (Fairford).

**Nenuphar.** Lyte gives this as the English name for the two Water Lilies, *Nymphaea alba*, L., and *Nuphar luteum*, Sm. It is one of the old Latin names for the plants, and is also given by Lyte as Italian and French. Hal. has **Ninnyvers** for *N. alba*, evidently a form of the same word.

**Nep, or Neps.** (1) *Nepeta Cataria*, L.—Lyte (**Neppe**). *E. Anglia*, Forby; *North*, Wr.; *Norf.* Holl. Hal. Forby also spells it **Nip**, and says, 'being covered with a fine white down, [it] has given rise to a common simile, "as white as nip."' Hal. has also **Nept**, from 'MS. Linc. f. 92.' Prior, p. 164.

(2) Flowerheads of *Lavandula vera*, DC.—*Ches.*; *Lanc.*

(3) 'A turnip. *North.*' Hal. Cfr. **Nape**.

**Nep, Wild.** *Bryonia dioica*, L.—Grete Herball. In Turn. Lib. **Wyld Nepe**.

**Nespite.** *Calamintha officinalis*, Moench.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Nettle.** (1) The general name for *Urtica dioica*, L.—Turn. Herb. *Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 164.

(2) *Lamium album*, L., and *L. purpureum*, L.—*Yks.* (Wensleydale).

See, under their respective titles, **Blind, Bee, Dai, Day, Dea, Dead, Deaf, Dee, Devil's, Dey, Dog, Dumb, Dunny, French, Greek, Hedge, and Hemp Nettle**.

*Lamium purpureum*, L., *L. album*, L., and *L. Galeobdolon*, Cr., are known respectively as **Red, White, and Yellow Dead-nettle**. Prior, p. 64.

**Nettle, Roman.** *Urtica pilulifera*, L.—Lyte. See **Roman Nettle**. Prior, p. 165.

**Nettle, Stinging.** The common name for *Urtica dioica*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. In *E. Yks.* it is called **Tenging Nettle**.

**Nettle, Variegated.** *Lamium maculatum*, L.—*Ches.* (gardens); *Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Nettle, White** (*Cumb.*; *Oxf.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.), or **White Dead** (*N. Yks.*). *Lamium album*, L.—Prior, p. 64.

**Nettle, Wild.** *Urtica pilulifera*, L.—Lyte.

**Nettle, Wild-grass.** *Stachys sylvatica*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Nettle Hemp.** *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—Ger.

**New Chapel Flower.** See **Our Lady of New Chapel's Flower**.

**Nigella, or Nigella-weed, Field.** See **Field Nigella**.

**Nightcaps.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Linc.* (Bottesford). See **Grandmother's, Lady's, and Old Man's Nightcap**.

**Nightingales.** (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Bucks.* (Wycombe).

(2) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Ess.*

**Nightshade.** A general name for the genus *Solanum*.—Turn. Lib. Prior, p. 165. Said to be applied in *Kent* to a species of *Chenopodium*.

**Nightshade, Bindweed.** *Circeæ Lutetiana*, L.—Ger.

**Nightshade, Bittersweet.** A book-name for *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—Prior, p. 165.

**Nightshade, Deadly.** See **Deadly Nightshade**.

**Nightshade, Enchanter's.** A common book-name for *Circeæ Lutetiana*, L.—Ger. (*Inchanter's N.*). 'A name that, by some blunder, has been transferred from the mandrake to an insignificant garden weed.' Prior, p. 72. Ger. speaks of 'the error of some who have taken *Mandragoras* for *Circeæ*, in which error they have still persisted unto this daie, attributing unto *Circeæ* the vertues of *Mandragoras*.'

**Nightshade, Garden.** *Solanum nigrum*, L.—Lyte. It is a common garden weed.

**Nightshade, Sleeping.** *Atropa Belladonna*, L.—Ger. A translation of its old Lat. name, *Solanum somniferum*. 'This kind of Nightshade causeth sleepe.' Ger. 270.

**Nightshade, Wood** (Park. Theatr.), **or Woody.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—Lyte. A translation of one of its old names, *Solanum lignosum*. Prior, p. 165.

**Nimble-tailors.** 'A field-pea.' *Nhamp*. Nth. Gloss.

**Nine-joints.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—'Of its great number of joynts.' Coles, A. in E., 348.

**Ninety-knot.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Sal.* Prior, p. 165.

**Ninnyvers.** See **Nenuphar**.

**Nip.** See **Nep** (1).

**Nippennails.** 'Hips of the wild rose.' *Ches.* Col. Egerton Leigh's Glossary. *Rosa canina*, L.

**Nipplewort.** The common book-name for *Lapsana communis*, L.—Prior, p. 166. Parkinson seems to have given the name. 'Camerarius saith that in Prussia they call it *Papillaris*, because it is good to heale the ulcers of the nipples of womens breasts, and thereupon I have intituled it Nipplewort in English.' Theatr. p. 811. Coles (A. in E., 147) has a similar note. Holme (*Acad. of Armory*, ii. 105) has 'Nipwort or Nipplewort.'

**Nips.** 'Hips of the wild rose.' *Ches.* Col. Egerton Leigh's Glossary. *Rosa canina*, L.

**Nipwort.** See **Nipplewort**.

**Nit.** A Scotch pronunciation of *Nut* (fruit of *Corylus Avellana*, L.).—Jamieson, who gives also 'nit-grit, as large or great as a nut, South of Scott.'

**Nit-grass.** *Gastridium lendigerum*, Gaud.—Prior, p. 166.

**Noble Agrimony.** *Anemone Hepatica*, L.—Lyte.

**Nodding Isabel.** *Briza maxima*, L.—*Lanc.* (Ormskirk).

**Nogs.** *Cannabis sativa*, L.—*Sal.* Hal.

**Noke.** 'An oak. *Nominales* MS.' Hal.

**None-so-pretty.** *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*With.* ed. ii. *East*, Hal. Wr.; *Glou.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 163.

**Nonesuch, or Nonsuch.** (1) *Medicago lupulina*, L.—*Hants.*; *Suss.* Holl. Prior, p. 166.

(2) A variety of Apple.

(3) *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, L.—*Ger.*, Parkinson, Prior, p. 166.

**Nonesuch, Black.** *Medicago lupulina*, L.—*With.* ed. ii. *Norf.* Marshall, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3; *E. Norf.* Hal. and Wr. *Black Nonsuch* is said to be 'trefoil seed.' It is further explained to be in the husk. 'The market, however, does not consist wholly of red clover seed; there are proportional quantities of *suckling* (white clover); also of **Hulled Nonsuch** (trefoil); also of **Black Nonsuch** (trefoil in the husk); also of **White Nonsuch** (darnel or ray-grass).'

**Nonsuch, White.** 'Rye-grass seed.' *Lolium perenne*, L.—*E. Norf.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3. Hal. Wr.

**Noontide.** *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.—*Ger.* Prior, p. 166, who also has **Noon-flower**. See **Go-to-bed-at-noon**.

**Noops.** Fruit of *Rubus Chamæmorus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 166.

**Nosebleed.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Lyte*, Hal. Wr. 'The leaves being put into the nose do cause it to bleede' (*Ger.* 914); but Parkinson (*Theatr.* 695), commenting on this, says 'assuredly it will stay the bleeding of it.' But this property of the plant seems to be popularly credited in more than one district, and it forms the basis of a love divination. 'It is an old superstition to take a leaf and tell one to put it up his nose, turn it thrice round, and all the while think of his sweetheart: if his nose bleeds, he is sure to get her. The application scarcely ever fails, at least if the leaf be smartly turned.' Bot. E. Bord. p. 129. A similar belief prevails in Suffolk, where a rhyme is recited during the operation, which will be found at p. 17. Forby thus records the custom: 'You must take one of the leaves and with it tickle the inside of the nostrils, repeating at the same time the following lines:

"Yarroway, yarroway, bear a white blow,  
If my love love me, my nose will bleed now."

If the blood follows this charm, success in your courtship is held to be certain.' *Vocab. of East Anglia*, p. 424. For other similar folklore connected with this plant, see a paper by one of us in *Gard. Chron.* for Aug. 7, 1875 (p. 161), and *Folk-Lore Record*, vol. i. p. 156. *Nhumb.*; *Suff.*; *Suss.* Hal. Prior, p. 161.

**Notchweed.** *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, L.—*Coles*, A. in *E.*, 577. Skinner gives an explanation of this name.

**Nub-berry.** *Rubus Chamæmorus*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. Cfr. **Noopa**.

**Nuns.** (1) *Orchis Morio*, L.—*Notts.* With.

(2) *Impatiens glanduligera*, Boyle.—*Lanc.* (Poulton-le-Fylde), the flowers being supposed to resemble a nun's cap in shape.

**Nurse Garden.** 'The crab-apple tree.' Hal. Wr. *Pyrus Malus*, L. Probably so called because so frequently used in nurse or nursery gardens as a stock for grafting the apple.

**Nurssusuly.** Skinner gives this as a name for a species of *Narcissus*. It is doubtless a corruption of *Narcissus-lily*, but Skinner's speculations as to its origin are very amusing.

**Nut, or Nut-tree.** The common name for *Corylus Avellana*, L.—Prior, p. 67.

See, under their respective titles, **Anthony Nut**, **Arnut**, **Bannut**, **Bladder Nut**, **Bognut**, **Catnut**, **Chestnut**, **Cipper Nut**, **Cobnut**, **Earth-nut**, **Ernut**, **Fare-nut**, **French Nut**, **Ground Nut**, **Hale Nut**, **Hare Nut**, **Hawk Nut**, **Hazel Nut**, **Hog Nut**, **Jove's Nut**, **Jarnut**, **Kipper-nut**, **Knipper Nut**, **Meadow Nut**, **Oaknut**, **Walnut**, and **Yarnut**.

**Nut, Fig.** (1) *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*N. Bucks.*; *Ches.*; *Cumb.*; *Notts.*; *Sal.*; *Worc.*; *Yks.* (Wakefield).

(2) The capsules of *Viola sylvatica*, Fr.—*Ches.*, where children are in the habit of eating them.

**Nut, Welsh.** *Juglans regia*, L.—See **Walnut**.

**Nut, Wood.** *Corylus Avellana*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 167.

**Nut Bush.** *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Nut Hall.** *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Cornw.*

**Nut Palms.** Male catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Berv.* Bot. E. Bord. See **Palm**. In *Ches.* they are called **Nut Rags**.

**Oak.** The general name for the genus *Quercus*.—Turn. Herb. In *Ches.* on the 29th of May children distinguish the reddish-coloured leaves as **Girl's Oak**, and the green leaves as **Boy's Oak**. Girls wear the former and boys the latter.

**Oak, Bay.** See **Bay Oak**.

**Oak, Black.** *Quercus Robur*, L.—*Hants.* 'The woodmen here talk of two kinds of oak, which they call the **Black** and **White Oak**, but the only intelligible difference I could extract from their accounts is, that the twigs of one float, whilst those of the other sink, when thrown into water! Some of the more observant, however, amongst them, distinguish more clearly our two species; the *Q. sessiliflora* they call **White Oak** and **Maiden Oak**, as I have repeatedly ascertained.' W. A. Bromfield, in Phyt. iii. 883, o. s.

**Oak, Dog.** *Acer campestre*, L.—*Yks.* (Tadcaster).



**Oak, Durmast.** A variety of *Quercus Robur*, L.—‘*Durmast* (quasi dunmast) *oak*, the *acorns* being sometimes of a reddish or dun colour.’ Phyt. iii. 882, o. s. We should rather suspect some connection with the Celtic *derw*, an oak, and *mast*, a name for its fruit.

**Oak, Evergreen.** A general name for *Quercus Ilex*, L. Called also *Holm* or *Holly Oak*.

**Oak, Jerusalem.** See *Oak of Jerusalem*.

**Oak, Maiden.** See *Maiden Oak*.

**Oak, Sea.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.—Treas. Bot. We have not met with the name, but it is probably an old one.

**Oak, White.** *Quercus sessiliflora*, Sm.—Wight, Fl. Vect.

**Oak Atchern.** An acorn (fruit of *Quercus Robur*, L.).—*Mid.-Ches.* In *Yks.* (Wensleydale) they are called *Oakberries*. Hal. and Wr. quote *Oak-corne*, from *Ortus Voc.* In *E. Bord.* (Bot. E. Bord.) they are termed *Oak-nuts*: here the ‘pretty galls which grow upon the leaves so abundantly are called *Oak-berries*,’ and the larger ones on the buds are, as is commonly the case, called *Oak-galls*.

**Oak Fern.** See *Fern, Oak*.

**Oak Lunga.** See *Lungs of Oak*.

**Oak of Cappadocia.** *Ambrosia maritima*, L. (Ger.), not *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L., as stated by Prior (p. 168). ‘Is said to grow naturally in Cappadocia.’ Park, Theatr. 88.

**Oak of Jerusalem, or of Paradise.** *Chenopodium Botrys*, L., not *C. ambrosioides*, L., as stated by Prior (p. 168).—Turn. Names, Lyte. The leaves are ‘deeply cut or jagged, very much resembling the leaf of an oke, which hath caused our English women to call it *Okes of Jerusalem*.’ Ger. p. 950. Sometimes called *Jerusalem Oak*, Treas. Bot.

**Oar-weed.** See *Ore*.

**Oat, or more generally Oats,** but in the old herbals always spelt *Otes*. The common name for *Avena sativa*, L.—Grete Herball, Prior, p. 168.

**Oat, Dravick.** *Bromus secalinus*, L.—Park. Theatr. See *Drake*.

**Oat, Wild.** (1) *Avena fatua*, L.—Lyte. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scott.* (Wild Aits), Jamieson. Prior, p. 168.

(2) *Bromus secalinus*, L.—Lyte. From its superficial resemblance to oats. In *Ches.* there is a belief that it is degenerated oats. See *Drook*.

**Oat-grass.** Several oat-like grasses are so called—e. g. *Bromus mollis*, L. (With. ed. ii.), *B. sterilis*, L. (Lyte), and *Avena pratensis*, L. (*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6). The last is probably the plant intended under this name in Tennyson’s *May Queen*.

**Oatmeal, Deil’s.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With. *Yks.*: Devil’s, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. *Surr.* Cfr. *Deil’s Meat*.

**Oat Thistle.** *Onopordium Acanthium*, L.—Ger. In Park. Theatr.

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*Carduus arvensis*, L., is called the **Oaten land** or **Oate land Thistle**, and described as growing 'to the height of a man among the corn.'

**Oblionker-tree** (the fruit **Oblionkers**). *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L.—*Worc.* The latter 'is a common and well-known word in these parts, and means a horse-chestnut. A chestnut tree is called an "oblionker-tree." In the autumn, when the chestnuts are falling from their husks, boys thread them on string and play a "cob-nut" game with them. When the striker is taking aim, and preparing for a shot at his adversary's nut, he says:

"Oblionker!

My fust conker" (conquer).'

N. & Q. 5th Ser. x. 177.

See **Conquerors**. The word **oblionker** seems to be a meaningless invention to rhyme with the word "conquer," and it has gradually become applied to the fruits themselves.

**Oculus Christi**. *Salvia Verbenaca*, L.—'In English wilde Clarie and Oculus Christi.' Ger. p. 628. 'The seede put whole into the eies, clenseth and purgeth them exceedingly from waterish humours, rednesse, inflammation, and divers other maladies, or all that happen unto the eies, and taketh away the paine and smarting thereof, especially being put into the eies one seede at one time, and no more, which is a generall medicine in Cheshire and other countries thereabout, knowne of all, and used with good successe.' Id. In the Western United States a similar use is made of the seeds of *Salvia Columbaria*, Benth. See **Eye-seeds**.

**Ode**. *Isatis tinctoria*, L.—A corruption of **Woad**, which seems to have been in use in Turner's time: 'In English Wad and not Ode as some corrupters of the englishe tonge do nikenname it.' Turn. Names. See also **Nares**.

**Oderwort**. 'The herb dragance.' Hal. *Archæologia*, xxx. 411. Perhaps a corruption of **Adderwort** (which see), a name for *Polygonum Bistorta*, L., which has also been called **Dragons** and **Dragonwort** (see these words).

**Oerth-ivi**. See **Ivy**, **Creeping**.

**Ofbit**, or **Ofbitten**. *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Treas. Bot.* More properly *Off-bitten*. See **Forebitten** **More** and **Devil's Bit**. Prior, p. 168.

**Oil-seed** (from its use for the expression of oil). *Camelina sativa*, Cr.—Prior, p. 168.

**Oister-loit**. See **Oysterloyt**.

**Old Granny's Nightcap** (*Oxf.*), or **Old Woman's Nightcap** (*S. Bucks.*). *Aconitum Napellus*, L.

**Old Man**. (1) *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—*Camb.*; *Ches.*; *N. Ess.*; *Middx.* (London); *Nhamp.* *Nth.* *Gloss.*; *Norf.*; *Sal.*; *var. dial.* Hal. Prior, p. 168.

(2) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*E. Suss.*

(3) *Rosmarinus officinalis*, L.—*E. Suss.*

**Old Man's Beard**. (1) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Bucks.*; *S. Dev.*;

*Dors.*; *Herts.*; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss., *Wr.*; *Som.*; *Suff.*; *Suss.*; *Warw.* Prior, p. 168.

'Old man's beard that wreathed along the hedge.'

Clare, *Village Minstrel*, ii. 134.

(2) Various species of *Equisetum*.—*Dors.* Pulman (*Old Man's Beard*); *Som.*

(3) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.—*Dev.*

(4) *Nigella damascena*, L.—Coles, A. in E., 123.

**Old Man's Love.** *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—*Nhumb.*

**Old Man's Mustard.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Linc.* (Bottesford).

Pratt calls it *Old Man's Pepper*.

**Old Man's Nightcap.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Suss.* Parish.

**Old Man's Plaything.** *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, L.—*Sal.* (Craven Arms). In this, and perhaps in other similar names, *Old Man* probably means the Devil; as *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm., an umbelliferous plant which a good deal resembles the above, is called *Deil's Meal*, which see.

**Old Man's Woosard.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Old Owl.** *Filago germanica*, L.—*W. Suff.* (very general).

**Old Sow.** (1) *Antennaria margaritacea*, Br.—*Norf.*

(2) *Melilotus cærulea*, Desf., which 'has a singular porcine odour, whence it is vulgarly called *Old Sow*, and is the plant which gives the peculiar flavour to Schapziger cheese.' Morton's *Cyclopædia of Agriculture*, ii. 425.

**Old Wives' Mutchies.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Perthsh.* Scottish Naturalist, April, 1871.

**Old Woman.** *Artemisia 'argentea.'* *Sal.* (Clun, Tilstock). Perhaps *A. Absinthium*, L., is intended.

**Old Woman's Nightcap.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Oler.** See *Owler*.

**Olive, Spurge.** *Oenothera tricolor*, L.—*Ger.*; but in more recent books usually applied to *Daphne Mezereum*, L., which *Ger.* says 'may be called *Germaine Olive Spurge*.' Prior, p. 220.

**Olivero.** 'The olive-tree (A.-N.).' Hal. *Wr.* *Olea europæa*, L.

**Oller.** See *Owler*.

**Ollick.** 'A kind of leek.' *Cornw.* (Truro). Probably *Allium porrum*, L.

**Olour.** 'An herb liked by swans. From Lat. *olor*, a swan.' *Scotl.* Jamieson. This we cannot identify.

**Ome Tree.** *Ulmus campestris*, L., and *U. montana*, Sm.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**One-berry.** *Paris quadrifolia*, L.—*Turn.* Names. 'From its one central fruit.' Prior, p. 169.

**One-blade, or One-leaf.** *Maianthemum bifolium*, DC.—*Lyte* (a

translation of the old Lat. name *Monophyllon*). The name refers to the barren stalk, which has only one leaf. Prior, p. 169.

**Onion.** *Allium Cepa*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 169.

**Onion, Bog.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; where it is 'considered a specific for rickets in children.' Science Gossip, 1868, p. 270.

**Onion, Crow.** *Allium vineale*, L.—Warw.

**Onion, Gipsy.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—Wight, Fl. Vect.; South, Hal.

**Onion, Sea.** *Scilla verna*, L.—I. of Man, E. Forbes.

**Onion Couch.** *Avena elatior*, L., in allusion to the tuberous onion-shaped nodes of the root-stock.—West. It is also called **Onion Grass** (*S. Bucks.*) and **Onion Twitch** (Gard. Chron. 1875, p. 477).

**Onyolbun.** 'A herb mentioned in MS. Bib. Reg. 12, B. i. f. 14.' Hal. This we cannot identify.

**Ood.** 'Seaweed. Kent.' Wr.

**Oore.** See **Ore**.

**Open-arce.** The fruit of *Mespilus germanica*, L.—Various spelt in the older herbalists and other writers **Openers**, **Open-arces**, **Open-hers**, **Opynars**. Turn. Herb., Hal. (who gives also other spellings). Ches.; Glou.; N.-W. Linc. (**Oppen-arces**), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; Som.; Worc. Pulman (**Open-ass**). The tree was called **Open-ars tree** (Turn. Lib.).

'I fare as doth an *open ers*;  
That ilke fruit is euer lenger the wers,  
Til it be rotten in mullok, or in stre.'

Chaucer, Reue's Prologue.

Wr. calls the fruit **Open-tail**.

**Open Gowan.** See **Gowan**, **Open**.

**Ople, or Ople-tree.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—Lyte. From the old Lat. name *Opulus*.

**Orach.** *Atriplex hortensis*, L.—Turn. Lib. Prior, p. 169.

**Orach, Delt.** See **Delt Orach**.

**Orach, Dog's.** *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, L.—Prior, p. 67.

**Orach, Wild.** Various species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*.—Lyte, Ger. Ger. calls *C. Vulvaria*, L., **Stinking Orach**.

**Orange-flower Tree.** *Philadelphus coronarius*, L.—N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. From its perfume resembling that of orange-blossoms. It is also called **Mock Orange** in gardens. Treas. Bot.

**Orange Lily.** The common name in gardens for *Lilium bulbiferum*, L., applied in *Dumfriessh.* to *Anagallis arvensis*, L.

**Orochal** (With. ed. vii.), **Orchel**, or **Orechil.** *Rocella tinctoria*, Ag., and the dye prepared from it. See **Archall** for other forms of the name. In With. ed. vii. it is also called **Argol**. Prior, p. 169. Also called **Orchella-weed**: see Treas. Bot. *Parmelia omphalodes*, Ach., which is called **Arce**ll by Lightfoot (Flora Scotica, ii. 818), also sometimes shares the name.

**Orchanet** (from the French *orcanette*, alkanet). Various species of *Anchusa*, especially *A. tinctoria*, L. In Turn. Names probably *Lycopsis arvensis*, L., is intended: 'it may be named in english wilde buglos or orchanet, as the french men do.' Turn. Names. Prior, p. 169.

**Orchard-grass.** A frequent book-name for *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—With. ed. vii. Martyn (Flora Rustica). It is also so called in N. America, where it has been introduced to cultivation from Europe. Prior, p. 170.

**Orchard Weed.** From its very frequent growth under fruit trees. *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—Grose.

**Orcheston Grass.** An elongated form of many British grasses, including *Agrostis stolonifera*, L., *Poa trivialis*, L., and others: so called from their place of growth. See Transactions of the Linnean Society, vol. v. pp. 28—31, and With. (ed. vii.), ii. 169, for a full account of it. The following note upon it in Aubrey's MS. of the Nat. Hist. of Wilts (Royal Soc.), p. 123, may be worth transcribing: 'At the east end of Ebbesbourne-wake is a meadowe called Ebbesborne-meade, that beareth grasse eighteen foot long. I myself have seen it of thirteen feet long: it is watered with the washing of the village. . . . Upon a wager in King James the first's time, with washing it more than usuall, the grasse was eighteen foot long. It is so sweet that the pigges will eate it, it growes no higher than other grasse, but with knottes and harles like a skeen of silke . . . they cannot mowe it with a sythe, but they cutt it with such a hooke as they doe bagge pease with. [From] Mr. Beed y<sup>e</sup> Rector there. At Orston St. Maries is a meadow of the nature of that at Ebbesbourne aforesayd which beares a sort of very long grasse. Of this grasse, there was presented to king James the first some that were seventeen foot long; here is only one acre and one halfe of it. In common years it is 12 or 13 foot long; it is a sort of knott-grasse, and the pigs will eat it.'

**Orchis.** The general book-name for many *Orchidaceæ*. The **Bee Orchis** is *Ophrys apifera*, L.; **Bog Orchis**, *Malaxis paludosa*, Sw.; **Butterfly Orchis**, *Habenaria chlorantha*, Bab., and *H. bifolia*, Br.; **Cuckoo Orchis**, *Orchis mascula*, L. (Ger.); **Drone Orchis**, *Ophrys fucifera*, Sm.; **Frog Orchis**, *Habenaria viridis*, Br.; **Hand Orchis**, *Orchis maculata*, L. (from the shape of the tubers, Treas. Bot.); **Lady Orchis**, *Orchis purpurea*, Jacq.; **Lizard Orchis**, *O. hircina*, L.; **Marsh Orchis**, *O. latifolia*, L.; **Military Orchis**, *O. militaris*, L.; **Monkey Orchis**, *O. tephrosanthos*, Vill.; **Musk Orchis**, *Hermannium Monorchis*, L.; **Purple Orchis**, *Orchis mascula*, L.; **Spider Orchis**, *Ophrys aranifera*, Huds., and *O. arachnites*, Willd.; **Spotted Orchis**, *Orchis maculata*, L. See also **Bird's-nest** (3), **Fly Orchis**, and **Man Orchis**. Lyte calls *Orchis maculata*, L., and several other species, **Orchis Standelwort**. Prior, p. 169.

**Ore, or Orewweed.** A name applied to more than one species of seaweed. *South*, Hal.: who adds, 'Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 183, mentions **Orewade**.' Ray (*South*) has 'Oore, seawrack' (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16). It is *Fucus vesiculosus*, L., that is so called in *Cornw.* (Polperro), N. & Q. 1st Ser. x. 359; and this is probably the **Orewood** of Skinner, who says 'quædam algæ species quæ Cornubiæ agros mirifice fecundat sic dicta fort. quod, ut aurum, accolat locupletat, auro emi meretur, est autem vox Cornubiæ fere propria.' We

do not follow him in his suggested derivation. In Treas. Bot. *Laminaria digitata*, Lam., is called Oar-weed, and it seems to be some *Laminaria* that is alluded to by Markham (Farewell to Husbandry, ii. 80), when he speaks of 'those broad-leaved blacke weedes which are called Orewood, and grow in great tufts and abundance about the shore.' Seaweeds of this genus are called Blade Ore in the Scilly Islands, *Fucus serratus*, L., being called Crabby Ore in the same locality (Journ. Roy. Agric. Soc. 1870, pt. ii. p. 384).

**Orgament.** 'Wild marjoram. Topsell's Four-footed Beasts.' Hal. Wr. *Origanum vulgare*, L.

**Organ, or Organs.** (1) *Origanum vulgare*, L.—Turn. Names (in some places); *S. Dev.*

(2) *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—'In the West parts, as about Exeter, Organs.' Park. Theatr. p. 30. *Cornw.*; *Dev.*; *Som.* (Orgin), Pulman. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 170. In Musarum Deliciæ (1656) occurs an epigram 'Upon Pigs devouring a bed of Penny royall, commonly called Organs.' Mr. Elworthy says 'penny-royal tea is in *Som.* called Orgin broth.'

**Organy.** (1) *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—Lyte. *Wilts.* Akerman.

(2) *Origanum vulgare*, L.—Ger. Wr. *Wilts.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19. Prior, p. 170. In Lyte *Origanie*.

**Orl.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—Hal. Wr. Pulman. *Heref.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 12; *Sal.*; *Worc.* Cfr. *Aul.*

**Orobstrangler.** *Orobancha major*, L.—A translation of *Orobancha* invented by Turner and taken up by Lyte. See Turn. Herb. ii. fol. 72. Ger. calls it *Orobanch*.

**Orphan-John.** *Sedum Telephium*, L.—*East*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 20. *Harping Johnny* is another (*Norf.*) form of the same name.

**Orpies.** *Sedum Telephium*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. In Mac-taggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia, Orpie-leaves. 'Cultivated in rustic gardens, for orpy-leaves are a popular vulnerary.' Bot. E. Bord., p. 83. Orpy or Orpie-leaf, Jamieson; *Roxburghsh.* (Kelso), Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39.

**Orpine.** *Sedum Telephium*, L.—In Turn. Lib. Orpyn. Lyte, Wr. Archæologia, xxx. 411, where it is also assigned to *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. Prior, p. 170.

**Orpy-leaf.** See Orpies.

**Orrice, or Orrice-root.** The root of the *Iris florentina*, L., imported under this name, and used for the scenting of 'violet-powder.' It is probably a corruption of *Ireos*: Ger. says the 'roots in shops and generally everywhere are called *Ireos* or *Orice*.' See *Ireos*. Prior, p. 170.

**Oruall.** *Sedum Telephium*, L.—Archæologia, xxx. 411 (*Oruale*), Hal. Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. (*Orvall*).

**Oryelle.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—Prompt. Parv. Hal. Wr.

**Osier, or Ozier.** The general name for *Salix viminalis*, L.—Ger. Lyte calls it Frank Ozier and Ozier Withy. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. In *N.-W. Linc.* Osier (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6). Prior, p. 171.

**Osier, Golden.** See Golden Osier.

**Osmund Royal** (Ger.). (1) A common old book-name for *Osmunda regalis*, L., which is also called **Osmund the Waterman** (Lyte, Ger.), **Osmund Fern** (Coles, A. in E.), or simply **Osmund** (Lyte, who applies the name also to other ferns). A portion of the root was called **Heart of Osmund** (which see). Cfr. Prior, p. 171, for a note on the derivation of the name. In Wordsworth's poem *On the Naming of Places* he speaks of it as 'of the Queen Osmunda named' (N. & Q. 1st Ser. vi. 617), but this is merely a fanciful conjecture. In the *Circle of the Seasons* (1827) it is called **Osman Roy**. 'Minshaw ideo dictum putat quod ejus decocto ut utuntur ad os mundandum, quod an verum sit, nescio, conjectura certe ingeniosa est. Potest tamen simplicius deduci ab Osmundo quodam inventore, forte an Osmundo rege.' Skinner. Some see in *Osmunda* a reference to Thor under his name Osmund.

(2) Lyte figures *Nephrodium Filix-mas*, Rich., under this name, and says it is so called of Matthiolus and Ruellius.

**Osteriacks, or Ostericks**. *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—Prior (p. 171) says, 'M.Lat. *ostriacum*, apparently a corruption of *L. aristolochia*, a name transferred to it from another plant;' a suggestion borne out by Skinner's remark on *Oysterloyte* (which see). In some editions of Culpeper spelt *Ostrich*. Prior, p. 171.

**Ouler, Sea**. *Pyrus Aria*, L.—See **Chess-Apple**.

**Our Lady of New Chapel's Flower**. *Orobanche major*, L.—'Groweth . . . in the North countre besyde Morpeth, whereas it is called our lady of new chapellis flour,' Turn. Herb. ii. 71. In Turn. Names it is called simply **New chappel floure**. The plant 'still grows on the banks about our Lady's Chapel in Bothal wood.' Hodgson's Hist. of Northumberland, ii., pt. 2, 459 (1832).

For plants dedicated to the B.V.M. under the title of **Our Lady**, see pp. 294—297.

**Our Lord's Flannel, or Our Saviour's Flannel**. (1) *Echium vulgare*, L.—Kent (Bridge, near Canterbury).

(2) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Kent (Faversham).

**Overenyie**. *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—Aberdeensh. Jamieson. From Lat. *Abrotanum*. See **Averoynye**.

**Owd Lad's Corn** (owd lad = the devil). *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Sal. (Pulverbatch).

**Owler**. *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—Ches. (or Oler); Lanc.; N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; Staff. With. ed. ii.; North, Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 171. Ollerton in Cheshire, pronounced locally *Owlerton*, may have derived its name from the Owl tree. Oller is another form of the name, used in Worc. (With. ed. ii.) and by Pulman.

**Owl's Crown**. *Filago germanica*, L.—Norf. (general). In E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3 it is assigned to *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, L.; and Hal. and Wr. have 'Wood cudweed. Norf.,' but the above is probably meant.

**Owm**. *Ulmus campestris*, L.—Yks. (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

**Ozan**. *Galium Cruciata*, L.—Ger. Appx.

**Oxberry** (Worc.), **Oxberry Root**. *Tamus communis*, L.—Heref.;

*Sal.*; *Worc. Phyt.* v. 159, n. s. In *W. Ches.* the berries are collected by the farmers as a cure for barrenness in cattle.

**Ox-eye.** (1) *Adonis vernalis*, L.—‘This is the right ox eye described by Dioscorides,’ but there is a long disquisition as to this in *Ger.*, p. 607, 608. *Lyte*, p. 189.

(2) *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*With.* ed. iv. *Cumb.* (also *Oxen-eye* and *Girt* (great) *Ox-eye*); *Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* Prior, p. 171. It is often called *Oxeye Daisy*; *Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* Prior, p. 62.

(3) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—‘A wild field Marygold, this is also termed an Ox-eye if yellow and a wild Daisie if white.’ *Holme’s Acad. of Armory*, ii. 69. Sometimes called *Yellow Oxeye* in books.

**Oxford Weed.** *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill.—*Baxter*, who states that it is ‘abundant on almost every wall at Oxford.’

**Ox-heal.** *Helleborus foetidus*, L.—‘In English *Oxeheele* or *Setterwoort*, which names are taken from his virtues, in curing oxen and such like cattell.’ *Ger.* 825. Usually spelt *Oxeheele* in *Ger.*, but (more correctly) in the *Index* to *Ger.* *Emac.* and *Park. Theatr.* *Oxeheale*. Prior, p. 171.

**Oxlip.** *Primula elatior*, Jacq.—*Ess.*, extended in other counties where this does not grow to *P. variabilis*, Goup., and the caulescent variety of *P. vulgaris*, L. *Lyte. Ches.*; *Hants. Holl.*; *Sal.* (*Oxslip*); *Suff.*; *Suss. Holl.*; *var. dial.* *Hal.*; *North, Bockett.* *Turner* gives *Oxslip* as a West Country name. *Grose* says *P. veris*, L., is so called in *Ess.* *Oxlip* simply means a large cowslip, and the origin of the latter name (which see) is obscure.

**Ox-tongue.** (1) A name applied to several plants with rough prickly leaves. *Helminthia echioides*, Gærtn.—*Ger. Index.* Prior, p. 172.

(2) *Borrago officinalis*, L.—*Lyte*, but merely as a translation. ‘In Latine . . . Lingua bovis, that is to say, Langue de beuf, ou vache: in English Ox tongue.’

(3) *Anchusa officinalis*, L.—*Lyte*.

**Oyster-green.** *Uva Lactuca*, L.—Prior, p. 172. ‘Groweth upon rocks . . . especially among Oysters, and in greater plentie among those Oysters which are called *Walffleete Oysters*: it is very well knowne even to the poore Oisterwomen which carrie Oysters to sell up and down, and are greatly desirous of the said mosse, for the decking and beautifying of their Oysters, to make them sell the better; this mosse they call *Oister-greene*.’ *Ger.* p. 1377.

**Oysterloyle.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—*Lyte*. ‘Nescio an, magno errore, sed in nominibus plantarum, non inusitato, a Belg. *Ooster-lucye*, *Aristolochia*, et sane hæc duæ plantæ *Alexipharmaca* vi sorores sunt.’ *Skinner*, who spells it *Oister-loit*. His view is supported that *Turner* (Names) says of *Aristolochia rotunda*, ‘It may be named in englishe round offer (sic) *Luci* or *astrolochia*,’ the latter being an obvious corruption of *Aristolochia*. *P. Bistorta* was called *Astrologia* (see this word and *Osteriacke*).

**Oyster Plant.** *Mertensia maritima*, Don.—*E. Bord.* (‘the taste of the leaves is singularly like to that of oysters’), Bot. *E. Bord.* p. 147; *Argylesh.*; *Shetlands*.

**Ozier.** See *Osier*.



**Paddie Stool.** See **Paddock Stool**.

**Paddock Chese.** 'The asparagus. This name occurs in an ancient list of plants in MS. Bib. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 89.' Hal. Wr. This is a wrong identification; no doubt a *Lycoperdon* (probably *L. Bovista*, L.) is intended. Cfr. **Paddock Stool** and **Frog Cheese**, of which the name is an equivalent.

**Paddock Pipes, or Paddock's Pipes.** (1) Various species of *Equisetum*.—With. ed. iv. (*E. palustre*, L.); *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Moray*, Fl. M. (*E. limosum*, L.). Prior, p. 172, who confines the name to *E. limosum*.

(2) *Hippuris vulgaris*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Paddock Stool.** A toad-stool. Ger. Park.—*Cumb.* (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8), where all non-edible fungi are so called; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord; *North*, Hal. Wr.; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Invernessh.*, where fairies are supposed to sit on them (see **Pixie Stool**). Prior, p. 172 (*Boletus*, *Agaricus*, &c.). 'The ill-favoured and deliquescent species, as well as the large *Polypori* and *Boleti*, are called *Paddie* or *Paddock Stools*, or *Tade Stools*, and are believed to be pre-eminently virulent in their qualities.' Bot. E. Bord., p. 272. Paddock is a north-country name for the toad; and, according to Prior, toad-stools have received their name from their resemblance to a stool, and a popular belief that toads sit upon them; but *stool* is an old name for excrement; and 'the ancient herbalists conceived that these plants were the excrements of animals'—(Science Gossip, 1865, p. 258)—an idea also conveyed in the name *Lycoperdon*.

**Paddock's Spindle.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Perthsh.*

**Paddow Pipe.** (1) Various species of *Equisetum*.—Bailey's Dict. *E. Bord.* (*E. limosum*, L.) Bot. E. Bord.; also called **Paddie Pipes**. Wright says, 'The plant Salomon's seal,' but this is an error.

(2) *Hippuris vulgaris*, L.—With. ed. iv. *Yks.* Baines (Flora of Yorkshire).

**Padelion.** *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L.—*Lyte.* Prior, p. 172. A corruption of the French name. 'The French [call it] *ped de lyon* . . . and we in English *Padelyon*, after the French.' Park. Theatr. 538.

**Padstool.** A toadstool.—*North*, Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 172. See **Paddock Stool**.

**Paigle, or Paigles**, variously spelt **Pagil, Pagle, Peagle, Peggle, Pegle, and Pegyll**. (1) *Primula veris*, L.—Grete Herball; *Beds.* Batchelor's Bedfordsh. Gloss.; *Camb.* Turn. Herb.; *East*, Hal.; *Ess.*; *Herts.* (also **Cow Paigle**); *Kent* (Weald of), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; *Linc.* Brogd.; *Middx.* (Hampstead); *Norf.* Grose; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *South*, Ray; *Suff.* (**Peagle**) Ray, Moor; *Yks.* (*Mid.*) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5. Prior, p. 172. 'As yellow as a *pegle*' is a Kentish saying (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3), and also a Suffolk saying (Moor). Holme (Acad. of Armory, ii. 70) limits the name to the double cowslip (Park). Turner (Herb. pt. iii. p. 80) includes both *P. veris* and *P. elatior* (probably the true plant) under the name: 'The one is called in the West contre of some a Cowslip, and the other an Oxislip, and they are both called in Cambridgeshyre *Pagles*.' Gerard seems to restrict the name to the Oxlip: 'The greater sort called for the most part Oxelips

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and *Paigles*' (p. 637). In *Essex* (Braintree, &c.) the name Cowslip is restricted to the Oxlip, while the Cowslip is always known as *Peggle*. This use of the names may explain the occurrence of both 'cousleps' and 'paggles' in Tusser's list of 'herbes, branches, and flowers, for windows and pots,' and also among his 'strowing herbes of all sortes.' (Five Hundred Points, E. D. S. ed. p. 95.)

'The yellow marigold, the sunnes owne flower,  
Pagle, and pinke, that decke faire Floraes-bower.'

Haywood's Marriage Triumph, 1613.

(2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Suff.* Gloss. to Tusser's Husbandrie (E. D. S. ed. p. 338).

(3) *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L., *R. acris*, L., *R. repens*, L., and *R. Ficaria*, L.—*Suff.*

(4) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Ger.* Appx., where it is also written *Pygie*.

In addition to Prior's copious note upon this very obscure name, Prof. Skeat writes: 'French *paillote*, Italian *pagniola*, mean a spangle or small piece of gold. The root of this word is Fr. *paille*, Ital. *pagliuola*, straw, chaff; and the spangles were named from their minuteness, resembling pieces of chaff. This derivation would make out *paigle* to mean a spangle.' Mr. Skeat says further, that, still adhering to the same root, Lat. *palea*, straw, he finds the word *paille* used in German to denote 'straw-coloured.' It is possible this may be the derivation and the meaning of *paigle*. Prof. Max Müller also suggests Fr. *paille*, Ital. *paglia*, as the possible derivation of *paigle* on account of its colour; but it will be noticed that two of the plants to which the name is applied have white flowers.

**Paigle, Cow.** *Primula veris*, L.—*Herts.*

**Painted Cup, Marsh.** A book name for *Bartsia viscosa*, L.—*With.* ed. iv.

**Painted Grass.** See *Grass, Painted*.

[**Painting Root.** *Lithospermum arvense*, L.—This has probably no claim to be considered a genuine English name: it occurs in *With.* (ed. iii. &c.), followed by the remark, 'The girls in the North of Europe paint their faces with the juice of the root upon days of festivity.']

**Paiwurt.** 'The herb saxifrage.' Hal. Wr. This we cannot identify.

**Palm, or Palms.** The catkins of several species of willow, which have been used in northern countries as a substitute for true palms in the Church's processions on Palm Sunday; especially (1) *Salix Caprea*, L.—Palsgrave (1530), Hal.; *Hants.*; *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss. (also **Palm-willow**); *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 (**Paums**); *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Norf.*; *Suss.* Parish; *Yks.* (*N.* and *E.*) (Holderness); E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* (Teviotdale), Jamieson; *Moray* (*S. pentandra*, L.), Fl. M.; *Stirlingsh.* (**Pam-bus**); *Irel.* (Antrim, Down), where it is still used on Palm Sunday. Prior, p. 173. See **Pawms**.

(2) *Taxus baccata*, L. 'In Kent yew-trees are always called *Palms*.' Parish. *Kent.* Evelyn (*Sylva*), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; *Ireland* (Antrim, Down), Dublin. Prior, p. 173.

(3) Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—Pulman.

(4) *Pinus Picea*, L.—Irel. (Antrim, Down).

The substitution of Willow and Yew for the true Palm in the ceremonies of Palm Sunday has led to a similar extension of the name: both, doubtless, date from very early times. Hampson (*Medii Ævi Kalendarium*, ii. 30) quotes an old sermon for Palm Sunday from the Cotton MS. Claud. A. 11. fo. 12, in which occurs a passage, saying that, as 'we have non olyfe that bereth grene leves we taken in stede of hit hew [yew] and palmes wyth, and beroth abowte in procession, and so this day we callyn Palme Sonndenday.' Barnaby Googe (*Popish Kingdome*, bk. iii.) tells how the 'Papists Willow braunches hallow that they Palmes do use to call.' Parkinson (*Theatr.* p. 1431) speaks of 'divers gathering them to decke up their houses on Palme Sunday;' and Coles (*A. in E.*) adds, 'therefore the said flowers are called Palme.' It is the Willow which is sold as 'Palm' in Covent Garden Market; while in Kent and other counties, 'going a Palming' is a popular custom on the Saturday before Palm Sunday. It would appear that in Turner's day, Willow only was used in England, and in his *Libellus* (1538) he has a characteristic protest against the 'mendacity' of the Catholic clergy. 'Palma arborem in anglia,' he says, 'nunq me vidisse memini. In die tamen ramis palmarū (ut illi loquūtur) sæpius sacerdotē dicentē audiui, Benedic etiā & hos palmarū ramos, quā preter salignas frondes nihil omnino viderē ego, quid alii viderint nescio. Si nobis palmarum frondes non suppeterent; presaret me iudice mutare lectionem & discere, Benedic hos salicū ramos, q falso & mendaciter salicum frondes palmarum frondes vocare.' As, however, the Roman Ritual distinctly refers to 'hos oliuæ caterorum-que arborum ramos,' as well as to the 'ramos palmæ,' it would seem that the zealous reformer strained a point in his anxiety to criminate the clergy of the period. According to Sir Walter Scott's novel, 'Castle Dangerous,' Willow and Yew were carried, even in Scotland, upon Palm Sunday; and Brockett says that in the North of England the flowers of Willow are gathered early in the morning of that day, and with them 'small pieces of wood formed into crosses, called Palm crosses,' are decorated, which are then 'stuck up or suspended in their houses.' According to Pallas, as quoted by Martyn, it is a species of Willow (*Salix vitellina*) that is used as a substitute for Palm in the Greek Church of Russia. Among ourselves *S. cinerea* and *S. Caprea* are the species chiefly used; and of these waggon-loads from the marshy banks of the lower Thames region are sent to London every year. In the accounts of St. Martin Outwich, London, for 1525, there are entries of payments for 'yow,' 'palme,' and 'box floures' on Palm Sunday, which makes it probable that yew and box were used then as well as willow, as indeed they are in Catholic churches in London and the neighbourhood, at the present day; willow being but seldom used. Yew is the most frequently employed; and in Ireland yew-trees are almost universally called palms, even by those who know the proper name for them (*N. & Q.* 3rd Ser: vii. 168). We have not heard the Box (*Buxus sempervirens*) called Palm; Lyte, however, refers to it as the Palm-tree, and says it is so called 'bycause upon Palm Sunday they carie it in their churches and sticke it rounde aboute their houses.' It now-a-days often figures prominently among the branches blessed in Catholic churches. In Domesday Book (Shropshire, vol. i. 252), we find mention of a tenure

of land held on payment of a bundle of box-twigs on Palm Sunday—'Terra dimid. car unus reddit inde fascem buxi in die Palmorum;' and in Newton's Herball to the Bible is an account of the serious effects produced upon 'a certaine young man' by the ashes of box which had been blessed upon that day, and were administered to him as medicine. A writer in the Stamford Mercury for April 15, 1870, speaks of hazel as well as willow being gathered on Palm Sunday in Lincolnshire. Further information upon the subject will be found in a paper contributed by one of us to the Gardeners' Chronicle for March 27, 1875.

**Palm, Moor.** See **Moor-pawms**.

**Palm, Nut.** Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Berv.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Palm Grass.** *Poa aquatica*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. Wr.

**Palsy-wort.** *Primula veris*, L.—Park. Theatr. 'They are named *Arthreticæ* and *Herbæ Paralysis*, for they are thought to be good against the paines of the joints and sinewes; they are called . . . in English pettie mulleins or *Palsieworts* . . . A conserve made with the flowers . . . prevaileth woonderfully against the palsie.' Ger. 637, 638. Prior, p. 172.

**Pancake Plant.** *Malva sylvestris*, L., the fruits, **Pancakes.** *N. Linc.* Cfr. **Cheeses**.

**Pancakes.** Leaves of *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Dev.*

**Pance, or Pances.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—Lyte. *Suss.* (Culpeper), **Pancies.** Prior, p. 173.

**Panier Rush.** *Scirpus lacustris*, L.—'Bycause they use to make fygge frayles and paniers therewithal.' Lyte.

**Pansy.** The general name for *Viola tricolor*, L.—Park. Theatr. *Ches.*; *Yks.* (Cleveland); *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Var. dial.* Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 174.

**Papple.** *Lychnis Githago*, L.—Scotland, Jamieson, who also spells it *Paple*. 'A noxious seed which grows among wheat: extremely prolific.' Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia.

**Papwort.** *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Paradise Plant.** *Daphne Mezereum*, L.—*Som.* (Bristol).

**Paralysis, Herb.** *Primula veris*, L.—A form of its old name *Herba paralisi*. 'It is principally good for palsy.' Grete Herball.

**Parcel, or Parsil.** *Petroselinum sativum*, Hoffm.—*North.* Hal. *Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss. In E. D. S. Gloss. B. 13. **Parsell** is given as an Early Lowland Scotch form.

**Parietary, or Paritery.** *Paritery*, Turn. Lib. Prior, p. 177. *Parietaria officinalis*, L.—Grete Herball. Hal. Wr. 'In English, ordinary Pellitory of the wall, but corruptly, for it hath no correspondencie with Pellitory; but to follow the Latine name, as most other countries doe, it should be called *Parietarie*, and of the wall is added according to both the names of *Paritaria* and *Muralis*.' Park. Theatr. 437.

**Park-leaves.** *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L.—Lyte. Some call it *Parke leaves*, 'because it is so familiar to parkes and woods, that it almost groweth no where else.' Park. Theatr. 577. Prior, p. 174. Hal. has '*Parklewys*, the herb *agnus-castris*' (sic), but the above is probably meant.

**Parmaceti, Poor Man's.** See **Poor Man's Parmacetty**.

**Parnell.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Sal*.

**Parsley.** The general name for *Petroselinum sativum*, Hoffm.—Lyte. Prior, p. 175.

**Parsley, Ass.** See **Ass Parsley**.

**Parsley, Bur.** See **Bur Parsley**.

**Parsley, Coney.** (*Suss.*); **Cow** (*Camb.*; *N. Ess.*; *Glouc.*; *Hants.*; *Norfol.*); or **Devil's** (*Ches.*). *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.

**Parsley, Dog's.** (1) *Æthusa Cynapium*, L.—Prior, p. 67.

(2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. (**Dog Parsley**).—Ellis, 'Modern Husbandman,' vol. iv. 4. 78-9.

**Parsley, False.** *Æthusa Cynapium*, L.—*Sal*.

**Parsley, Fool's.** See **Fool's Parsley**.

**Parsley, Hedge.** *Torilis Anthriscus*, Gärtn. Prior, p. 175.

**Parsley, Horse.** *Smyrniun Olusatrum*, L.—Prior, p. 119.

**Parsley, Marsh.** See **Marsh Parsley**.

**Parsley, Milk.** See **Milk Parsley**.

**Parsley, Mountain.** See **Mountain Parsley**.

**Parsley, Pig's.** See **Pig's Parsley**.

**Parsley, Rose.** *Anemone hortensis*, L.—Lyte.

**Parsley, Sea.** *Ligusticum scoticum*, L.—*Highlands*, Pratt.

**Parsley, Sheep's.** (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Kent*; *Norfol*.

(2) *Chærophyllum temulum*, L.—*Suff*. Prior, p. 122.

**Parsley, Stone.** *Sison Amomum*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 175.

**Parsley, Water.** *Apium graveolens*, L. *Apium aquatile*, or water parsley; but *Hydroselinum* [*Chærophyllum temulum*, L.], or *Sium majus* [*Sium latifolium*, L.], is the true Water Parsley, Ger. 862.

**Parsley, Wild.** (1) *Chærophyllum temulum*, L.—*Ger*.

(2) *Leaves of Scandix Pecten*, L. *Bucks*. (Great Marlow).

(3) *Peucedanum palustre*, Mœnch. With. ed. iv. (or **Wild Milky Parsley**).

(4) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. *Radnor*. (Bord. of Heref.).

**Parsley Breakstone.** *Alchemilla arvensis*, Scop.—*Suff*; *Scotl*. Jamieson. See **Parsley Pert**.

**Parsley Elder.** The lacinated garden variety of *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Deering* (Cat. Stirp.), p. 194.

**Parsley Fern.** The common name for *Allosorus crispus*, Bernh.—*Cumb.* (Winderwath). Prior, p. 78.

**Parsley Pert, or Piert.** *Alchemilla arvensis*, Scop. — (**Parsley Perk, Ches.**) 'The true etymologie of the word being corrupted, as for the most part all unusual or hard words are to the vulgar sort; for the uncorrupted word is *Perceperre*, a true French word, and signifieth the same that *Lithontriton* in Greeke, *Saxifraga* in Latin.'—Park. Theatr. p. 448. Gerard (p. 453), in error, assigned the name to *Scleranthus annuus*, L. Lobel (*Stirpium Adversaria*, p. 324 (1570)) describes and figures the plant as '*Percepier* Anglorum,' and says of it, 'Herbariis nō valde notā, nequedū quod sciamus descriptā. At Anglie tamen Bristoiāē, arbitramur, frequentissimo apud mulierculas usu receptū est.' Although Johnson (in Ger. emac.) does not seem to have been aware of Gerard's error, he reproduces Lobel's figures in his Appendix (p. 1594), and describes the plant, adding, 'Our herbe women in Cheapside know it by the name of Parsley Breakestone'—a name which is also given in Park. Theatr. p. 449. Prior, p. 175.

**Parsley Vlix.** *Alchemilla arvensis*, L.—Dors.

**Parsnip, or,** as it was formerly spelt, **Parsnep, Pasnep, and Pastnip.** The general name for *Pastinaca sativa*, L.—Lyte. The following is a good example of an ingenious derivation. 'The nep, which, from its size, requires to be chopped up or divided into small portions before it can be eaten, as school-boys are said to *parse* their lessons, when they divide them grammatically.' (!) McNicoll's Dict. of Nat. Hist. Terms, p. 374. Prior, p. 175.

**Parsnip, Cow.** See **Cow Parsnip.**

**Parsnip, Crow.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—Hal. Wr.

**Parsnip, Meadow.** See **Meadow Parsnip.**

**Parsnip, Pig's.** See **Pig's Parsnip.**

**Parsnip, Water.** A book name for *Sium latifolium*, L. and *S. angustifolium*, L.—With. (ed. iv.) calls the former **Great Water Parsnep**, and the latter **Upright Water Parsnep**. Prior, p. 246.

**Parson-and-Clerk (Dev.), Parson-in-the-pulpit (Ches.; Dev.; Yks. (Brandsby)), or Parson-pillycods (Yks. (Northallerton)).** *Arum maculatum*, L.

**Parvenke.** See **Pervenke.**

**Pash-pole.** The double poppy (*Papaver somniferum*, L., var.).—Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 67.

**Pasmets.** Parsnips (*Pastinaca sativa*, L.). Wilts. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19. Pulman has **Pasment**.

**Pasnep.** See **Parsnip.**

**Pasper.** *Crithmum maritimum*, L.—Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia.

**Pasque Flower.** *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.—'They flower for the most part about Easter, which hath mooved me to name it *Pasque flower*, or Easter flower.' Ger. p. 309. Prior, p. 175.

**Passeflower.** *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.—Lyte, who suggests that *Adonis autumnalis*, L., also 'may be called' so. See **Passevelours**. Prior, p. 175.

**Passevelours.** A French name for *Amaranthus caudatus*, L. (Park. Parad. p. 371), and *A. tricolor*, L. (Ger. p. 254), which seems, like **Floramor** (which see), to have been in use for the plant among English people. 'The French call it [*A. caudatus*] *Passe velours*, that is to say, passing velvet in colour.' Park. Parad., p. 371. In Ger. Index it is called *Passe flower*, or *Passe velour*.

**Passions.** (1) *Polygonum Bistorta*, L., because eaten at Passion-tide. Turn. Herb. who spells it *Pationes*. 'In Cheshire *Passions* and Snake-weede, and there used for an excellent pot-herbe.' Ger. p. 323.

(2) *Rumex Patientia*, L.—Prior, p. 175. See **Patience**.

**Passworts.** *Primula veris*, L.—'Flores Primulæ veris, contr. in Palsy-worts (i. e.) Paralyseos.' Skinner.

**Pastnip.** See **Parasnip**.

**Patience.** (1) *Rumex Patientia*, L.—Turn. Lib. 'In Latine . . . *Patientia*, or *Patience*, which worde is borrowed of the French, who call this herbe *Pacience*: after whom the Dutch men name this pot-herb also *Patientie*.' Ger. p. 314. Prior, p. 175. The name seems to have been extended to other docks; Lyte calls *R. pu'cher* Wild **Patience**.

(2) *Polygonum Bistorta*, L., in '*Pharmacopinax*' (1625), in this case some confusion with **Passions**.

**Patient Dock, or Patience Dock** (North, Hal. Wr.). *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—Ches.; a corruption of the old name *Passions*, which see.

**Patrick's (St.) Cabbage.** See **Cabbage, St. Patrick's**.

**Pattens and Clogs.** (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Glou. (Fairford); Suss. Parish.

(2) *Linaria vulgaris*, L. Pratt. Suss.

**Pattikeys.** Fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss. Wr.

**Paul's Betony.** *Veronica officinalis*, L.—Lyte, Ger. 'A name given to it by Turner [Names], as being the plant described as a *betony* by Paul Ægineta.' Prior, p. 176.

**Paunce.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—Hal. Ger. gives **Paunsies**. In Spencer **Pawnee**. Prior, p. 173.

**Pawms (Palms).** Catkins of willows, especially of *Salix Caprea*, L.—Cumb. (Winderwath) where they are gathered by children, and strewed about on Palm Sunday. **Pawm-busses** (Palm-bushes) is the name given in Cumb. to all willows that have conspicuous catkins. N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; Yks. Hallamsh. Gloss. (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7; (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2; *Stirlingsh.* See **Palm** (1).

**Pawms, Moor.** See **Moor-pawms**.

**Pawple.** See **Papple and Popple**.

**Pea.** The general name for *Pisum sativum*. Prior, p. 176.

- Pea, Cat.** *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*Clackmannansh.*
- Pea, Chick.** *Cicer arietinum*, L.—Wr. Prior, p. 176.
- Pea, Chickling.** *Lathyrus*.—Prior, p. 176. See **Cichling**.
- Pea, Craw.** *Lathyrus pratensis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Pea, Crow.** *Enopetrum nigrum*, L.—*Moray*.
- Pea, Everlasting.** See **Everlasting Pea**.
- Pea, Heath.** See **Heath Pea**.
- Pea, Mice.** *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*Moray*. Fl. M.
- Pea, Mouse.** See **Mouse Peas**.
- Pea, Show.** *Lathyrus odoratus*, L.—*Norfolk*.
- Pea, Wood.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—Pratt. Prior, p. 176.
- Pea-tree.** *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Ayrsh.*; *Lothians*, Jamieson.
- Peach Bells.** *Campanula persicifolia*, L.—Dev. An adaptation of the Latin name.
- Peachwort.** *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.—A translation of the Latin specific name. 'Dead Arsmart is called *Persicaria* or *Peachwoort*, of the likeness that the leaves have with those of the Peach-tree.' Ger. p. 361. Prior, p. 176.
- Peagle.** See **Paigle**.
- Pear.** *Pyrus communis*, L., and all its garden varieties. Prior, p. 176.
- Pear, Choke.** See **Choke-pear**.
- Pear, Pixie.** See **Pixie Pear**.
- Pear, Swallow.** See **Swallow Pear**.
- Pear, Whitty.** See **Whitty Pear**.
- Pear-tree, Widdin** (*S. Bucks.*), or **Wild** (*Derb.* With. ed. ii.). *Pyrus Aria*, L.
- Pearl, or Pearls.** *Avena elatior*, L.—*Irel.* (Antrim, Donegal). See **Grass, Pearl**. Halliwell gives as one of the meanings of *Pearl*, 'white spots in the eyes.' The name of the plant being the same as that of the disease which it is supposed to cure, points in all probability to the doctrine of similitudes. Coles (A. in E.) mentions a trefail with a 'white spot in the leaf like a pearly,' which is used for the same disorder.
- Pearl Moss.** *Chondrus crispus*, Lyngh.—Treas. Bot. This was formerly sold in Covent Garden Market under the name of **Irish Pearl Moss**. See Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine*, viii. 94 (1832).
- Pearl-plant.** *Lithospermum officinale*, L., and *L. arvense*, L.—Lyte, Ger. From the hard white pearl-like seed. Prior, p. 177.
- Pearl-wort.** A book-name for the genus *Sagina*. With. ed. ii.



- Pearls of Spain.** The white-flowered variety of *Muscari botryoides*, Mill. — 'Some English gentlewomen call the white grape-flower *Pearles of Spaine*.' Park. Parad. p. 115.
- Pease Everlasting.** *Lathyrus sylvestris*, L.—Ger.
- Pebble-vetch.** A cultivated variety of *Vicia sativa*, L.—'The pebble-vetch is a summer-vetch, different from the goar-vetch, and not so big.' Lisle's Husbandry (1757), p. 125.
- Pedelyon.** (1) *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L.—Grete Herball. Lyte has **Padelion**.  
(2) *Helleborus niger*, L.—Grete Herball. Ger. Appx. Hal. (Pedelion).
- Pedlar's Basket.** (1) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill.—Hal. Wr. Ches.; Cumb.; Derb. (Bakewell); Lanc. (Ormskirk); Westm.  
(2) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.—Ches.; Lanc.; Sal.
- Pee-a-bed.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—Dev. A euphemistic form of **Piss-a-bed**.
- Peep o' day.** *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—Sal. (Wem).
- Peesewee Grass.** See **Grass, Peesewee**.
- Peggall Bush.** *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Wilts. Household Words, vol. x. p. 173. The fruit **Pegalls** or **Pigalls**. East, Wr.
- Peggle.** See **Paigle**.
- Peg-roots.** *Helleborus viridis*, L.—'Hippitriaci a pecuarii in lue jumentorum huic plurimum confidunt, scilicet boum palaria, equorum cutem infra cervicem, pecudum aures stylo pertundunt, dein fibros radicum hujus per vulnus transadigunt, unde *Peg-roots* dicuntur.' S. Dale's Pharmacologia (ed. iii.), 1737, p. 177. Prior, p. 177. Cfr. **Setter-wort**.
- Peletir.** 'The pelltitory, Palsgrave.' Hal. *Parietaria officinalis*, L.?
- Pella-mountain, or Puliall-mountain.** *Thymus Serpyllum*, L. ? also *Teucrium Polium*, L.—Lyte. Apparently a corruption of *Pulegium montanum*, its old Latin name. Prior, p. 177.
- Pellas.** Fruits of *Malva rotundifolia*, L.—Cornw. (Truro).
- Pelles.** See **Pillas**.
- Pelltitory, Bastard.** See **Bastard Pelltitory**.
- Pelltitory, Wild.** *Achillea Ptarmica*, L.—Lyte. The garden form was called **Double White Pelltitory**. Park. Parad.
- Pelltitory of Spain.** *Anacyclus Pyrethum*, DC. Ger., and still in use in pharmacographical books. The name seems to have been vaguely employed by old writers: Lyte applies it to *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, L., and Ger. (p. 484) says that *Achillea Ptarmica*, L., was so called, 'taking that name from his sharp and biting taste,' in which it resembled the *Anacyclus*.
- Pelltitory of the Wall.** *Parietaria officinalis*, L.—In Bucks. corrupted to **Penalty-of-the-wall**. Lyte. E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. See **Parietary**.

**Pence.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss. Wr.

**Pen cuir Kale.** See **Kale**, **Pen cuir**.

**Peniterry.** *Parietaria officinalis*, L.—*Ireland.* 'A weed called, locally at least, *Peniterry*, to which the suddenly terrified [school-boy] idler might run in his need, grasping it hard and threateningly, and repeating the following "words of power":—

"Peniterry, peniterry, that grows by the wall,  
Save me from a whipping, or I pull you roots and all."

Father Connell, by the O'Hara Family (chap. xii.).

**Penny, Henny** (*North*, Grose), or **Horse** (*Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss.; *Hal.*). *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.

**Penny, Moon.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Ches.*

**Penny, Silver.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Penny Cake, or Cakes.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Cornw.*; *S. Dev.*: also **Pennycod** (*Cornw.*).

**Penny-cress.** See **Cress**, **Penny**.

**Penny-flower.** *Lunaria biennis*, L.—*Lyte.* Park. Parad. 265, from its round, flat seed-pods, almost the size of pennies. A translation from the German. See **Money-flower**.

**Penny Grass.** See **Grass**, **Penny**.

**Penny Grass, Hen.** See **Hen Pen**.

**Penny Grass, Sheep-killing.** See **Grass**, **Sheep-killing Penny**.

**Penny Hat.** Leaves of *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Dev.*

**Penny Hedge** (*Norf.*), or **Penny-in-the-hedge** (*Worc.*). *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.

**Penny Leaves.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L., from its round, flat leaves.—*Som.*; *Ireland* (Co. Waterford).

**Penny Mountain.** *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—'Penie mountain, or wilde time.' *Ger. Index.* Prior, p. 177.

**Penny Pies.** (1) The root-leaves of *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Dev.*; *Cornw.* Flora of Plymouth, p. 161 (also **Penny-plates**, Dartmoor). *Suss.*

(2) *Sibthorpia europæa*, L.—*Cornw.* Prior, p. 53.

**Penny Rattle.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Suss.* Parish.

**Penny Rot.** *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—*Ger. Sal.* Prior, p. 177.

**Penny Royal.** *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—*Turn.* (Lib.) spells it **Peny Ryall**, which was, and in fact still is, in country places, the pronunciation of 'royal'. *Ches.*; *Sal.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* *Lyte* calls *Mentha arvensis*, L., **Wild Pennyroyal**. Prior, p. 177.

**Penny Wall.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Isle of Man.* Phyt. iv. 167, N. S.

**Penny-weed.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Hal.* *Midland Counties*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5. Holdich, Essay on Weeds.

- Penny-wort.** (1) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—‘Because the leaves are as round as a penny, and not much broader.’ Coles, A. in E. 371. Lyte calls it **Wall Pennywort**. Prior, p. 245. Ger.; Som.  
 (2) *Sibthorpia europæa*, L.—Prior, p. 178.  
 (3) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, L.—‘In old works.’ Prior, p. 178.
- Pennywort, Marsh** (Prior, p. 170), or **Water** (Ger.). *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—Prior, p. 178.
- Pensy.** ‘The pansy. Palsgrave.’ Hal. *Viola tricolor*, L.
- Peony.** The various species of *Pæonia*. Prior, p. 178.
- Pepilles.** ‘The water purslain.’ Hal. *Peplis Portula*, L.—A corruption of the generic name.
- Peplar, White.** *Populus alba*, L.—Lyte.
- Pepper, Country.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Ger.
- Pepper, Old Man’s.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—Pratt, who gives it as a ‘common name,’ though we have not met with it elsewhere. Cfr. **Old Man’s Mustard**.
- Pepper, Poor Man’s.** See **Poor Man’s Pepper**.
- Pepper, Saturday’s.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—Wilts.
- Pepper, Wall.** See **Wall Pepper**.
- Pepper, Water.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—‘Of a sharpe and biting taste, . . . like unto pepper, whereof it tooke his name.’ Ger. 360. Lyte (also **Water Pepperwort**). Prior (p. 178), who extends the name to *Elatine Hydropiper*, L.
- Pepper, White.** *Eruca sativa*, Lam.? ‘Euzomon latini erucam nominant, vulgus Rocket, aliqui vocant *Whyte Pepper*.’ Turn. Lib.
- Pepper, Wild.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.
- Pepper-brand.** *Tilletia caries*, Tul. Treas. Bot.
- Pepper-crop.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Prior, p. 178. We have not met with the name elsewhere.
- Pepper Dulse.** See **Dulse, Pepper**.
- Pepper Grass.** See **Grass, Pepper**.
- Pepper-mint.** See **Mint, Pepper**.
- Pepper Moss.** A book-name for *Pilularia globulifera*, L.—With. ed. ii.
- Pepper Saxifrage.** A book-name for *Silene pratensis*, Bess.—With. ed. vii. Prior, p. 178.
- Pepper-wort.** *Lepidium latifolium*, L.—Turn. Herb. ‘The roote is sharpe and biteth the toong like pepper, whereof it tooke the name *pepperwoort*.’ Ger. 186. Prior, p. 178.
- Pepperidge.** See **Piperidge**.
- Pepillary, or Poppillary.** *Populus nigra*, L.—Ches. Wilbraham’s Cheshire Gloss.

- Perceley.** 'Parsley. Palsgrave.' Hal. *Petroselinum sativum*, L.
- Percepier.** *Alchemilla arvensis*, Scop.—'Percepier or Perchpier, as some call it.' Park. Theatr. p. 449. See **Parsley Pert.** Prior, p. 178.
- Periwinkle.** The common name for *Vinca minor*, L., and *Vinca major*, L.—'Aglis Perwynkle dicitur.' Turn. Lib. Lyte. In Chaucer and the older poets **Pervenke** and **Pervinke**. *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Prior*, p. 178.
- Pernel.** 'The pimpernel.' *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—But the illustrative quotation given by Hal. suggests a different meaning for the word.
- Perrymedoll.** *Campanula pyramidalis*, L., an obvious corruption of the specific name. *Suff. Moor.*
- Persel.** 'Parsley,' Pegge. *Petroselinum sativum*, L.—Hal., who has also **Percile** (A. N.). Perseley. Turn. Names. Jamieson gives **Persil** as a Scottish form.
- Persian Willow.** *Epilobium angustifolium*, L.—Prior, p. 178.
- Persicaria.** A common modern book-name for *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.: also **Persicary** (Treas. Bot.). Prior, p. 179.
- Pervenke.** *Vinca major*, L., and *V. minor*, L.—Spelt also **Parvenk** (Archæologia, xxx. 353), and **Parwynke** (ib. p. 376):  
'Parwynke is an erbe grene of colour,  
In tyme of may he beryth blo flour.'  
A corruption of the old Latin name *pervincula*. Hal. and Wr. have 'Parvenke, a pink (A.-N.),' but this is a mistake. Prior, p. 178.
- Pestilence Wort.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—Park. Theatr. (Index), from the Germ. *Pestilenz-wurtz*:—'very available against the plague and pestilentiall fevers.' Park. Theatr. 420. Prior (p. 179) has **Pestilence-weed**.
- Peter.** *Primula veris*, L.—Archæologia, xxx. 411. Hal.
- Peter Keys.** The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—Coles, A. in E. 305 (Peter Keyes).
- Peter's Cress.** See **Cress, Peter's**.
- Peter's Staff.** *Verbascus Thapsus*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.
- Peter's (St.) Wort.** *Hypericum tetrapterum*, Fr.—Lyte.
- Petigree, or Petigrue** (Turn. Names). **Petygrew** (Turn. Lib.). *Ruscus aculeatus*, L. Coles, A. in E. (Pettigree). Prior, p. 179.
- Petty Cotton.** See **Cotton, Petty**.
- Petty Morel.** See **Morel** (3).
- Petty Muguet.** See **Mugwet** (1).
- Petty Mullein.** See **Mullein, Petty**.
- Petty Spurge.** *Euphorbia Peplus*, L.—Lyte.

**Petty Whin.** A book-name for *Ononis arvensis*, L., invented by Turner. 'In Cambridge shyre this herbe is called a *Whine*, but I putt *pety* to it, to make difference betwene this herbe, and a fur [furze] which in manye places of Englande is also called a *Whine*.' Herbal, pt. i. p. 45. Prior, p. 179.

**Pewter-wort.** *Equisetum hyemale*, L.—'Women scowre their pewter and wooden things of the kitchen therewith, which the Germaine women call *Kannenkraut*, and thereupon some of our huswives do call it *Pewter-woort*.' Ger. 958. Prior, p. 179. See **Grass**, **Scrub**, and **Grass**, **Shave**.

**Pheasant Lily.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Pheasant's Eye.** (1) A book-name for *Adonis autumnalis*, L.—Prior, p. 179.

(2) *Anchusa sempervirens*, L.—*Som*.

**Phorams, or Phorans.** Various species of *Rumex*. *Irel.* (Co. Louth).

**Pianet.** *Pæonia officinalis*, L.—'Double peony, vulgarly called a *pianet*.' Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 71. *Ches.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Linc.*; *Sal.* **Piano-rose** is another corruption of the name, used in Ireland (*Antrim and Down*, E. D. S. Gloss.; *Tyrone*, Science Gossip, 1877, p. 46). Another form is **Pie-nanny** (*Yks.* Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.

**Pick Cheese.** Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, L.—*Herts.*; *Norf.*

**Pickerell-weed.** (1) Various species of *Potamogeton*.—'*Pickerell-weed*, of which I told you, some think pikes are bred, for they have observed that when none have been put into ponds, yet they have then found many, and that there has been plenty of that weed in those ponds, and (they think) that that weed both breeds and feeds them.' Walton's Complete Angler, ch. viii. *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Camb.*; *Suff.* Moor, who says, 'the idea that the sun's heat helps the breeding of pike in it is common.' *E. Bord.* (*Potamogeton natans*, L.) Bot. E. Bord.

(2) *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L.—*E. Anglia*. Rev. E. Gillett in Botanist's Chronicle, p. 45.

**Pick-folly.** 'Children pick the leaves of the herb called *Pick-folly*, one by one, repeating each time the words rich-man, poor-man, beggar-man, thief; fancying that the one which comes to be named at the last plucking will prove the condition of their future partners.' *Nhamp.* Sternb. We cannot identify this plant.

**Pick Needle.** *Erodium moschatum*, L'Her.—'Much esteemed for its musk-like fragrance, and generally propagated with other garden annuals; nor, indeed, are any of the numerous and beautiful nose-gays which deck our market-stalls considered perfect without a branch of Muscovy or *Pick-needle*.' Prior, p. 179. Banks, Plymouth and Devonport Flora (1830).

**Pick Pocket.** In the case of (1) and (2) from their impoverishing the land of the farmer. (1) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—*Dev.*; *Norf.*; *Notts.*; *Suss.* Parish; *Worc.*

- (2) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—Pratt.  
 (3) *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—Ess.  
 (4) *Lolium perenne*, L.—Dev.
- Pick Purse.** From its impoverishing the land. (1) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—North, Ger. Prior, p. 179.  
 (2) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—Norf. Hal. (*E. Norf.*) E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3. Prior, p. 179.
- Pick-your-mother's-heart-out.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—Warw. (Birmingham). See **Mother's Heart**.
- Pickle Plant.** *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—It is used as a substitute for samphire. See **Samphire** (2) and **Sampion**. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Picks, Hedge.** Fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—Hants.
- Pie-apple.** (A corruption of *Pine-apple*.) A fir-cone. Nhamp. Wr.
- Pierce-stone.** *Crithmum maritimum*, L.—'Pearce-stone or sam-pier.' Surfleet's Country Farm, p. 223. 'It is called **Pearcestown**,' Holme's Acad. of Armory, ii. 100.
- Piercill, or Piersill.** *Alaria esculenta*, Grev.—N. Scotl. Jamieson.
- Pigall.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—West. Hal. Wr.; Wilts. (Devizes).
- Pigeon's Eye.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Yks. (Northallerton).
- Pigeon's Foot.** *Geranium molle*, L.—Ger., who gives corresponding names in Latin, French, and Dutch.
- Pigeon's Grass.** See **Grass, Pigeon's**.
- Pig Grass.** See **Grass, Pig**.
- Pig-haw.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Wilts. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19.
- Pig-leaves.** *Carduus pratensis*, L.—North, Hal. Wr.; E. Yks. E. D. Gloss. B. 2 (Whitby). ('The meadow thistle.') E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2.
- Pig-nut.** See **Nut, Pig**.
- Pig Rose.** *Rosa canina*, L.—Cornw.; Dev. Flora of Plymouth, p. 136.
- Pig-rush.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Sal. (Wellington).
- Pig-tail.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.
- Pig Violet.** *Viola sylvatica*, Fr.—Ches. (occasionally).
- Pig-weed.** (1) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Hants.; Worc.  
 (2) *Chenopodium rubrum*, L.—Prior, p. 180.
- Pig's Bubbles.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—Som. (Vale of Taunton Dean), where it is extensively collected as food for pigs, which are very fond of it.
- Pig's Eyes.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Ess. (Bocking).

**Pig's Foot.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Suff.*

**Pig's Hales.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Som.* Holl. Wr.

**Pig's Noses.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Dev.*

**Pig's Parsley.** 'Wild Parsley.' Pulman. Probably *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. 'Growes (I thinke) everywhere under groves and hedges; but I mention it for the sake of the following story, viz.: Major Ventres (in Sir George Vaughan's Regiment) received a shott in the arme at Alresford-fight, and one of the bones broken. He was brought to Oxford, and lay at a taylor's house in St. Abbes parish: his arme was exceedingly enflamed and swoln, and the chirurgiens could not operate till the swelling was asswaged: with their art, nor the physicians could not abate y<sup>e</sup> swelling. The taylor's wife hearing of it, sayd that she would undertake to doe that; and she made a pultesse of *Pigges-Parseeley* stamp't with oatemeale grutts, and tooke of the swelling in a very short time, and then the chirurgiens cured him. I remembred this receipt being so short, and usefull, and have done a great deale of good by imparting it.' Aubrey's (Wilts.) Royal Soc. MS. p. 120.

**Pig's Parsnip.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Sal.*; *Som.* Pulman. *West.* Hal. Wr.

**Pig's Pettitoes.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Suss.* Parish.

**Pig's Wrack.** 'A kind of sea-wrack boiled with meal or potatoes, and given as food for pigs.'—*Irel.* (Antrim, Down), E. D. S. Gloss. Probably *Chondrus crispus*, L. See **Irish Moss**.

**Piggesnie.** Prior (p. 80) considers that *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L., is intended by this name, which occurs in Chaucer (C. Tale, l. 3268) and elsewhere.

**Pigle.** 'The herb shortwort.' Hal. Wr. We do not know what is intended, unless *shortwort* be a misprint for *stitchwort* (*Stellaria Holostea*, L.).

**Pil-corn, or Pill-corn.** *Avena nuda*, L.—Lyte. *Cornw.* Camden. Prior, p. 180. See **Pillas**.

**Pilewort.** *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—Lyte. *Bucks.* (Wycombe); *W. Ches.*; *Glou.*; *Yks.* An adaptation of the Lat. specific name. In *Nhamp.* **Marsh Pilewort** (Nth. Gloss.). Prior, p. 180.

**Pilewort, Great.** *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—Park. Theatr. 612.

**Piliol.** *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—'Wild thyme.' Hal. Wr.

**Pillas, Pillis, Pillus, or Pills.** *Avena nuda*, L.—With. ed. iv. (Pills); *Cornw.* (Pillas, Pillus, Hal. has *Pelles*); Camden gives *Pellas* (quasi *pealed*). So called from its naked seeds, the husk not adhering to the grain, as in common oats. This is doubtless 'the oat grass' of E. D. S., E. Cornwall Gloss.

**Pill-bass.** See **Bass** (2).

**Fillerds.** *Hordeum vulgare*, L.—Grose. *Cornw.* Hal. Perhaps the naked variety of barley is intended; or the naked oat (*Avena nuda*, L.), which used to be much cultivated in Cornwall. See **Pillas**.

**Pill-wort.** A book-name for *Pilularia globulifera*, L.—Prior, p. 181.

**Pimentary.** *Melissa officinalis*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal.

**Pimrose** (pronounced pim-mer-ose). *Primula vulgaris*, L.—Ches.; Sal. (**Pimmirose**). In Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia we have **Pimrose**.

**Pimpernel.** (1) *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, L.—Grete Herball. Prior, p. 181.

(2) *Poterium Sanguisorba*, L. Prior, p. 181.

(3) *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—Ger. Appx.

(4) The common name for *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—Turn. Lib. (Pimpernell). *N. Yks.* Also called **Red Pimpernell**. Turn. Names. Prior, p. 181.

None of these, however, seem to answer to the following description: 'The *Pimpernell* groweth like the Honeysuckle, winding about anything it can get hold on; the flower is four leaves, with four hairs or chives out of the middle of it; the flower grows out of the side of the stalk, from between two leaves.' Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 69.

**Pimpernel, Bog.** A common book-name for *Anagallis tenella*, L.

**Pimpernel, Female.** See **Female Pimpernel**.

**Pimpernel, Male.** See **Male Pimpernel**.

**Pimpernel, Water.** *Veronica Anagallis*, L.—A translation of its old Latin name, *Anagallis aquatica*. Prior (p. 181), who extends the name to *V. Beccabunga*, L., and *Samolus Valerandi*, L.

**Pimpernel, Yellow.** A common book-name for *Lysimachia nemorum*, L.—Prior, p. 181.

**Pimpernel Rose.** A book-name for *Rosa spinosissima*, L., suggested by its synonym, *R. pimpinellifolia*, and referring, like its other name, *Burnet Rose*, to the form of its leaves, which resembles those of *Poterium Sanguisorba*, which was called *Pimpinell*.

**Pimpinell.** *Sanguisorba officinalis*, L., and *Poterium Sanguisorba*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 181.

**Pimpinell, Round.** A book-name for *Samolus Valerandi*, L.—Hill, Herb. Brit. (1769).

**Pin Rush.** *Juncus effusus*, L.—Prior, p. 200.

**Pincushion.** (1) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—Camb.; *N. Ess.*; *Norf.*; *Notts.*

(2) *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L.—'The sweet scabious. *East.*' Hal. Wr. *N. Bucks.*

(3) *Viburnum Opulus*, L. (garden form). *Heref.*

(4) Fruit of *Euonymus europæus*, L.—*Glou.*

**Pincushion, Lady's.** See **Lady's Pincushion**.

**Pincushion Shrub.** *Euonymus europæus*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Pincushion Tree.** The barren garden variety of *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*N. Bucks.*; *Oxf.*; *Warw.* (Birmingham).

**Pine, or Pine Tree.** *Pinus Abies*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 181.



**Pine, Ground.** See **Ground Pine**.

**Pine, Water.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—*Ches.*

**Pine Apple.** A name originally applied to the fruit of *Pinus Abies*, L.—Lyte, who also calls the tree a **Pine-apple Tree**; and subsequently transferred to *Ananassa sativa*, L., from its fruit resembling the fir-cone. 'Cones, or what we call *pine-apples*.'—*Herts.* Ellis, *Shepherd's Guide*.

[**Pine-sap.** A North American name for *Monotropa Hypopitys*, L., included by Prior, p. 182.]

**Pink.** (1) The general name for many species of *Dianthus*. Lyte. See Prior, p. 182.

(2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—'Enough to make the *pinks* an' the ewe-gowan blush to the very lip.' Brownie of Bodspeck, ch. 11. *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

(3) *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—*Ireland* (co. *Down*).

**Pink, Cheddar.** A book-name for *Dianthus cæsius*, L., from its place of growth: also called *Cleve*, or *Cliff Pink*. Prior, p. 182.

**Pink, Childing.** See **Childing Pink**.

**Pink, Clove.** See **Clove Gilliflower**.

**Pink, Corn.** See **Corn Pink**.

**Pink, Cushion.** *Armeria maritima*, Willd.—*Wilts.* Prior, p. 60.

**Pink, Deptford.** See **Deptford Pink**.

**Pink, Indian or Indy.** See **Indian Pink**.

**Pink, London.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Glou.*

**Pink, Maiden.** See **Maiden Pink**. Prior, p. 182.

**Pink, Meadow.** See **Meadow Pink**.

**Pink, Pitman's.** See **Pitman's Pink**.

**Pink, Scawfell.** *Armeria maritima*, Willd.—*Cumb.* (Scawfell).

**Pink, Sea.** (1) A common name for *Armeria maritima*, Willd., from its habit and place of growth.—*W. Ches.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *S. Dev.*; *Staff.*; *Yks.* Hal.; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Dumfr.*; *Ireland* (Dublin).

(2) *Cerastium repens*, L.—'Was formerly cultivated in the English gardens, under the name of *Sea Pink*, as an edging for borders.' Mart. Mill.

**Pink, Wild.** (1) *Dianthus deltoides*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Bucks.* (Wycombe).

**Pink Bird's Eye.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Pink-eyed John, and Pinken-eyed John.** See **Pink-o'-my-John**.

**Pink Grass.** See **Grass, Pink**.

**Pink Needle.** (1) *Erodium cicutarium*, L'Her.—Turn. Herb. Lyte (p. 48) seems to intend *Geranium dissectum*, L., under this name. Prior, p. 182.

(2) *Scandix Pecten*, L.—Hal. Wr.

- Pink-o'-my-John.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss. Wr. Other forms of the name are **Pinken-eyed John** (*Beds. Pratt.*) and **Pink-eyed John** (*N.-W. Linc.*; E. D. S. Gloss.): also **Pinkenny-John.** *Nhamp.* Wr.
- Pink-weed.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Coles*, A. in E. p. 348. Prior, p. 182.
- Pinky Seg.** *Carex panicea*, L.—*With.* ed. iv. From the resemblance of the leaves to those of the pink. Cfr. **Gilliflower-grass** and **Pink-grass.**
- Pinnote Tree.** 'The round-leaved vine (A.-N.).'—*Hal.* This we cannot identify.
- Pins-and-needles.** *Hypnum serpens*, L.—*Sal.* (*Shrewsbury*). 'The little stalks or setæ of this pretty moss bear upon their summits the spore-cases or capsels [capsules]—these are the *pin's heads*.' *Shropshire Word-book.*
- Pintelwort.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—'Name in MS. Bodl. 130.' *Cockayne*, iii. 341.
- Piny.** *Pæonia officinalis*, L.—*Glou.* (*Fairford*); *var. dial.* *Hal.* Wr. In *Ches.* **Piony.** *Hal.* has 'Piones, the seeds of the piony, which were formerly used as a spice (A.-N.).' In *Tusser* (E. D. S. ed. p. 97), *Pionée.*
- Pipe, or Pipe Tree.** A common name for the Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*, L.) in old books, 'because the stalks and branches thereof, when the pith is taken out, are hollow like a pipe' (*Ger.* p. 1214). The word enters into many of the names of the hollow-stemmed *Equiseta*. See **Horse-pipe**, &c., and *Equisetum* in Index.
- Piperidge, Piperidges, Piprage, Pepperidge, Piperidge Tree, or Piperidge Bush.** *Berberis vulgaris*, L.—*Turn.* *Herb.* (**Piprage**); *E. Anglia*, *Forby*; *East*, *Hal.*; *North*, *Holl.* (**Pipperidge**); *South and East*, *Ray* (**Fipperidges**); *Camb.* (the fruit **Piperidges**); *Herts.* (**Pepperidge**); *Suff.* *Ray.* *Linc.* (**Pipricks**), N. & Q. 31. vii. 31. Prior, p. 183.
- Pipes.** The fruit of *Quercus Robur*, L.—*Yks.* (*Wensleydale*). More correctly the acorn cup with the stalk attached, which resembles a pipe, and which children carry in their mouths and pretend they are smoking.
- Pipe-stapple.** 'Synon. with windlestræ or smooth-crested grass. *Loth.*—*Jamieson.* *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.—The stiff stalks are used for cleaning pipes.
- Pipe-wort.** A book-name for *Eriocaulon septangulare*, *With.*—*Hooker's British Flora.* Prior, p. 183.
- Pipple.** *Populus tremula*, L.—*Wight.* (*Fl. Vect.*). *Hal.* has 'Piplin, a poplar tree; called *Pipple* in some counties.' *Som.* *Pulman* has *Pippler*.
- Pire.** *Pyrus communis*, L.—'A pear-tree (A.-N.).' *Hal.* *Wr.* has *Piries*.
- Pirl Grass.** See **Grass**, **Pearl** (1).

**Pisky.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Dev.

**Pisky-stool.** 'A mushroom.'—W. Cornw. E. D. S. Gloss.

**Pismires, or Pissimires.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—Yks. (Tad-caster).

**Pissabed.** (1) *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—Ger. Em. Hal. Pulman. Bucks.; Camb.; Ches.; Cumb.; Derb.; Dev.; Dors.; N. Ess.; Nhumb.; Norf.; Som.; Warw.; Yks.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Scotland (Clackmannansh.), Fish-th'-bed. Ireland (Co. Donegal). 'Children that eat it in the evening experience its diuretic effects, which is the reason that other European nations, as well as ourselves, vulgarly call it *Pissabed*.' With. ed. ii. 839. Prior, p. 183, doubts the generally accepted derivation of the name; but there is a wide-spread popular belief that if children even gather the flowers they will experience the unpleasant symptoms. In Ches. the name is extended to several other plants with flowers resembling those of the dandelion, such as *Leontodon autumnalis*, L., and *L. hirtus*, L.

(2) *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L., and allied species. 'It is also Crow-foote.' Park. Theatr. (Index).

The modern refinement of phraseology which causes this name to be regarded as 'unfit for ears polite,' seems the more strange when we remember that *pisserlit* is its general French equivalent. In former days it excited no remark, as is shown by Gerard's suggestion regarding *Doronicum*, of which he says, 'sith I woulde be glad that our English women might know how to call it, they may terme *Doronicum* . . . pisse in bed, because the flower is like Dandelion, which is called Pisse in bed.' Ger. 622.

**Pisspot.** *Convolvulus sepium*.—L. Suss.

**Pith Rush.** *Juncus conglomeratus*, L.—Lyte.

**Pitman's Pink.** A species of *Dianthus*. 'The single pink.' Nhumb. (Newcastle). Hal.

**Pivert** (a corruption of *Privet*). *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.—Dev.

**Pixie Pears.** (1) Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—Dev.

(2) Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—Dors. Cornhill Magazine, July, 1865.

**Pixy-puff.** 'A broad species of fungus.' Hal. Wr. Probably a *Lycoperdon*.

**Pixy Stool.** 'The toad stool.' Hal. Wr. Dev. Grose. Som. Attributed by Prior (p. 183) to '*Agaricus Chanterellus*' (*Cantharellus cibarius*, Fr.), but more likely some *Agaric* was intended.

**Plaggia.** *Primula veris*, L.—'Cowslips.' Arch. xxx. 411. Hal. Wr.

**Plaister Clover, or Clover.** See **Clover, Plaister**.

**Plane, or Plane Tree.** (1) *Platanus orientalis*, L., and *P. occidentalis*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 183. Often popularly transferred to

(2) *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L., the leaves of which somewhat resemble those of the true plane. S. Cumb.; E. Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Clackmannansh.; Scotl. Jamieson. Prior (p. 183) calls this the **Mock Plane**.

**Plant** (a contraction of *plantain*). *Plantago major*, L.—Dev.

**Plantage.**

'As true as steel, as *Plantage* to the moon.'

Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Prior (p. 184) thinks that the Moonwort (*Botrychium Lunaria*, L.) is here intended.

**Plantain.** *Plantane* (Turn. Lib.). A common name for the species of *Plantago*, more especially *P. major*, L.—Grete Herball. *S. Bucks (Plantany)*. *Nhamp. (Plantum)*, Nth. Gloss.; *S. W. Cumb.*; *E. Yks.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. (Planten)*; Prior, p. 184. *P. Coronopus*, L., is the Buck's-horn or Crowfoot Plantain (Lyte); *P. major*, L., the Great Plantain (Turn.); *P. lanceolata*, L., the Long Plantain (Grete Herball.); *P. maritima*, L., the Sea Plantain; and *Aliema Plantago*, L., the Water Plantain.

**Plantain-shoreweed.** A book-name for *Littorella lacustris*, L.—Prior, p. 184.

**Pleasant-in-sight.** The double-flowered variety of *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—With. ed. iv.

**Ploughman's Spikenard.** A common book-name for *Inula Conyza*, DC., apparently invented by Gerard. Prior, p. 184.

**Pluff.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson*.

**Plum.** *Prunus domestica*, L.—Prior, p. 184. Hal. gives *Ass-plum*; 'Florio has *asinine*, a kind of *Asse-plum*;' and *Barley-plum*, 'a kind of dark purple plum, *West.*;' a small red plum is called *Horse-plum* in *Ches.*; while *Prunus communis*, L. (Lyte), and *P. insititia*, L. (*Yks. (Cleveland)*) are called *Wild Plum*.

**Plum Pudding.** *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—*Ches.* From its smell. See *Apple-pie* and *Cherry-pie*.

**Plum-rocks.** *Primula vulgaris*, L.—Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia.

**Plume-dames.** 'A Damascene plum.' *Scotl. Jamieson*.

**Plyvens.** The flowers of *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Scotl. (Upper Clydesdale) Jamieson*.

**Podder.** (1) 'A weed called *podder*, winding about hempe or other like.' *Hollyband's Dictionarie*. Hal. Perhaps a misprint for, or another form of, *dodder* (*Cuscuta europæa*, L.).

(2) (i. e. *pod-ware*.) 'Beans, peas, tares, or vetches, or such ware as have pods.' Hal. *Kent. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3*; *I. of Thanet, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 11*.

**Pod-thistle.** 'The broad-leaved thistle. *Carduus acaulis*.' *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss. Wr.* Some other species, probably *C. lanceolatus*, L., is intended.

**Poison-berry.** (1) Fruit of *Tamus communis*, L.—*Dev.*; *Kent (Romney Marsh)*; *Suss. Parish*.

(2) Fruit of *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Yks. (Cleveland)*.

(3) Fruit of *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. *Yks. (Wensleydale)*.

(4) Fruit of *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—*Oxf.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. (Pushionberry)*.

(5) Fruit of *Iris fetidissima*, L.—*Dev.*

- Poison Daisy.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*Suss.*
- Poison Flower.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—*Herts.*
- Poison Poppy.** *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*N. Bucks.* This name doubtless alludes to the supposed noxious properties of the plant, referred to under **Headache**.
- Poison Rhubarb.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf. *Yks.* (Wensleydale).
- Poke Needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Suss.*
- Pokers.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—*W. Ches.* ; *Kent* (Folkestone).
- Polander.** *Primula veris*, L., var.—*Norf.* The garden polyanthus, of which last name it is a corruption: in *Sal.* **Poliantura**.
- Pole Reed.** Prior (p. 184) assigns this name to *Phragmites communis*, Trin.; but Ger. applies it to *Arundo Donax*, L.
- Pole Rush.** *Scirpus lacustris*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 184.
- Poley Mountain.** *Calamintha Acinos*, Clairv. 'I have sometimes seen it brought to Cheapside market, where the herbe women called it *Poley mountaine*; some it may be that have taken it for *Potium montanum* [*Teucrium Potium*, L.], misinforming them.' Johnson in Ger. Emac. p. 676. Assigned by Prior (p. 184) to *Bartsia alpina*, L., but in error.
- Polstead Cherry.** *Prunus Padus*, L.—*Suff.*, where they were formerly abundantly sold under this name. Perhaps named as being plentiful at the village of Polstead.
- Poly, Grass.** See **Grass Poly**.
- Polypody.** *Polypodium vulgare*, L.—Lyte (spelt **Polypode**). Prior, p. 184. In *Kent*, **Golden Polypody** (Pratt).
- Pomes (Palms).** Catkins of willow (*Salix Caprea*, L., &c.). *S.-W. Cumb.*
- Pondweed.** A general name for *Potamogeton natans*, L., and other species (Lyte); extended to *Lemna* in Treas. Bot. **Horned Pondweed** and **Tassel Pondweed** are book-names for *Zannichellia palustris*, L., and *Ruppia maritima*, L., respectively. Prior, p. 185.
- Pondwort, Knight's.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—Lyte.
- Pook Needle.** 'The cockle in corn.' *Suss.* Hal. Wr. *Scandix Pecten*, L., is the plant intended here.
- Poole-flower.** Apparently some species of *Dianthus*. '*Caryophyllus Cambrensis* Poole. The Poole flower, growing naturally upon the rocks neare Cogshot Castle, in the Isle of Wight, is a small flower, but very pleasant to the eye, by reason of the comely proportion thereof; it is of a bright pale red, thicke speckled, and very small with white, that it seemeth to bee but one colour, the leaves of the flower are but smally jagged about: it is constant.' Park. Parad. 311.
- Pool-spear.** 'A reed. *South.*' Hal. Wr.
- Poor-land Daisy.** See **Daisy, Poor-land**.
- Poor Man's Mustard.** *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej. *Linc.* (Bottesford).

**Poor Man's Pharmacetty.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—Ger. 'It being in some sort effectual for the same things that pharmacety is.' Coles, A. in E. 71. Prior, p. 185.

**Poor Man's Pepper.** (1) *Lepidium campestre*, Br.—Warw.  
(2) *Sedum acre*, L.—Notts; Suss. Prior, p. 185.

**Poor Man's Remedy.** *Valeriana officinalis*, L.—'It is of a great esteem in the Northern parts, where they never make any pottage or broth for any one that is sick, but they put some of this herb therein, be the disease what it will, and is called of them, *The Poor Man's Remedy*.' Coles, A. in E. 220.

[**Poor Man's Rhubarb.** Assigned to *Thalictrum alpinum*, L., in English Botany (ed. 3, vol. i. p. 4), but erroneously.]

**Poor Man's Salve.** *Scrophularia nodosa*, L. and *S. aquatica*, L.—S. Dev.

**Poor Man's Tea.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Poor Man's Treacle.** (1) *Allium sativum*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 185.  
(2) *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej. R. Turner's Botanologia.

**Poor Man's Weather-glass.** From its closing its flowers before rain. *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—W. Ches.; Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; Hants. (New Forest); Nhamp. Nth. Gloss, Wr.; Warw.

**Poor Oats.** *Avena fatua*, L.—Som. (General.)

**Poor Widow.** *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L.—Dev.

**Pope.** *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—S. Nhamp., 'where going a popping is commonly used as a term for weeding poppies.' Nth. Gloss.; Oxf. Wr.

**Pope's Ode (Hood).** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.

**Pop Dock.** See **Dock, Pop.**

**Pop-glove.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Cornw. Hal. Wr.

**Popil.** A poplar. (*Populus*.) Scotl. Jamieson.

**Popilary.** *Populus nigra*, L.—Ches. Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss. Hal.

**Popille.** 'Tares. Nominale MS.' Hal. *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—Scotl. Jamieson; a form of **Popple**.

**Poplain.** 'The poplar tree. West.' Hal.

**Poplar.** The general name for the genus *Populus*. **Balsam Poplar** (which see) is *P. balsamifera*, L.; **Berry-bearing Poplar** (which see), *P. monilifera*, L.; **Black Poplar**, *P. nigra*, L. (Lyte), often now-a-days extended to *P. monilifera*, L.; **Lady Poplar** (*W. Ches.*), and **Lombardy Poplar** (which see), *P. fastigiata*, Desf.; **Old English Poplar**, *P. nigra*, L. (*Suff.*) Loudon's Arboretum; **White Poplar**, *P. alba*, L. (Lyte); **Willow Poplar**, *P. nigra*, L. (*Camb.* Loudon's Arboretum).

**Popple, or Popples.** (1) *Lychnis Githago*, Lam. 'Vulgus appellat coccle aut pople.' Turn. Lib. Hal. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8;

*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Yks.* Cleveland Gloss. (*E.*) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2, (*Mid.*) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3, (*N.*) (Seeds); *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; (also *Pawple*) *Scotl.*; *Moray.* Fl. M. *Ireland* (Antrim and Down), E. D. S. Gloss.

(2) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Cumb.* In E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 (*Cumb.*), it is said that the seeds of all the *Brassica* tribe are so called.

(3) 'The wild red poppy of the cornfields' (*Papaver Rhæas*, L.) *Yks.* (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4. The seed capsules after flowering are called **Poppy-nops** or **Poppy-knops**.

(4) *Populus*, 'the poplar-tree. *East.*' Hal. Wr. *W. Cornw.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Poppy.** The general name for the genus *Papaver*. (1) *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*Kent.* (spelt **Poppy**) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; *N. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; sometimes (*S.-W. Cumb. Dumfriesh.*) pronounced **Puppy**. Turn. Lib. (**Poppi**).

(2) *Papaver somniferum*, L.—*Ger.*

(3) *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—*W. Ches.*

(4) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Cornw.*; *S. Bucks.*; *Wight.* Fl. Vect. from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower. See **Dock**, **Pop**.

Several other plants are called **Poppy**: *Centaurea Cyanus*, L., is the **Blue Poppy** (Cockayne, iii. 314); *Glaucium luteum*, L., the **Horned** (Turn. Names) or **Sea Poppy** (Lyte); *Silene inflata*, L., the **Spatling** or **Frothy Poppy** (which see); *Meconopsis cambrica*, Vig., the **Welsh Poppy**; *Digitalis purpurea*, L., the **Green** (*Cornw.*) or **Flop Poppy** (which see); *Papaver Rhæas*, L., and allied species, the **Corn**, **Wild** (*Yks.*), or **Poison Poppy** (which see).

**Pops.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Som.* From the well-known habit which children have of inflating the corolla, and then striking it with the hand, so as to make a slight report.

**Porot.** A leek or small onion. Tusser (Five Hundred Points), E. D. S. ed., mentions it in a list of 'Seedes and Herbes for the Kitchen.' Hal. and Wr. have '*Pourett*, garlic. *Heref.*'

**Posy.** *Paeonia officinalis*, L.—*Wilts.* N. & Q. 5th S. xii. 291.

**Potherb.** *Valerianella olitoria* is called 'in English the **white potherbe**, so called for that there is a **blacke potherbe**, which is called **Alisander**' (i. e. *Smyrniolum Olusatrum*, L.). *Ger.* 243.

**Pot Marjoram.** *Origanum vulgare*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

**Pottage Herb.** *Brassica Napus*, L.—*North*, Ray.

**Poukenel.** *Scandix Pecten*, L. The same as **Powk-needle**. Prior, p. 186.

**Pound Needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—Hal.

**Poverty.** *Sagina procumbens*, L.—*Norf.* The plant is very indicative of poor land.

**Poverty Weed.** (1) *Melampyrum arvense*, L.—*I. of Wight.* Hal. Wr. 'Bears reference, I presume, to an opinion that it exhausts or impoverishes the soil.' Flora Vectensis, p. 357.

(2) In E. D. S. Gloss. (*Surr.*) we find *Puverty*, or *Puppety Weed*; but the above cannot be intended, as it is not a Surrey plant.

- Povice.** 'A mushroom; a fungus. *North.*' Hal. Wr.
- Pow-cat.** *Phallus impudicus*, L., in allusion to its offensive odour. *Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.*
- Powdered Beau.** *Primula farinosa*, L.—*Caithness* (Wick), 'from the white dust which plentifully covers the under side of the leaves.' *Statistical Acc. of Scotland* (1845), xv. 127.
- Powk Needle.** (1) *Erodium cicutarium*, L'Her.—Ger. Appx.  
(2) *Scandix Pecten*, L.—Prior, p. 186.
- Pratling Parnell.** *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—'Of our London dames *pratling Parnell*.' Ger. 645. '*Pratling parnel*, an herb, *sanicula maculosa*.' Littleton's Lat. Dict. (1724), quoted in N. & Q. 5th S. ix. 171. Prior, p. 186.
- Presha, Presha bhwee, Prushus.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L. *Ireland* (Antrim and Down), E. D. S. Gloss. This is the old Irish name for the plant (still in use) which Threlkeld gives as *Praisseagh-buigh*. *Prassia* is another form of the word: 'the growing oat crop struggles with the perennial thistle, dock, and *prassia*.' *Pictures from Ireland*, by 'Terence M'Grath,' p. 113.
- Pretty Betsy.** (1) *Centranthus ruber*, DC.—*Ess.*; *Oxf.* (*Pretty Betty*); *Suss.* *Ireland* (Co. Donegal).  
(2) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Suff.*
- Pretty Maids.** The double (garden) form of *Saxifraga granulata*, L.—*Berks.* This may be referred to in the old nursery rhyme:—  
'Mary! Mary! quite contrary;  
How does your garden grow?  
Cockle shells, and silver bells,  
And pretty maids all of a row.'
- Pretty Nancy.** *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Heref.*; *Roxb.* (Kelso) *Science Gossip*, 1876, p. 39.
- Prioket.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 186.
- Prick Hollin.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. Wr. *E. Yks.* (Holderness) (*Prick Hollan*) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.
- Pricklebacks.** The seed-vessels of *Ranunculus arvensis*, L., which are covered with hooks. *N. Yks.*
- Prickly Broom.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—Ger.
- Prickly Tang.** *Fucus serratus*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Prick Madam.** *Sedum acre*, L., *S. album*, L., and *S. reflexum*, L. Lyte (who seems to intend *S. reflexum* more especially), Ger. '*Prick-madam* is one kinde of *Sedum* . . . is planted in gardens, and is used for a pot-herb.' *Haven of Health*, p. 74. In *Holme's Acad. of Armory* (ii. 73), spelt *Prick-my-dame*. Lyte calls *S. album*, L., *Wild Prickmadam*. Prior, p. 186.
- Pricksong-wort.** *Lunaria biennis*, L.—Buddle MS.
- Prick-timber.** (1) *Euonymus europæus*, L.—'*Pricke-timber*, because the timber of this tree serveth very well to the making both of prickes and spindelles.' Lyte, p. 760. Prior, p. 187.



(2) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—‘The *Pricke-timber* tree, bycause butcher’s use to make prickes of it.’ Lyte, p. 726. See **Prick Tree**.

**Prick Tree.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L. ‘Some because butchers use to make prickes of it cal it *prick tree*.’ Turn. Herb. pt. i. 168. For the same reason Skinner calls *Euonymus europæus*, L., **Butcher’s Prick Tree**, a name assigned by Ger. to *Rhamnus Frangula*, L.

**Prickwood.** (1) *Euonymus europæus*, L.—Ger. *Suss.* Prior, p. 187.

(2) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—*N. Bucks.*; *South and East.* Ray.

**Pride of London.** *Dianthus barbatus*, L.—Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 64. Park. Parad. (Index). See **London Pride** (1). Gerard gives *Superba* as one of the old Latin names of the plant. Another variety, formerly grown in London gardens, ‘bearing most fine and pleasant white flowers, spotted very confusedly with reddish spots, which setteth fouth the beautie thereof . . . hath been taken of some to be the plant called of the later writers *Superba Austriaca*, or **Pride of Austrieh**’ (Ger. 479). But there seems to have been some doubt as to what this really was: see Park. Parad. 316.

**Prie.** *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.—Hal. Tusser (Five Hundred Points), E. D. S. ed.

**Prie-grass.** See **Pry**.

**Priesties.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Lanc.* (in the Cliviger valley, near Burnley).

**Priest’s Crown.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L., because the naked receptacle, after the seeds are blown away, resembles the shaven head of a priest. ‘Priestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, barbedieu. Palsgrave.’ Hal. Prior, p. 187.

**Priest’s Hood.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—‘Some call it *prestes hode*, for it hath as it were a cape and a tongue in it.’ Grete Herball.

**Priest’s Pintle.** (1) *Orchis mascula*, L.—Lyte. *Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Warw.* Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 56.

(2) *Arum maculatum*, L.—‘From the figure of the pestle or clapper in the middle of the hose.’ Coles, A. in E. p. 65. *Cumb.*; *Derb.*; *Durh.*; *Linc.* Lyte, Ger. 685 (abbreviated to **Priest’s Pint** at p. 1113). Prior, p. 187.

**Prim.** *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.—Park. Parad. Tusser (Five Hundred Points), E. D. S. ed. *Suss.* Ger. has **Primprint**, which is perhaps the original name, subsequently shortened into **Prim**, as above, **Primp** (*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6), and **Print** (*With.* ed. vii.; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.). Prior, p. 187.

**Primet.** *Primula vulgaris*, L.—Grete Herball. Prior, p. 187.

**Prim Grass.** See **Grass, Prim**.

**Primmily.** *Primula Auricula*, L.—*Suff.* Moor.

**Primrose.** (1) The general name for *Primula vulgaris*, L.—‘Ab aglis dicitur, a *prymrose*.’ Turn. Lib. Lyte, who spells it **Primerose**. *S.-W. Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Hal. and Wr. give **Primerole**, as an A.-N. form. Prior, p. 187.

(2) *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.—Ger. Appx.

(3) *Bellis perennis*, L.—‘*Primroses*, which some take to be daisies,’  
Lupton’s Notable Things, v. 89.

**Primrose, Bird’s Eye** (With. ed. ii.), or **Scotch** (Prior, p. 189).  
*Primula farinosa*, L.

**Primrose, Evening.** A common garden name for *Oenothera biennis*,  
L. Prior, p. 73.

**Primrose Peerless.** *Narcissus biflorus*, L.—Lyte, who includes *N. poeticus*, L., and perhaps other species. **Dev. (Primrose Parings); Warw.** Gerard includes also *N. Pseudo-narcissus*, L., and (in his ‘Catalogus’) *N. Tazetta*, L. ‘bearing . . . flowers . . . of a pale whitish cream colour, tending somewhat nearer unto the colour of a pale primrose, which hath caused our country gentlewomen, I think, to entitle it *Primrose Peerlesse*.’ Park. Parad. p. 74. Prior, p. 189, who suggests an origin for it which seems to us unlikely. Culpeper has **Primrose Pearls**.

**Primwort.** *Ligustrum vulgare*, L. See Gloss. to Tusser (E. D. S. ed.), p. 40, sub. v. *prim*.

**Prince’s Feather.** (1) *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.  
(2) *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, L.—Dev. Prior, p. 189.

(3) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—Park. Parad. p. 234. Dev.; Lanc.

(4) *Syringa vulgaris*, L.—Dev.; Rutl. (Uppingham), pronounced

**Princy Feather**, without the *s* of the possessive case.

**Print.** See **Prim**.

**Privet.** *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.—Turn. Herb. S.-W. Cumb.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 189.

**Privy.** *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.—Tusser (Five Hundred Points), E. D. S. ed.; Ches.; Sal. (Ellesmere, Wem); Suff.; E. Yks.; Scott. Jamieson, who has also **Privy Saugh**.

**Procession Flower.** A name for *Polygala vulgaris*, L., in allusion to its use in the Rogation-tide processions. See **Cross-flower**. Ger. Emac. p. 564. Prior, p. 189.

**Proud Carpenter.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—Ches.

**Prumrole.** *Primula vulgaris*, L.—Hal.

**Prunell.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—Lyte. Ger.

**Prushus.** See **Presha**.

**Prussian Asparagus.** See **Asparagus, Bath**.

**Pry.** (1) Different species of *Carex*, especially *Carex glauca*, L.—Notls. ‘A blue spiry grass, called here *prie-grass*, which is produced in cold, wet land.’ Ann. of Agriculture, xxii. 470. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. Scott. Jamieson.

(2) *Secleria cærulea*, Scop.—Scotland (Selkirksh. Ettrick) Stat. Acct. Scotland, iii. 63.

(3) *Tilia parvifolia*, L.—Ess. Camden’s Britannia.

**Pry, Benton.** *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—S.-W. Cumb.

**Publicans.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—Yks. (West Riding).

**Publicans-and-Sinners.** 'Applied in *Oxf.* to Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*, L.) and Buttercups (*Ranunculus*) when they grow together.' Rev. H. Friend.

**Puckfist.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—Hal. Wr. Frequently used by early writers as a term of contempt; as in Ben Johnson's *Alchemist*, Act I. sc. ii. l. 63, Vicers's Coleman Street Conclave Visited (London, 1648), p. 13, &c. Cfr. **Fuzz-ball**. In *Glou.* **Puckfoust** (Cotswold Gloss.). An Irish name for it is *Cos-a-Phooka*, or Pooka's foot, *i. e.* Puck's foot: Keightley's *Fairy Mythology*, p. 317. Prior, p. 189.

**Puck Needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Hants.* Holl. *Suss.* Holl. Pratt has **Pucker Needle**.

**Puddings, Black.** See **Black Puddings**.

**Pudding Grass.** See **Grass, Pudding**.

**Pudding-herb** ('Pudding-yerb'). *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby), where it is used for flavouring black-puddings. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4. Aubrey (Royal Soc. MS. fol. 119) has **Pudding-Wort**. Cfr. **Grass, Pudding**.

**Puddock Pipes.** Various species of *Equisetum*. 'A moss-herb.' Mactaggart's *Gallovidian Encyclopædia*. *Clackmannansh.*

**Puddock's Spindles.** *Orchis Morio*, L.—*Perthsh.*

**Puddock-stool.** Various species of fungi. Mactaggart's *Gallovidian Encyclopædia*. *Scott.* Jamieson.

**Pudroom.** 'A fungus or toadstool.' *Nhamp.* Sternb.

**Puff-ball.** Various species of *Lycoperdon*. *Hants.* Holl.; *Sal.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Hal. gives **Puff** as a *Som.* equivalent. Prior, p. 190.

**Puffes-fists.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—Ger. (in Index *Puffe-fistes*).

**Puffin-pea.** A variety of *Pisum sativum*, L.—*Herts.* 'A forward hog-pea, called here [Rickmansworth] *puffin-pea*.' Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, vol. iv. pt. iii. p. 44.

**Puliall-mountain.** See **Pella mountain**.

**Puliall, or Puliol Royal.** *Mentha Pulegium*, L.—Lyte.

**Pull-dailies.** *Orchis latifolia*, L.—*Edinburghsh.*

**Pull-ling.** *Eriophorum*. 'A moss plant.' *Scotland.* Jamieson.

**Pull Pipes** (pool-pipes). Various species of *Equisetum*. *Westm.* (*Grasmere*, &c.).

**Pull Reed.** *Phragmites communis*, Trin.—'A long reed used for ceilings instead of laths.' *Som.* Hal.

**Pull Spear.** *Phragmites communis*, Trin.—*South.* Hal.

**Pulsatill.** *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.—Ger. 'After the Latin name.'

**Punk.** *Polyporus squamosus*, L.—*Sal.*

**Puppy.** See **Poppy**.

- Pur-apple.** Fruit of *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.
- Pureill.** See **Pursill**.
- Purging Flax.** See **Flax, Purging**.
- Purification Flower.** A name given by Prior (p. 190) for *Galanthus nivalis*, L.
- Purlaing.** *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Purple Camomile.** See **Camomile, Purple**.
- Purple Crocus.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*Yks.*
- Purple Dea-nettle.** *Lamium purpureum*, L.—*Sal.* (Pulverbatch).
- Purple Fingers.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Bullein*, fol. 98.
- Purple Grass.** See **Grass, Purple**.
- Purple Loosestrife.** *Lythrum Salicaria*, L.—*Turn.* Names.
- Purple Tassels.** See **Purse Tassels**.
- Purple-wort.** A dark-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens*, L.—*Park.* Theatr. Index. See **Grass, Purple**.
- Purples.** 'A species of orchis.' Hal. Wr. (1) *Orchis mascula*, L.  
(2) 'Earcockle' in wheat. *Ess.* Ann. of Agric. xlv. 236.
- Purr Barley.** 'Wild barley.' Hal. Wr. *Hordeum murinum*, L.
- Purse-tassels.** *Muscari comosum*, Mill.—*Park.* Parad. 'The whole stalk with the flowers upon it, doth somewhat resemble a long purse-tassell, and thereupon divers gentlewomen have so named it.' *Park.* Parad. 116: on p. 118 called **Purple-tassels**.
- Pursill.** *Alaria esculenta*, Grev.—*N. Scotland*, Jamieson.
- Purslane.** *Portulaca oleracea*, L. Prior, p. 191.
- Purslane, Sea.** *Atriplex portulacoides*, L., a translation of its old Latin name, *Portulaca marina*.
- Purslane, Water.** *Peplis Portula*, L.—A translation of one of its old names, *Portulaca aquatica*. Ger. Emac. Prior, p. 246.
- Purslane (Porcelayne), Wild.** *Euphorbia Peplis*, L.—*Lyte*.
- Pushion-berry.** See **Poison-berry** (4).
- Pussy-cats.** Catkins of willows, and especially of *Salix Caprea*, L.—*South.* Hal. *Bucks.*; *Hants.* Holl.; *Kent* (Folkestone); *E. Suss.* Holl.
- Pussy-cat's Tails.** (1) Catkins of *Salix Caprea*, L.—*Dev.*  
(2) Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Dev.*  
(3) *Holcus lanatus*, L.—*Suss.*
- Pyannet.** See **Piannet**.
- Pygie.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Ger.* Appx.
- Pygil.** See **Paige** (4).
- Pyrrie.** (A.S. *pirige*.) *Pyrus communis*, L.—Prior, p. 191.

**Quakers.** (1) *Briza media*, L.—Park. Theatr. *N. Bucks.*; *Ches. Ger.*; *Glou.*; *Sal.*; *Suff.* 'Is called in Cheshire, about Nantwich, *Quakers and Shakers.*'—*Ger.* 81. We are not clear whether this is intended as one name, as Prior (p. 191) supposes, or as two names. Prior, p. 191. See *Cowquake* (1), and *Grass, Quaker*.

(2) *Arum maculatum*, L., when the spadices are dull-coloured. *Lanc.*

**Quaking Ash.** See *Ash, Quaking*.

**Quaking Esp, i. e. Aspen.** *Populus tremula*, L.—*Ireland* (Antrim and Down).

**Quat Vessel.** *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest).

**Queen Ann's Needlework.** *Geranium striatum*, L.—*Nhamp. Wr.*

**Queen Ann's Thriassel** (Thistle). *Carduus nutans*, L.—*Berwickshire.*

**Queen Mary's Thistle.** *Onopordon Acanthium*, L.—'On returning through the village an old dame enquired if we had been gathering *Queen Mary's Thistle*, alluding to *Onopordon*, which tradition says was brought to Fotheringay [*Nhamp.*] by Mary's attendants.' *Pharmaceutical Journal*, June 12, 1875 (p. 997).

**Queen of the Meadow.** A translation of its old Latin name, *Regina prati*. *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L.—*Ger. Em.* 'Because in what meadow so ever it grows, it is more perspicuous than any of the rest.' *Coles*, A. in E. 557. *Cumb.*; *S. Dev.*; *Durh.*; *Yks.* (Tadcaster); *E. Bord. Bot.* E. Bord.; *Scotl. Jamieson.* Prior, p. 191 (*Queen of the Mead*).

**Queen's Cushion.** A provincial name for *Saxifraga hypnoides*, L.—*Treas. Bot.*

**Queen's Feather.** *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Ches.*

**Queen's Gilliflower.** *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—*Ger. Tusser.* Prior, p. 91.

**Queen's Needlework.** *Spiræa salicifolia*, L.—*Loudon, Arboretum.*

**Quick, or Quicks.** (1) *Triticum repens*, L.—*Grete Herball*; *Norf.* (E.) *Wr. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3*; *North, Grose*; *Suff. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 20*; *E. Yks. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2*.

(2) Various species of *Agrostis*. *Worc.*

(3) *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Hal. Wr. Ches.*; *N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*; *Norf.*; *Sal.*; *Ireland* (Antrim and Down), *E. D. S. Gloss. A.S. cwic*, alive. Planted thorns are so called, to distinguish them from rails, and other 'dead' fences.

(4) *Prunus spinosa*, L.—'Young black and white thorn for planting in a hedge.' *Morton's Cyclopædia of Agriculture.*

**Quickbeam, or Quickbeam Tree.** (1) *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—'In the South partes of England, a quick beame tree.' *Turn. Herb. Som.*; *Suss. Wr.* Prior, p. 191.

(2) *Pyrus Aria*, L.—*Herts.*? *Ellis's Modern Husbandman*, vii. pt. 2, p. 21: he speaks of 'its silver leaves and red berries.'

**Quioken, or Quickens.** (1) *Triticum repens*, L.—*Warw. (Quickengrass)*; *North* ('Couch Grass'). *Hal. Wr.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *Moray. Fl. M. Ireland* (Antrim and Down), *E. D. S. Gloss.*

(2) *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L. (or **Quicken Tree**).—Ger. Turn. Names. *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 (also **Quicken-wood**); *Warw.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *Berv. Johnston*; *Fifesh.* Prior, p. 191.

**Quick-in-hand.** *Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 191 (**Quick-in-the-hand**).

**Quickset.** *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*E. Yks.* Prior, p. 191. This name, perhaps, refers more properly to the fence which is 'set' or planted with 'quicks,' than to the thorns themselves: thus we speak of a 'quickset hedge.'

**Quickwood.** *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Yks.* Hal. 'Whitethorn, provincially *quick-wood*.' Agric. Survey Report (*N. Yks.*), p. 58. Live thorns in contradistinction to dead thorns, which are often stuck in to make a fence.

**Quidwort.** *Filago germanica*, L.—'Ye shall take *quidewort* that groweth among corn like groundsel . . . . mark when ye do see another sheep chew her quide . . . and take part of her quide out of her mouth, and mix it with the bruised *quide wort* . . . and make her to swallow it, and she shall do well.' Mascal's Government of Cattel, p. 242 (1662). See **Cudwort**.

**Quillet.** *Trifolium repens*, L.—*W. Cornw.* 'Three-leaved grass, clover.' Bottrell, E. D. S. Gloss.

**Quill-wort.** A book-name for *Isoetes lacustris*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 192.

**Quin.** 'A kind of spikenard.'—Hal. Wr.

**Quince.** *Cydonia vulgaris*, Pers.—Lyte. Two varieties, named according to the shape of the fruit, are **Apple Quince** and **Pear Quince**. Prior, p. 192.

**Quinsey-wort.** *Asperula cynanchica*, L.—With. ed. ii. Referring, like the specific name, to its former use in quinsey: 'it conferreth much help to those that are troubled with the quinsie.' Park. Theatr. 453.

**Quinsy Berry.** A book-name for *Ribes nigrum*, L.—From its efficacy in throat complaints.

**Quishion (Cushion), Our Lady's.** *Armeria maritima*, Willd.—Lyte.

**Quitoh.** (1) *Agrostis stolonifera*, L.—*Glamorgansh.* (Swansea).

(2) *Avena elatior*, L.—Martyn's *Flora Rustica*, 1793. In *Co. Donegal*, every weed is so called, but this especially.

(3) *Triticum repens*, L.—'On the lias.' *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Quitoh, Black.** See **Black Quitoh**.

**Quitoh Grass.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Ger. See **Grass, Quick**.

**Qulips.** Tulips. *Sal.* (Pulverbatch).

**Qwyce.** 'The furze. *Prompt. Parv.*' Quoted as *Qwyce* by Hal. and Wr. *Ulex europæus*, L.

- Raave.** *Anacharis Alsinastrum*, Bab.—Ireland (Antrim and Down), E. D. S. Gloss.
- Rabbit Grass.** *Agrostis setacea*, Curt.—Wight, Fl. Vect.
- Rabbit-meat, or Rabbit's-meat.** (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. Linc. (Bottesford); Suss. (Parish); E. Yks.  
 (2) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.  
 (3) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Dev.  
 (4) *Lamium purpureum*, L.—Sal. (Whitchurch).
- Rabbit's Flower.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Dev.
- Rabbit's Mouth.** *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—Pratt. See **Bunny Mouth**.
- Rabone.** *Raphanus sativus*, L.—'In English, Radish, or Rabone.' Ger. Hal. Prior, p. 192; who also (p. 194) gives *Rawbone*.
- Racers.** 'A variety of tares. Var. dial.' *Vicia sativa*, L., var.—Hal.
- Rack.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Lothians, Jamieson. The name (spelt *wrack*) is applied by the same author to 'the weeds gathered from land, and generally piled up in heaps for being burnt.'  
 In Suff. weeds generally are called *rack*. See Hal.
- Racket.** *Eruca sativa*, L., and allied plants.—'In English Rocket, and *Racket*. . . In lowe Dutch *Rakette*.' Ger. 192.
- Radcole.** 'A radish.' Hal. Probably the horse-radish, *Armoracia rusticana*, Rupp., which is called **Redcole** (which see), is intended.
- Radish.** The ordinary name for *Raphanus sativus*, L.—Lyte. Spelt **Radyce** in Turn. Lib. Hal. gives **Radik**. Prior, p. 192.
- Radish, Horse.** See **Horse Radish**.
- Rafort.** See **Raifort**.
- Rag.** (1) *Stictina scrobiculata*, Scop. Heref. also **Raw**. See **Hazel Rag**.  
 (2) Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—Hal. Yks. In Ches. Nut Rag.
- Rag, or Raw, Stone.** *Parmelia saxatilis*, Ach. E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.
- Rag, Tassel.** Catkins of *Salix Caprea*, L.—Ches. Leigh's Gloss.
- Rag Jack.** *Chenopodium album*, L.—Ches. (Rostherne).
- Rag Paper.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Bucks. See **Hag-taper**, of which name this seems to be a corruption.
- Rag-weed.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—Ger. Em. Hal.; Ayrsh.; Irel.; Scott. (Jamieson). Coles (A. in E.) says it is so called 'by some country people from the raggedness of the leaf.' In some eds. of Culpeper corrupted into **Ragwood** (Suss.).
- Rag-wort.** (1) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—Ger. N. Yks.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Scott.; Moray. Fl. M.; Irel. Prior, p. 192.  
 (2) *Orchis mascula*, L., and allied species.—Lyte.

**Ragged Jack.** (1) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*Ess.*; *Som.*; *E. Suss.* Parish.

(2) A garden name of the curled Borecole or Scotch Kail. *Ches.*; *Som.*; *W. Suss.* Parish.

**Ragged Robin.** A general name for (1) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*N. Bucks.*; *Ches.*; *Cumb.*; *Dev.*; *Dors.*; *Glou.*; *Hants.*; *Herts.*; *Sal.*; *Suff.*; *West.*; *Wilts.*; *N. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* Prior, p. 192.

(2) The double garden variety of *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Bucks.*

(3) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Raifort.** *Armoracia rusticana*, Rupp.—Lyte. Hal. has 'Raifort, a radish.' Great raifort, Ger.: French, *grand raifort*.

**Raiklesses.** See Reckless.

**Rainberry-Thorn.** *Rhamnus catharticus*, L.—Florio, quoted by Prior (p. 193). See Rhine-berry.

**Raisin-tree.** *Ribes rubrum*, L.—'In some places of Englande a raisin-tree,' Turn. Names. Raisin in Markham's Country Housewife's Garden. Prior, p. 193.

**Rait.** *Ranunculus fluitans*, Lamk.—*Som.* With. ed. iv.

**Rambling Sailor.** *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. *Lanc.* (Ormskirk).

**Rampe.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—Lyte. Turn. Names. Ger. Prior, p. 193.

**Rampion.** A garden name for *Campanula Rapunculus*, L.—Ger. 369. Cf. Tusser (Five Hundred Points), E. D. S. ed. Prior, p. 193.

**Ramps.** (1) *Allium ursinum*, L.—'Rammes aut Rampes,' Turn. Lib. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Nhumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Galloway*, *Lothians*, *Jamieson*; *Ireland* (*Co. Derry* and *Co. Donegal*). Another species of *Allium* (*A. tricoccum*) is so called in N. Carolina (Amer. Journ. Science and Arts, xlii. No. 1).

(2) *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Cumb.*

(3) A garden name for *Campanula Rapunculus*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Rams.** (1) *Allium ursinum*, L.—Turn. Lib. *Var. dial.* Hal. Jamieson has 'Ramsh, a species of leek.' *Yks.* (North Riding), (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4.

(2) Leaves of *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*N. Yks.*

**Ram's Claws.** *Ranunculus repens*, L.—*Dors.* (**Ram's Claws**), *Dors.* Gloss. 'When in ploughing the scions get divided, and so become buried under the turned-up furrow, it still grows in the form of a bunch of malformed leaves, which our country people call "rams' claws" (claws), but why we have never made out, and one is not enlightened by being told that it is because "it's a nasty, mischievous thing." Field, May 29th, 1869. *Som.* Hal. Pulman.

**Ram's Foot.** *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal.



- Ram's-foot Root.** *Geum urbanum*, L.—Dev. Friend.
- Ram's Horns.** (1) *Arum maculatum*, L.—Suss.  
 (2) *Orchis Morio*, L.—Suss.  
 (3) *Allium ursinum*, L.—Glou. (Stroud). See **Ramsons**.
- Ramsden.** See **Ramsons**.
- Ramsey, Ramsy, or Ramsies.** (1) *Allium ursinum*, L.—Turn. Herb. *Norf.*; West, Pülman ('wild garlic').  
 (2) *Ononis arvensis*, L.—Dev. (Barnstaple). Prior, p. 193.
- Ramsons.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—Lyte, Hal., Wr. *Dors.*; Glou. (Stroud), occasionally **Rams-horns**; *Sal.*; *Wight*. Phyt. O. S. iii. p. 975. Also **Ramsden**, E. D. S. I. of Wight Gloss. Prior, p. 193.
- Ramatongue.** 'Ribwort.' Wr. *Plantago lanceolata*, L.
- Rantipole.** *Daucus Carota*, L.—*Wills.*; *Hants* (New Forest). 'So called from its bunch of leaves,' Wise's New Forest, p. 285.
- Ran-tree.** See **Rowan**.
- Ranty-berries.** Fruit of *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn. *Irel.* (Antrim and Down), E. D. S. Gloss.
- Ranty-tanty.** (1) 'A weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf.' *Scotl.* Jamieson. *Rumex Acetosella*, L.?  
 (2) 'The broad-leaved sorrel,' *Renfrewsh.* Jamieson. *Rumex Acetosa*, L.?
- Rape.** The general name for (1) *Brassica Napus*, L., when in cultivation. With. ed. iv.  
 (2) *Brassica Rapa*, L.—Lyte. Hal. Prior, p. 193.  
 (3) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Yks. (Cleveland).
- Rape Crowfoot.** See **Crowfoot, Rape**.
- Rapes, Coventry.** See **Coventry-rapes**.
- Rapper-dandies.** *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, Spr.—*Berw.* Pratt; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Hal. and Wr. have 'red barberries. *North.*:' probably the above, which is called *Bearberry*, is intended.
- Rashes.** Rushes. Various species of *Juncus*. Turn. Names. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Forf.*; *Moray*, Fl. M. 'As straught's a rash,' Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia. Hal. has '*Rasher*, a rush; *North.*' Prior, p. 200.
- Rasp, or Raps.** *Rubus Idæus*, L.—*Linc.* Brogd. (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6); *Nhamp.*; *Nth.* Gloss.; *North*, Grose; *Yks.* Cleveland Gloss. Hallamsh. Gloss. (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7; *Var. dial.* Hal.; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *N.-E. Scotl.* Jamieson; *Ireland* (Antrim and Down, **Rausps**), E. D. S. Gloss. Turn. (Herb.) has **Raspis** and **Raspices**, and Lyte mentions **Raspis-berries**, **Resp** and **Risp** (which see) are other forms.
- Raspberry.** (1) *Rubus Idæus*, L.—Turn. Names. *S. Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 193.  
 (2) *Ribes rubrum*, L.—Sutherland's Hortus Medicus, 1683. (**Ras-berries**).

**Raspberries and Cream.** *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L.—Wight, Fl. Vect.

**Rassels.** 'The land-whin. *Suff.*' Hal. Wr. *Ononis arvensis*, L.

**Rastylbow.** *Ononis arvensis*, L. Prompt. Parv. A corruption of its old name *Restabovis*.

**Rate.** See **Reits**.

**Ratsbane.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—Som.

**Rat-tail, or Rat's-tail.** A name applied to several plants having a tail-like inflorescence.

(1) *Plantago major*, L.—W. Cumb. called also **Ratten Tails**, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Norf.*

(2) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—S.-W. Cumb.

(3) *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.—Durh.

(4) *Phleum pratense*, L.—Ches.

**Rattle.** (1) The common name for *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—which is also called **Penny Rattle** (*Suss. Parish*); **White or Yellow Rattle** (*Ger.*); **Rattle-grass** (see **Grass, Rattle**); **Rattle-box**, *Sal.* (*Ellesmere*); *Ireland*, Pratt. Prior, p. 194; and **Rattle-jack** (*N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6*).

(2) Various species of *Equisetum*.—*Clackmannansh.*

**Rattle, Bull.** See **Bull Rattle**.

**Rattle, Cow.** See **Cow Rattle**.

**Rattle, Meadow.** See **Meadow Rattle**.

**Rattle, Red.** *Pedicularis palustris*, L.—Lyte. Wr. *Ger.* has also **Red Rattle Grass**.

**Rattle-bags.** (1) *Silene inflata*, L.—Dev. (*Plymouth*).

(2) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—Dev. (*Plymouth*), more usually.

**Rattle-box.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Sal.* (*Ellesmere*).

**Rattle-penny.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—Hal. From its dry calices rattling when shaken, and the shape of its round flat capsules. *Dors.* (**Rattle-penny**), *Dors. Gloss.*; *North. Grose.*

**Rattling Asp.** *Populus tremula*, L.—Lyte. In *Rural Cyclopædia*, **Battler**. From the rattling sound made by its tremulous leaves.

**Rausps.** *Rubus Idæus*, L.—*Irel.* (*Antrim, Down*), E. D. S. Gloss.

**Raw.** See **Rag** (1).

**Rawbone.** See **Rabone**.

**Rawn Tree.** See **Rowan**.

**Rawp.** Rape, *Brassica Napus*, L.—*Yks.* *Cleveland Gloss.*

**Raw-yeds.** See **Roits**.

**Ray.** (1) *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—Grete Herball.

(2) *Lolium temulentum*, L.—Grete Herball.

**Ray, Red.** *Lolium perenne*, L.—Lyte. Ger. Index. A translation of the old Latin name *Lolium rubrum*.

**Ray-grass.** See **Grass, Ray**.

**Ray-grass, Italian.** A commercial name for *Lolium italicum*, A. Br.

**Reck.** 'Sea wrack of different kinds.' *Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Rockless, or Recklas.** *Primula Auricula*, L.—In gardens. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Linc.*; *Clackmannansh.* (*Baikklesses*). A corruption of *Auriculas*.

**Red-berries.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*N. Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Red Butcher.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Ches.* (Crewe).

**Red Cole.** *Armoracia rusticana*, Rupp. 'This kinde groweth in Morpeth in Northumberland and there it is called *Redco*. It should be called after the old Saxon englishe *Rettihcol*, that is, *Radieshe colle*.' Turn. Names. Jamieson has *Redcoal* and *Redcoll*.

**Red Dock.** The dead stalks and panicles of docks (*Rumex*) in winter. *South.* 'In January they take two large bunches of docks, *red docks* they call them.'—Round about a Great Estate, p. 60. Ellis (Mod. Husbandman, May, p. 39) refers to a species of *Rumex* as 'The Red and White Dock.'

**Red Elder.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Scotl.* (*Lanarksh.*), Jamieson.

**Red Gum.** See **Rust**.

**Red Jack.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Ches.*

**Red Knees.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 194.

**Red-lead.** *Orchis mascula*, L., *O. Morio*, L., *O. latifolia*, L., and *O. maculata*, L.—Holdich's Essay on Weeds.

**Red Legs.** From the general redness of the stems. (1) *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—*Sal.*; *Warw.* Prior, p. 194.

(2) *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.—*W. Ches.*

(3) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Norf.*; *West.* Ofr. **Red-shanks.**

[**Red Mailkes.** 'The Corn Poppy.' Hal. Wr. It is however no doubt a misprint for **Red Mathes**: see **Mathes, Red**.]

**Red Morocco.** *Adonis autumnalis*, L.—With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 194. 'The Pheasant's-eye has a peculiar claim to an insertion in the *Flora Londinensis*, as it is one of those plants which are annually cried about our streets, under the name of *Red Morocco*.' Curtis, *Flora Londinensis*, ii. 37.

**Red Ray.** See **Ray, Red**.

**Red Robin.** (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. *Dev.* Friend.

(2) Uredo-spores of *Puccinia graminis*, Pers. See **Rust**.

**Red Rocket.** The lilac variety of *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—*Ches.* (gardens).

**Red Rot.** *Drosera rotundifolia*, L.—*North. Ger.* ‘Shepherds do call it the *Red Rot*, because it rotteth sheep.’ Coles, A. of S., p. 30. ‘Some think it rots sheep that feed thereon; but of this be sure, if sheep feed much on the places where it grows, they will quickly run to rot.’ E. Turner’s *Botanologia*, p. 274. Prior, p. 194.

**Red Rust.** See **Rust**.

**Red-shank, or Red-shanks.** A name applied to many plants of which the stems are more or less red.

(1) *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8*; *Yks.* (Cleveland); *North, Wr.*, Holl.; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*; *Irel.* (Belfast), *Flora Belfastiensis*.

(2) *Polygonum amphibium*, L.—*Nhumb.* But perhaps (1) is intended.

(3) *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—*North, Ray. Hal.* Ofr. **Redlegs**.

(4) *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—*Roxb. Jamieson*.

(5) *Rumex obtusifolius*, L.—‘The dock after it has begun to ripen,’ N. Scott, Jamieson.

(6) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—Lisle’s *Observations in Husbandry*, (1757), p. 345.

**Red-ware.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—*Orkneys.* *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*.

**Redweed.** (1) *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—Lobel, *Stirp. Adv. nova*, p. 111 (1570). ‘In some countries it is called *Redweed*.’ Coles, A. in *E. Bucks.* (including *P. Argemone*, L.); *East, Hal. Wr.*; *Hants.* (New Forest); *E. Norf.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3; *Wight, Fl. Vect.* (Spelt **Redweed** in E. D. S. I. of Wight Gloss.). Prior, p. 194.

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Ches.* (Delamere Forest), *Science Gossip*, 1877, p. 39.

(3) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Dev. Friend*.

(4) *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.; and

(5) *P. Persicaria*, L.—*Ches.*

**Reddish.** A common mis-pronunciation of *radish*. *Raphanus sativus*, L.—*Yks.* (Swaledale), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 1.

**Reed.** (1) The general name for *Phragmites communis*, Trin.—*Yks.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* Prior, p. 194.

(2) *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*Cumb.*

See **Bog Reed**, **Bur Reed**, **Ditch Reed**, **Loch Reed**, **Mat Reed**, **Pole Reed**, **Pull Reed**.

**Reed Blade.** *Poa aquatica*, L.—*Wr.*; *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*

**Reed Canary Grass.** *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—Prior, p. 37.

**Reed Grass.** A name given by Lyte to *Sparganium ramosum*, L.—Ger. assigns the name to *Apera Spica-venti*, Beauv. (pp. 4, 5), but in his Index says, ‘Reede grasse, that is Burre Reede.’

**Reed Mace.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—‘It maye be also called *rede mace*, because boyes use it in theyr handes in the stede of a mace.’ Turn. *Herb. pt. ii.* p. 159. *Wr. E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* Prior (p. 195)

gives a somewhat different explanation of the name. See **Mace**, **Reed**.

**Reefort**. 'A radish.' *Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Reindeer Moss**. *Cenomyces rangiferina*, Hoffm. Prior, p. 195.

**Reits**. 'Sea or river weed. *West.*' Hal. Wr. has *Relts*—a misprint. *Ranunculus fluitans*, Lam. *Sal.* (Shrewsbury); *W. Worc.* (*Eate*), E. D. S. Gloss. Cfr. **Reits**.

**Remeope**. *Scabiosa Succisa*, L.—Grete Herball.

**Remember Me**. *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*N. Yks.*; *Scotl.*

**Rennet**. *Galium verum*, L.—From its property of coagulating milk. See **Cheese-rennet**. Ellis, *Mod. Husbandman*, III. i. 110; he also (*Shepherd's Guide*, 116) calls it **Rennet-wort grass**. *W. Cumb.*

**Rosh, or Reashes**. Rushes—various species of *Juncus*. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *North*, Grose; *Yks.* 'wire rush, a weed' Hal. Wr. *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2 (Whitby, 'the wire rush of the moors and wastes. *Juncus glaucus*'), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4; *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Early Lowland*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 13. Hal. has **Reseen** (*Exmoor*), probably a misprint for **Rexen**, which see. Prior, p. 200.

**Respe, Respica**. *Rubus Idæus*, L.—Tusser (*Five Hundred Points*), E. D. S. ed. Hal. quotes *Respasse* from Herrick.

**Rest-Harrow**. *Ononis arvensis*, L., i. e. arrest harrow, as the Latin *Aresta Bovis* is corrupted to *Resta bovis*. 'The roote is long and very limmer, spreading his branches both large and long under the earth, and doth oftentimes let, hinder, and staye, both the plough and oxen in toying the ground, for they be so tough and limmer, that the share and colter of the plough cannot easily divide, and cut them asunder.' Lyte, p. 689. *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Suss.* (Hastings). Prior, p. 195.

**Rotherne-tounge**. 'The herb Buglos. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.' Hal.

**Rexen**. A rush; various species of *Juncus*. *Dev.* (*Exmoor*), Grose. Holl. Pulman; *West.*, Hal. who gives it as 'rushes,' and doubtless it is a plural form.

**Rhineberry**. The fruit of *Rhamnus catharticus*, L. A translation of the German name. 'In English *Rhein-berries*, because there is much of them found alongst the river Rhene.' Lyte. Prior, p. 195.

**Rhodo**. A common Scotch contraction for *Rhododendron*. *Ayrsh.*

**Rhubarb**. (1) The usual name for *Rheum officinale*, Baill. See *Pharmacographia* (ed. i.), p. 443. Prior, p. 195.

(2) *Rumex alpinus*, L.—*Derb.* (Chapel-en-le-Frith).

See **Bog Rhubarb**, **False Rhubarb**, **Meadow Rhubarb**, **Monk's Rhubarb**, **Poor Man's Rhubarb**, **Wild Rhubarb**.

**Rib**. 'The common watercress. *East.*' Hal. Wr. *Nasturtium officinale*, Br.

**Rib Grass**. See **Grass**, **Rib**.

**Ribwort.** *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—Lyte. The leaves are 'ribbed for the most part with five nerves or sinews.' Ger. 341. Also called Ribwort Plantain. Ger. Prior, p. 195.

**Riband-weed.** *Laminaria saccharina*, Lam. Treas. Bot.

**Ribbon-grass.** See Grass, Ribbon.

**Ribbon-tree.** *Betula alba*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. 'So called because the bark of the young tree can be pulled off in long, ribbon-like strips.'

**Rice, White.** *Pyrus Aria*, L.—Hal. *Hunts.* (New Forest); *Wight*, Fl. Vect. *Rice*, or *Rise*, is a Hants. term (also *North. Hal.* and *Scotl.* Jamieson) for brushwood or underwood; this shrub is called *White Rice* from the silvery colour of the undersides of the leaves.

**Ridweed.** See Redweed (1).

**Riely.** *Lolium temulentum*, L. *Ireland* (Co. Tipperary): see Gard. Chron. 1874 (i.) 639, for an account of its use in that county. 'Well known in most counties in Ireland by the name of *Rileh* and *Rivry*, for its intoxicating quality, whether taken in bread or drink.' Wade's *Plantæ Rariores in Hibernia inventæ* (1804), p. 6. This is evidently a corruption of the Gaelic name, which Threlkeld gives as *Ruinhelais*. Mr. Cameron (Gaelic Names, p. 92) has '*Ruintelais*, the loosening or purgative grass, from *ruinnec*, grass, and *tealach*, loosening;' he also gives *Riollé* as a Gaelic name.

**Rilta.** *Berberis vulgaris*, L. (fruit).—Hal. *South* and *East*, Ray.

**Ringe Heather.** *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. From its use in making *ringes*, i. e. 'whisks made of heath.'

**Ring Finger.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*S. Bucks.*

**Ring o' Bells.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm.—*Lanc.* (Wigan). An expressive name derived from the resemblance of its flower spike to a *symphonia*, or *Ring of Bells*, which consisted of a number of tuned bells hung on a curved staff, to be struck with a hammer.

**Ringo-roots.** Eryngo roots, roots of *Eryngium maritimum*, L.—Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 120.

**Ripple, or Ripplin Grass.** See Grass, Ripple.

**Rish.** A rush: various species of *Juncus*. Hal. *Ches.*; *Cornw.*; *Hants.* Holl. Prior, p. 195. The word occurs in the ancient poem, *The Turnament of Tottenham*:

"All the wyves of Tottenham came to se that syȝt  
With wyspes, and kexis, and ryschys there lyȝt."

Percy's *Reliques*, ed. v. vol. ii. p. 23.

In Cornwall *rish* also means a list or tally, and it has been conjectured that a primitive way of keeping a tally may have been by stringing beads on a rush. The saying 'I'll begin a new rish' is also equivalent in Cornwall to, 'I'll turn over a new leaf.'

**Rips.** Fruit-bearing stems of *Rubus Idæus*, L.—*Norf.* Holl.

**Rivry.** See Riely.

**Rivet, or Rivets.** Bearded wheat. *East.* Hal. Tusser (Five Hundred Points), E. D. S. ed. **Rivet-Wheat** is a well-known variety cultivated in many counties.

**Rix** 'A rush. *Exmoor.*' Hal. Cfr. **Rexen.**

**Rizzles.** *Ribes rubrum*, L.—'A species of berry; sometimes called *russes.*' *Galloway*, Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia. Jamieson, who also has '*Rizards, Rizzerberries, currants.*'

**Roan-tree.** See **Rowan.**

**Roast Beef Plant.** *Iris fastidissima*, L.—The smell of the bruised leaves, though very disagreeable, has been likened by many to that of roast beef. 'I have heard it called *Rost Beef*, for that the leaves being bruised smell somewhat like it.' Coles, A. in E. 67. *Cornw.*; *Dev.* Prior (p. 196) has **Roast Beef.**

**Rō-berry, Row-berry, Rue-berry.** Fruit of *Tamus communis*, L. *Dev.* Friend.

**Robert.** 'The herb stork-bill.' Hal. Wr. *Geranium Robertianum*, L.

**Robin, or Robina.** (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Dev.* Friend; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.

(2) *Geranium lucidum*, L.—*Dev.*

(3) *G. Robertianum*, L. *Dev.* Friend.

**Robin, Little.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Kent.*

**Robin, Ragged.** See **Ragged Robin.**

**Robin, Red.** (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Camb.*; *N. Ess.*; *Herts.*; *Norff.*

(2) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Dors.*

(3, 4) *Agrostis stolonifera*, L., and *Polygonum aviculare*, L., are indifferently called . . . *red robin* by farmers.' Holdich, Essay on Weeds. *Suss. Annals of Agriculture*, xi. 288.

(5) *Uredo-spores of Puccinia graminis*, Pers. See **Rust.**

**Robin, Rough.** *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

**Robin, Round.** (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Dev.* Friend; *Kent.*

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L. *Dev.* Friend.

**Robin, White.** *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.—*Dors.*

**Robin Flower.** (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Dev.* (Teignmouth and Plymouth), also called **The Robin's Flower.**

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Dev.* (Teignmouth).

**Robin Hood.** (1) *Anemone coronaria*, L.—'This common Anemone is by many gentlewomen, and others as ignorant, called *Robin Hood*, *Scarlet* and *John*, and the *Spanish Marigold.*' Bea's '*Flora*' (1676), p. 117.

(2) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*Dors.* *Dora.* Gloss.; *Durh.* (Castle Eden).

(3) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Dev.* Friend; *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.; *Som.* (general); *West.* Hal. Wr. Pulman (*Rabbin 'ood*).

(4) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

- Robin Hood's Fetter.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Cumb.*, in gardens.
- Robin Hood's Hatband.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Yks.* Hallamshire Gloss. Hal. Wr.
- Robin-in-the-hose.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Ger.* Appx. Hal. Wr.
- Robin ith' Hedge.** (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss.  
(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).
- Robin Redbreast.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Cornu.* (Truro).
- Robin Redshanks.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Yks.* (Bedale). Field, June 5, 1876.
- Robin-run-the-hedge.** (1) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*Ches.*; *Derb.*; *Leic.* (Belgrave, Glenfield, Robin-run-in-the-hedge); *Notts.*; *Sal.*; *Suss.*; *Worc.* (Robin-run-in-the-hedge). Prior, p. 196.  
(2) *Galium Aparine*, L.—*S. Cumb.* (Robin-run-int'-hedge); *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Dumfr.*; *Galloway*, Jamieson (Robbin-rin-the-hedge); *Roeb.* (Kelso), Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39; *Irel.* (Antrim, Belfast, Down, Dublin).  
(3) *Convolvulus sepium*.—L. *Hants.* Holl. 'The bindweed.' Hal. Wr. (Robin-run-in-the-hedge).  
(4) *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—(Robin run i' th' hedge). *Lanc.* (Preston). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 164.
- Robin's Eye.** (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Dev.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Suff.*  
(2) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Rob-run-up-dyke.** (1) *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. O. 8, also Robin-run-the-dyke, Robin-run-int'-dyke.  
(2) *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—*Cumb.* (Winderwath).
- Rochlia.** 'The rattle.' *Heref.* Hal. Wr. *Rhinanthus Crista-Galli*.—L.
- Rock, White.** A contraction of White Rocket. *Arabis alpina*, L. *Ches.*
- Rock Brakes.** *Allosorus crispus*, Bernh.—*Treas.* Bot.
- Rock Crop.** *Sedum acre*, L.—*Cornu.*
- Rock Mint.** *Teucrium Scorodonia*, L.—*Som.*
- Rock-Moss.** *Roccella tinctoria*, L.—Prior, p. 196.
- Rock Plant.** *Sedum acre*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Rock Rose.** (1) A common name for *Helianthemum vulgare*, Gaertn., and other species.—*N. Yks.* Prior, p. 196.  
(2) *Armeria maritima*, L.—*Dev.*
- Rock Samphire.** (1) *Crithmum maritimum*, L.—*Ger.* (Rock Sampier).  
(2) *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—*Nhumb.* 'Is used for a pickle at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where they call it Rock Samphire.' J. Wilson, Synopsis of British Plants, 1744.



- Rocket.** (1) *Eruca sativa*, L., and allied plants—Turn. Lib., Lyte. Prior, p. 196.  
 (2) *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—Treas. Bot. Commonly so called in gardens.
- Rocket, Base.** See **Base Rocket**.
- Rocket, Bastard.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Prior, p. 196.
- Rocket, Blue.** (1) *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Ireland, Taylor on Poisons, p. 816. T. Forster (Pocket Encyclopædia of Nat. Phenomena (1827), p. 290) assigns the name to several sorts of Wolfsbane [*Aconitum*] and Larkspur [*Delphinium*].  
 (2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm. Ireland (Co. Fermanagh), Science Gossip, 1882, p. 43.  
 See **Dame's Rocket**, **Dyer's Rocket**, **Italian Rocket**, **London Rocket**, **Meadow Rocket**, **Red Rocket**, **Wound Rocket**, **Yellow Rocket**.
- Rocket, Wall.** *Sinapis muralis*, DC.—Prior, p. 196.
- Rocket, White.** *Hesperis matronalis*, L.
- Rocket, Winter.** *Barbarea vulgaris*, Br.—Prior, p. 196.
- Rockwood.** *Asperula odorata*, L.—Dev. Friend.
- Rod, Golden.** See **Golden Rod**.
- Rod, Shepherd's.** *Dipsacus pilosus*, L.—With. ed. iv.
- Roddin-tree**, and variously spelt **Roddon-tree**, **Roden-tree**, or **Rodin-tree**, the fruit **Rodens**, or **Rodins**. *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—North Scotl. Jamieson; Aberdeensh.; Clackmannansh.; Inverness; Moray, Fl. M.
- Rods-Gold.** 'The marigold.' Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr. *Calendula officinalis*, L.—Ofr. Buddes.
- Roebuck-berry.** *Rubus saxatilis*, L.—Scotl. Lightfoot, Jamieson.
- Rogation Flower.** *Polygala vulgaris*, L.—Ger. Because used in processions in Rogation week. See **Gang Flower**. Prior, p. 196.
- Roger-beam.** 'In summer time when their meadows are flooded in the Vale [apparently of Aylesbury] low ground, in several of them there comes up a weed about two inches long called there *Roger-Beam*, that grows in flat bunches, with various twined leaves somewhat like house-leek, and is found to be another cause of the sheeps rotting, because they greedily eat this cold, watery, glewy vegetable, that never is seen in arable land, nor anywhere else in dry summers.' Ellis' New Experiments in Husbandry for the month of April (1736), p. 43. This we cannot identify.
- Rogue's Gilliflower.** See **Gilliflower**, **Rogue's**.
- Roiseberry.** *Rubus Idæus*, L.—Norf.
- Roits.** *Ranunculus fluitans*, Lam.—Sal. **Raw-yeds** is another form given in Shropshire Word-book. Ofr. **Reits**.
- Roll-berry.** *Tamus communis*, L.—N. Dev.

**Roman Camomile.** See **Camomile, Roman.**

**Roman Nettle.** *Urtica pilulifera*, L.—Lyte. 'They do commonly call al such straunge herbs as be unknowen of the common people, Romish or Romaine herbes, although the same be brought from Norweigh, which is a country far distant from Roome.' Lyte, p. 6.

**Roman Plant, The.** (1) *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—Lanc. (Holmscales, near Milnthorpe).

(2) *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—Lanc. (Holmscales, near Milnthorpe).

**Roman Willow.** *Syringa vulgaris*, L.—Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. N. & Q. 2nd S. vii. 385.

**Roncletwort.** At Lidbury, Dev., 'they chop rue, wormwood, and roncletwort,' and give them to sheep as a preventive of rot. Ellis' Shepherd's Guide (1749), p. 144. We do not know the plant.

**Rone Tree.** See **Rowan.**

**Ronge-wort.** *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.—'Ronge-wort, i. e. spear-wort, because vagabonds use to make y<sup>m</sup> sore legs.' Buddle MS. 'Ronge, to bite, to gnaw. West.' Hal.

**Ronnachs.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Aberdeensh., Mearns, Jamieson.

**Rope Grass.** See **Grass, Rope.**

**Rope-wind.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—Pratt.

**Rosary.** 'A rose-bush. Skelton.' Hal. Wr.

**Rosa-solis.** (1) *Drosera rotundifolia*, L.—Roxb. 'An obvious corruption of *Rosolis*.' Jamieson. Ger. gives *Ros Solis* as one of its English names, which was also in common use as a name for a 'liquor made thereof, which the common people call *Rosa Solis*.' Ger. 1367.

(2) *Narthecium Ossifragum*, Huds. 'This Moor-grass, in the parish of Wing [Bucks.] they call *Rosa-solis*, as it is distinguished by shepherds from other grasses, who know it by its three-square leaf, rapier-like; for its blade, like that, is thickish, and shaped somewhat in the flag kind, bearing a yellowish flower, like that of a daffadownilly, and seldom runs above a handful high, in a spungy, soft substance.' Ellis' Shepherd's Guide (1749), pp. 321-2.

**Rose.** The general name for the genus *Rosa*, extended to many plants which have no affinity with that genus, and used also as meaning flowers in general. Prior, p. 197.

See under their respective headings, **Apple Rose, Barrow Rose, Bell Rose, Briar Rose, Burnet Rose, Canker Rose, Cat Rose** (in Appendix), **Choop Rose, Christmas Rose, Cliff Rose, Cock Rose, Cop Rose, Corn Rose, Dog Rose, Egyptian Rose, Fox Rose, Guelder Rose, Gipsy Rose, Juno's Rose, Lent Rose, Marsh Holy Rose, May Rose, New Year's Rose** (in Appendix), **Piano Rose, Pig Rose, Pimpernel Rose, Rock Rose, Roain Rose, Scotch Rose, Sheep-shearing Rose, Snowdon Rose, Sun Rose, Virginia Rose, Water Rose, Wild Rose, Wind Rose, Woodman's Rose.**

**Rose-a-Ruby.** *Adonis autumnalis*, L.—Ger. (*Rosearubie*, in Index *Roseruby*). Prior, p. 198.

**Rose Bay.** An old name for *Nerium Oleander*, L. (Lyte), sometimes extended to *Epilobium angustifolium*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Rose Bent.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Rose Campion.** *Lychnis Coronaria*, Lam.—Lyte, and still general. *L. diurna*, Sibth., is called by Lyte **Wild Rose Campion**.

**Rose Elder.** The barren cultivated form of *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—Park. Theatr. (Index). A translation of its Latin name *Sambucus rosea*. Prior, p. 197.

**Rose Noble.** (1) *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—Durh. (Fence Houses); Irel. (Belfast), *Uster*, Flora Belfastiensis; Donegal (*S. aquatica*, L.); Tyrone, Science Gossip, 1877, p. 46.

(2) *Cynoglossum officinale*, L.—Ches. (about New Brighton and Wallasey) where it is very plentiful on the sandhills.

**Rose of Sharon.** (1) *Hypericum calycinum*, L.—Ches.; Lanc. (Ormskirk); Linc.; Suff.; Warw.

(2) 'A dwarf rose, grown in pots, and frequently seen in cottage windows.' Dev. Friend.

**Rose Parsley.** *Anemone hortensis*, L.—Lyte.

**Rose-root, or Rose-wort.** *Sedum Rhodiola*, DC.—Lyte. 'Doubtlesse it tooke his name *Rhodia radix*, of the roote, which smelleth like a rose: in English *Rose roote* and *Rose woort*.' Ger. 426.

**Rosemary.** (1) *Rosmarinus officinalis*, L.—Turn. Names. **Rosemaryne** was an old spelling, given by Hal. Lyte. Prior, p. 198.

(2) *Sonchus arvensis*, L.—Linc. (Bottesford).

**Rosemary, Marsh, or Wild.** A book-name for *Andromeda polifolia*, L., originating in the fact that this species was formerly placed among the Rosemarys and called *Rosmarinum sylvestre minus nostras*. See Park. Theatr. p. 75. Prior, p. 198.

**Rosemary, Sea.** *Suaeda fruticosa*, Forsk. 'On the muddy coast of Norfolk locally known by the name of *Sea Rosemary*.' Treas. Bot. p. 1034.

**Rosemary, Wild.** (1) *Andromeda polifolia*, L.—See **Rosemary, Marsh**. Prior, p. 198.

(2) *Galium verum*, L.—Culpeper (ed. 1653).

**Rosems.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—Staff.; Yks.

**Rosen.** The plural of Rose. Dev. Friend.

**Roshberry.** *Rubus Idaeus*, L.—Norf.

**Rosin Rose.** *Hypericum calycinum*, L., and *H. perforatum*, L., the smell of which is supposed to resemble that of rosin. Yks. Lyte speaks of the seeds of the latter as 'senting like rosin.'

**Rot.** Several plants growing in marshy ground and supposed to cause 'rot' in sheep are so-called. See **Fenny-rot, Red-rot, Sheep-rot, Water-rot, White-rot**.

**Rotooll.** *Armoracia rusticana*, Rupp.—*N. Scott.* Jamieson. Cfr. Redcole.

**Rot Grass.** See Grass, Rot.

**Rottle-penny.** See Battle-penny.

**Rough Cadlock.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L. See Cadlock (1).

**Rough Chervil, or Cioely.** A book-name for *Torilis Anthriscus*, Gaertn. Prior, p. 44, 46.

**Rough Grass.** *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—*R. Cat.*

**Rough Robin.** *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

**Rough Weed.** *Stachys palustris*, L.—*Irel.* (Belfast), Flora Belfastiensis.

**Round Dock.** See Dock, Round.

**Round Robin.** See Robin, Round.

**Round Rush.** 'Sedge, or round rush.' *Herts.* Ellis' Modern Husbandman, IV. i. 101 (1750). We are not clear as to what is meant.

**Roun-tree.** See Rowan.

**Roving Jenny, or Roving Sailor.** (1) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. *Dev.* Friend; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.

(2) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Rowan, or Rowan-tree.** A north country name of the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn., and variously spelt Bown-, Roun-, Rowen-, Bone-, Roan-, Rawn-, Ran-, and Royme-tree. Turn. Names (Roun-tree); *Cumb.* (Rowan-tree, Roan-tree) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *North, Hal.* (Roun-tree, Ran-tree), Jamieson (Bone-tree); *Westm.* (Rown-tree, Rawn-tree, Bone-tree), T. Lawson, 1688; *Yks.* Jamieson (Rowen-tree), Hallamsh. Gloss. (Ran-tree, Roan-tree), (Whitby) (Rowan), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4; *Mid. Yks.* (Rowan-tree), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5; *W. Riding* (Ran-tree) E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7; *E. Bord.* (Rown-tree) Bot. E. Bord.; *Scott.* Jamieson; (Rowan-tree, Rountree, Roan-tree); *Aberd.* (Rantree); *Ayrsh.* (Rown-tree); *Forf.* (Ran-tree); *Invern.* (Rowan-tree); *Lothians*, Jamieson (Ran-tree); *Roxb.* Jamieson (Rawn-tree); *Irel.* (Belfast) (Rowan). Prior, p. 198.

**Rowan-tree, Dog.** See Dog Rowan-tree.

**Row-berry.** See Rô-berry.

**Rown Tree.** See Rowan.

**Royal Bracken.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—*Scot.* Lightfoot.

**Royal Elder.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L. (the cultivated form).—*R. Bradley's Family Dictionary* (1725), ii., sheet 5, Y 2.

**Royme-tree.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—*Yks.* (Craven) Holl. Hallamsh. Gloss. See Rowan.

**Brog.** *Chorda filum*, Lam.—*Irel.* (Antrim, Down), E. D. S. Gloss.

- Rubwort.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Ches.* (Delamere Forest) Science Gossip, 1877, p. 39.
- Ruckles.** A pond-weed said to be dangerous to bathers by impeding their swimming; probably *Polygonum amphibium*, L., or some *Potamogeton*. *Staff.* N. & Q. 4th S. x. 48.
- Ruddes.** (1) *Calendula officinalis*, L.—Grete Herball. 'Maydens make garlandes of it whan they go to feestes and brydeales bycause it hath fayre yelowre floures and ruddy.' Grete Herball. Probably the name was pronounced 'ruddies.' *I. of Wight* (Bud), E. D. S. I. of Wight Gloss.
- (2) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L. Prior (p. 199) spells it **Budds**.
- Rue.** *Ruta graveolens*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 199.
- Rue, Fen, or Meadow.** (With. ed. ii.). Book names for *Thalictrum flavum*, L.—Prior, p. 199.
- Rue, Goat's.** *Galega officinalis*, L.—Lyte.
- Rue, Stone.** (Lyte) or Wall (Turn. Names). *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L.
- Rue-berry.** See **Rö-berry**.
- Rue Fern.** *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L.—Dev. Friend. Ger. calls it **Rue Maidenhaire**.
- Ruffet.** 'Furze. *Dors.*' Hal. Wr. *Ulex europæus*, L.
- Rump.** *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—*Oxf. Journ. R. Agric. Soc.* 1st S. xv. 207. Ofr. **Bunch**.
- Run-away-Jack.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. *Glou.*
- Bunch, or Bunches.** (1) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Hal. Wr.; *North*, Grose and Ray, who confine the name to the dried stalks, and give also **Bunch-balls**; *Cumb.* (**Bunch-balls**) Hal. Wr.; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2 (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7 (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4; *Rowb.* (Kelso), Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39.
- (2) *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—Hal. Jamieson; *Ayrsh.* Stat. Account of Scotland, i. 247; *Cumb.* (Winderwath); *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Moray*, FL. M.; *Rowb.* (Kelso), Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39. Prior, p. 199.
- (3) 'White roots, common among ploughed land; swine are fond of them, farmers not.' Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia. Probably *Stachys palustris*, L., or perhaps *Triticum repens*, L.
- Buncivals.** A variety of *Pisum sativum*, L.: probably the large marrow-fat kinds. Tusser (Five Hundred Points), E. D. S. ed. 'Supposed to be derived from Span. *Roncesvalles*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, where gigantic bones of old heroes were pretended to be shown; hence the name was applied to anything larger than usual.' Idem (Index).
- Buncle.** A variety of beet ('*Beta maxima*'). *Annals of Agriculture*, xxxii. 367.
- Bungy.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—Edmonston's Flora of Shetland.

- Bunnet.** *Galium verum*, L.—Kent, Pegge. See **Bennet**.
- Bunnidyke.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.—Cumb. (Winderwath).
- Running Moss.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—Cumb.
- Running Thyme**, i. e. creeping thyme. *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—Lyte.
- Rupture-wort.** A book-name for *Herniaria glabra*, L.—‘In Latin *Herniaria*; in English *Rupture woort*, or *Rupture grasse*.’ Ger. 454. Prior, p. 199.
- Rush.** (1) The general name for the various species of *Juncus*. Cumb. also **Bus**, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. Prior, p. 200.  
 (2) Some species of *Carex* are so called in *Staff*.  
 See **Bog-rush**, **Bullrush**, **Candle-Rush**, **Cat-rushes**, **Club-Rush**, **Cotton-rush**, **Dutch Rushes**, **Flowering Rush**, **Foul Rush**, **Frail Rush**, **Hard Rush**, **Hare’s-tail Rush**, **Mat Rush**, **Moss Rush**, **Panier Rush**, **Pin Rush**, **Pole Rush**, **Round Rush**, **Scouring Rush**, **Staff Rush**, **Sweet Rush**, **Twig Rush**, **Wire Rush**, **Wood Rush**.
- Rush Garlick.** *Allium Schœnoprasum*, L.—Lyte. Ger. calls it **Rush Leek**.
- Russles.** *Ribes rubrum*, L.—Galloway. Jamieson. See **Rizzles**.
- Rust**, or **Red Rust.** ‘Mildew in wheat.’ Hal. Wr. *Dev.*; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. Uredo-spores of *Puccinia graminis*, Pers. (*Uredo rubigo*, DC.). Prior, p. 200. Called also **Red-rag**, **Red-robin**, and **Red-gum**. See *Journ. R. Agric. Soc.* 1st S. ii. 9.
- Rust-burn.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—North, Hal. Wr.; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2 (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4. ‘In Yorkshire *Rustburn*, perhaps corruptly from *Rest-bourn*.’ Mart. Mill.
- Rusty-back.** *Asplenium Ceterach*, L.—From the brown scales with which the back of the frond is densely covered.
- Rye.** The general name for *Secale cereale*, L.—Prior, p. 200.
- Rye Grass.** See **Grass**, **Rye**.
- Rye-grass, Italian.** See **Italian Ray-grass**.
- Ryschys.** An old name for rushes, or rather an old spelling of *risheas*. See **Rish**. Prior, p. 200.
- Sabin.** *Juniperus Sabina*, L.—From the specific name. Prior, p. 200.
- Saffron.** (1) *Crocus sativus*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 200. *Dev. Friend*; *Sal*.  
 (2) *Crocus nudiflorus*, L.—*Sal*.  
 (3) *Colchicum autumnale*, L. *Sal*.  
 (1) is the plant which produces the saffron of commerce; (2) and (3) are so called from their general resemblance to it.

- Saffron, Meadow, or Wild.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—Turn. Herb. Lyte. Prior, p. 151.
- Saff-tree.** Any of the *Salices* (willows) which grow into trees, as distinguished from the low-growing, shrubby species. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. The word *saff* is a recent softened pronunciation of the old guttural *saugh*; see note to *Saugh*.
- Sag.** Various species of *Carex*. *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Linc.*; 'A kind of reed. *Som.*' Hal.
- Sage.** The general name for *Salvia officinalis*, L.—Lyte enumerates two varieties, viz., **Small Sage** or **Sage Royal**, and **Great or Broad Sage**, both of which are still cultivated and distinguished by gardeners. Prior, p. 200.
- Sage, French.** *Phlomis fruticosa*, L.—The leaves are 'in shape like the leaves of sage, wherupon the vulgar people call it French Sage.' Ger. 625.
- Sage, Garlick.** *Teucrium Scorodonia*, L. Ger.
- Sage, Jerusalem.** See **Jerusalem Sage**.
- Sage, Mountain** (*S.-W. Cumb.*), **Wild** (Lyte; *Ches.*; *Irel. Co. Waterford*) or **Wood** (Lyte; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*) *Teucrium Scorodonia*, L.—Prior, p. 200.
- Sage of Bethlem.** (1) *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—Ger.  
(2) 'Garden Mint.' *N. Linc.* (Winterton). *Mentha viridis*, L.
- Sage of Jerusalem.** (1) *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—Lyte. Ger. See **Jerusalem Sage**.  
(2) *Phlomis fruticosa*, L. Turn. Names.
- Saggan.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*N. of Irel.* generally; *Donegal*; *Kerry*.
- Sailor's Knot.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Bucks* (Wycombe).
- Sailor's Tobacco.** *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—*Herts.* (Hitchin, where boys collect and dry it for smoking).
- Sainfoin.** See **Sanfoin**.
- St. Anthony's Nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—Prior, p. 201.
- St. Anthony's Rape or Turnip.** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L.—Prior, p. 201.
- St. Andre's Lace.** *Cannabis sativa*, L.—Bullein's Book of Simples, fol. 26.
- St. Barbara's Cress or Herb.** *Barbarea vulgaris*, Br.—See **Barbara's** (St.) Herb. Prior, p. 201.
- St. Barnaby's Thistle.** *Centaurea solstitialis*, L.—Rural Cyclopædia. Prior, p. 201.
- St. Bennet's Herb.** (1) *Geum urbanum*, L. Prior, p. 202.  
(2) *Conium maculatum*, L.—Prior, p. 202.  
(3) *Valeriana officinalis*, L.—Prior, p. 202.

- St. Catherine's Flower.** *Nigella damascena*, L.—Prior, p. 202.
- St. Christopher's Herb.** See **Christopher, Herb.**
- St. Dabeoc's Heath.** See **Heath, St. Dabeoc's.**
- St. James's Wort.** *Senecio Jacobææ*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 202.
- St. John's Grass.** See **John's (St.) Grass.**
- St. John's Nut.** See **John's (St.) Nut.**
- St. John's Wort.** See **John's (St.) Wort.**
- St. Mary Garricke.** 'Take the stalke of *Saint Mary Garricke* and burne it' (for use in cases of ringworm). Markham's *English Housewife's Houshold Physicke*, p. 27 (1637). We cannot explain this extraordinary name, or ascertain to what plant it was applied.
- St. Mary's Seed.** *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—'S. Maries seede is Southistle seede.' Ger. Appx.
- St. Mawe's Clover.** See **Clover, St. Mawe's.**
- St. Patrick's Cabbage.** See **Cabbage, St. Patrick's.**
- St. Peterwort, or St. Peter's Wort.** (1) *Primula vulgaris*, L.—Grete Herball.  
 (2) *Primula veris*, L.—Prior, p. 202.  
 (3) *Hypericum Elodes*, L., and *H. quadrangulum*, L.—Lyte. Hudson, *Flora Anglica*, 1798. Prior, p. 202.  
 (4) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, Sm.—Lyte.
- St. Timothy Grass or Seed.** See **Timothy Grass.**
- Salad, Corn.** See **Corn Salad.**
- Salad Burnet.** *Poterium Sanguisorba*, L.—Prior, p. 202.
- Saladine.** *Chelidonium majus*, L.—Ches.; *Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8 (pronounced Salladin).
- Salary.** (1) Celery. *Apium graveolens*, L.—Ches.; *Yks.* (Holderness) *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 7.  
 (2) *Rumex Acetosa*, L. *Oxf.*
- [**Salep.** 'The plant from which Salep is made. *Orchis latifolia*, L.'—Prior, p. 202: extended in ed. 3 to *O. mascula*, L., and *O. Morio*, L. We have never met with the name applied to the plant, but only to the product so called.]
- Salforn.** *Lithospermum arvense*, L.—With. ed. iv.
- Salghe.** 'A salghe or saly, *Salix*. MS. Dict. (1540).' Hal.
- Salladin.** See **Saladine.**
- Sallet.** (1) *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—*S. Bucks.* The name is simply a pronunciation of *salad*.  
 (2) (Sallit) Salad; but also the lettuce plant (*Lactuca sativa*, L.) itself. *Yks.* (Holderness) *E. D. S. O. 7.*
- Sallow.** The genus *Salix*. Turn. Names (*Sallow-tree*). Ger. *Suff.* Moor. Prior, p. 203.



**Sallow-thorn.** *Hippophae rhamnoides*, L.—Prior, p. 203.

**Sally, or Sally-tree.** A willow-tree, *Salix*. Wr. *Kent*, Holl.; *Radnorsh.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 27; *Sal.*; *E. Suss.*, Holl. Parish; *West.*, Hal.; *Worc.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Irel.* (Belfast) *Flora Belfastiensis*.

**Sally, Black.** *Salix Caprea*, L., 'from the very dark tint of its green foliage.' *Sal.* Shropshire Word-book.

**Sally, Blooming.** See **Blooming Sally**.

**Sally, Red.** *Lythrum Salicaria*, L. *Lanc.* (Southport), where it is much gathered for medicinal purposes.

**Sally-withy.** 'A willow. *Wilts.*' Hal.

**Salomon's Seal.** The old spelling (Ger. &c.) of **Solomon's Seal** (which see).

**Salsafy, or Salsify.** *Tragopogon porrifolius*, L. 'Commonly called *Salsafy* or *Sassafy*.' Mill, Gard. Dict. ed. vi. (1752). 'Urinæ quoque stillicidio subvenire & calculum expellere [radices] creduntur; unde *Sassifica* seu *Sassifrica* quasi *Saxifragæ* Italici dictæ sunt.' Ray, Hist. Plant. i. 252. Prior (p. 203) gives a different, and we think a less correct, derivation.

**Saltweed.** 'Toad Rush, *Suff.*' Hal. *Juncus bufonius*, L.

**Saltwort.** *Salicornia herbacea*, L., and *Salsola Kali*, L.: a name invented for the latter by Turner (Herb.), who says, 'Kali as I remember hath no name in English. But lest this herbe shoulde be without a name / it may be called *Saltwurt* / because it is salt in taste.' Prior, p. 203.

**Saltwort, Black.** *Glauz maritima*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 23.

**Sampere.** *Crithmum maritimum*, L.—Turn. Names. Tusser (Five Hundred Points), E. D. S. ed., has **Sampire** amongst a list of herbs for salad or sauce, which are not grown in gardens, but require to be bought. It is classed amongst 'Capers, Lemmans, Oliues, Orengris,' and 'Rise,' all foreign productions; but probably the British plant *Crithmum* is intended. *I. of Wight* (**Samper**) E. D. S. Gloss.

**Samphire.** (1) The general name for *Crithmum maritimum*, L.—Prior, p. 203.

(2) *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—Linc. 'Our salt marshes yield a great deal of *Kali geniculatum*, which, when pickled, is their *Samphire*, and very plentifully used, and far esteemed by them above *Crithmum maritimum*.' Phil. Trans. xix. 350. N. Yks. J. Wilson (Synopsis, 1744) mentions this plant as being used for pickle at Newcastle-on-Tyne. See also **Marsh Samphire**, **Rock Samphire**, and **Sampion**.

It may be noted that the word *Samphire* seems also to have had a somewhat general signification: thus Parkinson, speaking of *Alchemilla arvensis*, says, that those who employ it medicinally 'pickle it up as a *Samphire* to eate in winter.' Theatr. 449.

**Samphire, Golden.** See **Golden Samphire**.

**Samphire, Marsh.** See **Marsh Samphire**.

**Samphire, Rock.** See **Rock Samphire**.

**Sampier** (Lyte), or **Rock Sampier** (Ger.) *Crithmum maritimum*, L.—Lyte. **Sampire** is another spelling: see under **Marsh Samphire**.

**Sampion**. *Salicornia herbacea*, L.—A corruption of *Samphire*. *Ches.*, about Runcorn, Helsby, and the neighbourhood, where it is hawked about by cart-loads for pickling.

**Sanctuary**. (1) *Erythraea Centaurium*, L., a corruption of the common name **Centauray**. *Ches.*; *Lanc.*; *Sal.*; *Yks.* (W. Riding).

(2) *Bartisia Odontites*, L.—*Ches.* (Sandbach).

**Sanctuary, Yellow**. *Chlora perfoliata*, L.—*Ches.*

[**Sandeve**. Although entered in Ger. Index, this is not a plant-name, but that of 'a kinde of scumme' produced in glass-making, which Parkinson (Theatr. 280) says the French call '*Suin de verre*, the salt of glasse, and wee in Englishe much thereafter *Sandiver*.']

**Sand-weed**. (1) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*Norf.* Hal. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3.

(2) A general book-name for the genus *Arenaria*, which is also called **Sandwort**. Prior, p. 203.

**Sandwort, Sea**. A book-name for *Honkeneya peploides*, Ehrh.—Treas. Bot.

**Sanfoin**. The general agricultural name for (1) *Onobrychis sativa*, L.—Lyte, who spells it *Saint foin*. It is also spelt *Sainfoin*, *St. Foin*, and *Sainot-foin*. In 1671, a 4to tract was published upon the plant, entitled '*St. Foine improved, a discourse shewing the utility and benefit which England hath and may receive by the grasse called St. Foine*,' *Bucks.*; *Camb.*; *N. Ess.*; *Glouc.* (**Sanfin**); *Norf.*; *Oxf.* See Prior, p. 200.

(2) *Medicago sativa*, L., so called in Surflot's *Countrie Farme* (1600), p. 697: 'called in French *saint foin*, for that it may seeme to spring out of the earth, and as it were of a more speciall favour from God.' Prior (p. 201) quotes the name as thus applied in the *Dictionary of Husbandry* (1717). Osbeck in his *Voyage to China* (i. 77 (1771)) says that *Hedysarum coronarium*, L., was called *Saintfoin* by the French.

(3) *Medicago lupulina*, L.—*N. Bucks.*

**Sanguinary**. (1) *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—Grete Herball, 'Bycause it draweth blode in places that it is rubbed on.'

(2) *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—Grete Herball. Hal. Prior, p. 203.

(3) *Capella Bursa-pastoris*, DC. 'Bursa pastoris is shepherdes purs, some call it *sanguinary*, because it stauncheth bleedinge of the nose,' Grete Herball.

**Sanicle, Sanikle, or Sanikel**. *Sanicula europæa*, L.—Lyte. Turn. Names. Prior, p. 204.

**Sanicle, Great**. See **Great Sanicle**.

**Sanicle, Wood**. A book-name for *Sanicula europæa*, L.

**Sanicle, Yorkshire**. *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—A translation of its old Latin name. 'Some with us [call it] *Sanicula Eboracensis*, because it groweth so plentifully in Yorkeshire.—Park. Theatr., 534.

**Sap-ball.** 'A local name for those *Polyperi* which grow on trees, but applied more especially to *P. squamosus*.' Treas. Bot.

**Sap-Tree.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gært. — *Yks.*, Cleveland Gloss.

**Saponary.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L. — 'It is called *saponary*.' Grete Herball.

**Saracen's Comfrey** (Lyte), **Consound** (Lyte), or **Woundwort** (Ger.). *Senecio sarracenicus*, L. — *Solidago sarracenicus* and *Consolida sarracenicus* were among its old Latin names.

**Sarock.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L. — *Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Sassafy.** See **Salsafy**.

**Sassifax.** 'The meadow saxifrage.' Hal. *Saxifraga granulata*, L., which is called *Sassifraz* in *Som.* The double-flowered variety is called **Double Saxifer** at Clifton, *Oxf.*

**Sates.** 'Quickset. *Sal.*' Hal. Shropshire Word-Book. Young plants of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.

**Satin, or Satin-flower.** *Lunaria biennis*, L. — 'In Northfolke Sattin, or White Sattin: 'the innermost skin [dissepiment of the pods] where on the seed doth hang or cleave, is thinne and cleere shining, like a peece of white Satten newly cut from the peece.' Ger. pp. 377, 378. *Nhamp.* (Satinflower). In *Ches.* **Satin-leaves** (Grindon's British and Garden Botany, p. 152). In *Park. Parad.* (265), **White Satten**.

**Saturday's Pepper.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L. — *Wilts.*

**Satyrior.** A name given by Lyte to various species of *Orchis*. Prior, p. 205.

**Sauce-alone.** *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej. Turn. Lib. *W. Ches.* 'Divers eate the stamped leaves heerof with salt fish, for a sauce, as they do those of Ramsons.' Ger. 650. 'It is commonly used both in England and in Germany / to be put in sauces in the springe of the yere / wherfore the English men call it *Sauce alone* / & ye Germanes *Sauszkraut*.' Turn. Herb. Prior, p. 205.

**Sauch.** The genus *Salix*. *Ches.* Wilbraham's Gloss.; *Ayrsh.*; *Inv.*; *Moray*, Fl. M. (*S. pentandra*, L.); *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Early Lowland Scotch*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 13 (**Sauch-tree**).

**Sauch-weed.** *Polygonum Persicaria*, L. — *Ayrsh.* **Sauch** = willow. The name may be given to this plant from being shaped like those of a willow; but perhaps *Polygonum amphibium*, L., is the plant intended, of which the foliage much more resembles that of a willow. See **Grass** (Willow), also **Ground Willow**, and **Willow-weed**.

**Sauf.** *Salix Caprea*, L., and most probably other species of willow. 'The willow or sawlow. *Yks.*' Hal.; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4 (the willow or sawlow-tree).

**Saugh, Saugh-tree, or Saugh-bus** (bush). The genus *Salix*. Turn. Name. *Ches.* Wilbraham's Gloss.; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *North.* Turn. Hal.; *E. Bord.* (*S. alba*, L., *S. Caprea*, L.), Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* Lightfoot, Fl. Scotica, ii. 607;

*Stirlingsh.*; Prior, p. 205 (*S. Caprea*, L.). A correspondent states that in *Cumb.* (Winderwath) this name was, fifty years ago, pronounced with the strongest guttural sound; but that it is now rapidly dropping to *Saff.*

**Saugh, Grey.** *Salix cinerea*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Saugh, Hoburn.** *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Saugh, Privy.** *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.—*Scotl.* (South), Lightfoot, *Fl. Scot.*, ii. 1131.

**Saugh, Red.** See **Rod Saugh.**

**Savager, Wild.** *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—*Ger.* Appx. Hal.

**Save.** 'The herb sage.' Hal. *Salvia officinalis*, L.

**Savin or Savine, or Savin-tree.** The general name for (1) *Juniperus Sabina*, L.—*Lyte.* *Ches.*; *S. W. Cumb.*; *Sal.* (where it is also pron. *Savurn-tre*); *Suff.* Moor; *Westm.*; *Wales.* 'Ab anglis *saun* appellatur.' *Turn. Lib.* Prior, p. 205. *Galloway* (*Saving-tree*). *Mac-taggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia*: it takes its name, according to this writer, from its use in procuring abortion, 'as being able to save a young woman from shame'! The name is extended to *Juniperus nana*, to which *Petiver* (*Mus. Pet. Cent.* viii.) says it is applied in *Westm.* and *Wales.*

(2) *Artemisia maritima*, L.—*Suss.* (Chichester Harbour.) 'The Sea Wormwood, here called *Savin*, and used for deleterious purposes too generally known.' *Science Gossip*, 1875, p. 34.

**Saviour's Blanket.** *Stachys lanata*, L.—*Suss.* (gardens).

**Saviour's (Our) Flannel.** See **Flannel, Our Lord's.**

**Savory, or Summer Savory.** *Satureja hortensis*, L.—**Winter Savory** is *Satureja montana*, L. Prior, p. 205, spells it **Savoury**, and *Tusser* (Five Hundred Points. *E. D. S. ed.*) **Saverie**: in *Turn. Lib.* **Savery**.

**Saw-wort.** *Serratula tinctoria*, L. It has 'large leaves somewhat snipt about the edges like a sawe, whereof it tooke his name.' *Ger.* 576. Prior, p. 205. Applied by *Holdich* (*Essay on Weeds*) to *Carduus arvensis*, L.

**Saxifer.** See **Sassifax.**

**Saxifrage.** (1) The genus *Saxifraga*: *S. granulata*, L.—*Turn.* *Herb.*: see (2). Prior, p. 205.

(2) *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, L.—'Some call this herbe Saxifrage / because it groweth amongst stones in many places / and cleaveth them / and some call it Saxifrage / for the propertye that it hath in breaking of the stone in a mannis bodye / and it deserveth much better the name of Saxifrage / then our English saxifrage [*Saxifraga granulata*] doth.' *Turn. Herb.* Prior, p. 206.

(3) *Silene pratensis*, Bess.—*Turn. Names.*

(4) *Carum Carvi*, L.—*Linc.* 'Carum grows plentifully in our pastures; the seed they call *Saxifrage*, which they gather and send to London.' *Phil. Trans.* xviii-xix, p. 350 (1695-97).

(5) *Asplenium Ceterach*, L.—*Grete Herball.*

- Saxifrage, Burnet.** See **Burnet Saxifrage.**
- Saxifrage, Golden.** See **Golden Saxifrage.**
- Saxifrage, Great.** *Pimpinella magna*, L.—Lyte.
- Saxifrage, Meadow, or Pepper.** *Silaus pratensis*, Bess. With. ed. ii. Prior, p. 178.
- Saxifrage, White.** *Saxifraga granulata*, L.—Lyte. Jacob (*Plantæ Favershamenses*, 1777).
- Scabgowks.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—Durh. (Teesdale).
- Scabby Hands.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With. *Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8.
- Scabby Head.** *Torilis Anthriscus*, Gært. *Ches.* (Delamere).
- Scabious.** The general name for the various species of *Scabiosa*. Turn. Names. Prior, p. 206. Corrupted to **Scabia** in *S. Cumb.* *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—Lyte. 'So named of old tyme, because it is given in drynke . . . . to heale scabbes.' Bullein, *Book of Simples*, fol. 16.
- Scabious, Devil's Bit.** See **Devil's Bit Scabious.**
- Scabious, Sheep's.** A book-name for *Jasione montana*, L.—Lyte.
- Scabridge.** 'The plant scabious.' Hal. *Scabiosa arvensis*, L., which in *Ches.* is called **Scabril**.
- Scab-wort.** *Inula Helenium*, L.—Grete Herball. Prior, p. 206. 'The roote of Enula boiled very soft . . . . maketh an excellent ointment against . . . . scabs.' Ger. 650.
- Scad, or Scad-tree.** *Prunus insititia*, L., or *P. domestica*, L.—Jacob (*Plantæ Favershamenses*, 1777); Kent, 'black bullace, or a bastard damasin growing in hedges.' *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 3; *Linc.* 'white bullace;' *Suss.* Hal. ('the wild black plum'). Parish, 'a small black plum, which grows wild in the hedges.' Prior, p. 206.
- Scaddie.** *Urtica dioica*, L.—Forf.
- Scala Cœli.** *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All. 'In englishe *Scala celi*.' Turn. Names. See **Ladder-to-heaven**.
- Scalbegres.** 'Herba Cristofori. List of plants in MS. Sloane 5 f. 5.' Hal. *Actæa spicata*, L.
- Scald.** *Cuscuta europæa*, L.—In *Camb.* 'it is called *Scald*, it may be presumed on account of the scalded appearance which it gives to the bean-crops.' Phyt. i. 1140, O. S. In *Treas. Bot.* it is called **Scald-weed**.
- Scald-berry.** Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L., so called 'from their supposed quality of giving scald heads to children.' Loudon, *Arboretum*. 'The fruit of the bramble is reputed infamous, for causing sore heads; whence it comes to pass that to scare children from eating of them, some call them *Scaldberries*.' Threlkeld. Prior, p. 206.
- Scald-head.** *Cynoglossum officinale*, L.—Suff.
- Scalded Apple.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. *Sal.* (Pulverbath).

**Scaldricks.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—'Bird seed, or wild mustard; called here *Scaldricks*.' Sinclair's Stat. Acc. of Scotland, i. 217, *sub voce* Cramond. *Lothians*, Jamieson. Cf. **Scalies** and **Scallock**.

**Scald-weed.** See **Scald**.

**Scale Fern, or Scaly Fern.** *Asplenium Ceterach*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 78.

**Scalies.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Forfarsh.*; *Stirlingsh.*

**Scallock.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Stirlingsh.* Cf. **Scaldricks**.

**Scalwort.** 'Centrum galli. List of herbs in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.' Hal. *Salvia Sclarea*, L.

**Scallion.** (1) *Allium Porrum*, L.—*Suff.*; *Yks.* (Mid.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5; (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4; *Scotl.* (Annandale) Jamieson.

(2) 'A thick-necked onion.' *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. 'An onion that has not bulbed in proper form.' *Irel.* (Co. Donegal).

(3) *Allium ascalonicum*, L.—*Sal.* Prior, p. 206. The same plant is probably intended in each case. Holloway (Dict.) says the name is applied in *Lanc.* to 'a wild plant in taste like an onion'—probably *A. ursinum*, L. In *Nhamp.* last year's onions planted for spring salad are so called.

**Scarb-tree.** *Pyrus Malus*, L. 'In Englishe in y<sup>e</sup> Southe countre, a Crab tre, in y<sup>e</sup> North countre a *Scarbtre*.' Turn. Herb., pt. ii. p. 47.

**Scaret-root.** 'The herb skirwort.' Hal. *Sium Sisarum*, L.

**Scarlet Cross.** *Lychnis chalcedonica*, L.—Bradley's Family Dictionary. 1725.

**Scarlet Cup.** *Peziza coccinea*, L.—*Dev.*

**Scarlet Lightning.** (1) *Centranthus ruber*, DC. *Hunts.* N. & Q. 4th S. vi. 68.

(2) *Lychnis chalcedonica*, L.—*S. Bucks.*; *Dev.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Nhamp.*; *Oxf.*; *Suff.* Holl. has **Scarlet-Likeness**. *Lightning* is probably a corruption of *Lychnis*, or rather the substitution of a word to which the popular mind attaches a meaning for one which is not understood.

**Scaw.** See **Skaw**.

**Scaw Dower.** See **Skaw Dower**.

**Scawfell Pink.** *Armeria maritima*, L.—*Cumb.* (neighbourhood of Scawfell).

**Scented Fern.** (1) *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, Desv. From the odour of its fronds when rubbed gently.

(2) *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. From its fern-like leaves and strong smell. *Dev.* Friend; *Som.*

**Scented Hairhoof, or Sweet Hairhoof.** *Asperula odorata*, L.—*N.* and *E. Yks.*

**Schoolmaster.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*E. Suss.*

**Sciatica Cress.** See **Cress**, **Sciatica**.

**Sciney.** See **Glose Sciences.**

**Scoom.** *Nostoc commune*, Vauch.—‘A yellow gelatinous substance found about the roots of old Trees, *tremella*.’ Wr.

**Scoots.** *Cicuta virosa*, L.—*Linc.*; *Irel.* where other Umbelliferae frequenting wet places are included.

**Scordium.** *Teucrium Scordium*, L. ‘In English *Scordium*.’ Ger. 535, and included in his Table of English names.

**Scorpion Grass.** See **Grass, Scorpion.**

**Scorpion-wort.** Various species of *Myosotis*. Lyte.

**Scotch Asphodel.** A book-name for *Toxifieldia palustris*, Huds. Prior, p. 207.

**Scotch Bonnets.** *Agaricus oreades*, Bolt. R. Syn. ed. ii. 13.

**Scotch Camomile.** See **Camomile, Scotch.**

**Scotch Elm.** See **Elm, Scotch.**

**Scotch Fir.** *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—Prior, pp. 79, 207.

**Scotch Gale.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Scotch Geranium.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L. *Forf.*

**Scotch Mercury.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Scotch Primrose.** *Primula farinosa*, L. Prior, p. 189.

**Scotch Rose.** “A rose with small white flowers and insignificant leaves.” *Dev. Friend*; *Var. dial.*

**Scotch Scurvy-grass.** See **Grass, Scottish Scurvy.**

**Scotch Thistle.** (1) *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*Worc.*

(2) *Carduus nutans*, L.—Prior, p. 207.

(3) *Onopordum Acanthium*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 207.

**Scouring Rush.** *Equisetum hyemale*, L., so called from its rush-like growth, and because ‘women scowre their pewter and wooden things of the kitchen therewith.’ Ger. 958. Prior, p. 207.

**Scourwort.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—Turn. Names (*Skourwort*).

**Scrab.** *Pyrus Malus*, L.—*North.* Hal, Wr.; *Scotl.* Jamieson, who also has *Screyb* (*Clydesdale*) and *Scribe* (*Clydesdale*). In the Early Lowland-Scottish Gloss. (E. D. S. B. 13) is “Unedo, fructus arbuti, a *scrab-apple*,” but the *Arbutus* is not a native of Scotland, and the crab is probably meant.

**Scrambling Rocket.** *Sisymbrium officinale*, L. Prior, pp. 207, 56.

**Scrape-clean.** *Senecio Jacobaea*, L. *Linc.* (Boston).

**Scratchbur.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Beds.* Batchelor.

**Scratch Grass.** (1) *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Herts.* In *Camb.* (I. of Ely) and *Nhamp.* (Nth. Gloss.) **Scratch-weed.** Prior, p. 207.

(2) *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.—*Berks.* (Clewer).

**Screyb, or Scribe.** See **Scrab.**

**Scrog.** Literally means a stunted bush, and is connected with the word *scraggy*. It is probably derived from Norse *skrekka*, to parch or shrivel up. *Scrub* has the same meaning, and both words enter into the names of places, as "Wormwood Scrubbs"; and Wilson in his *Synopsis* (1744) mentions "Cold Kale Scrogs" near Kendal. As meaning (1) Shrubs or brushwood generally, we have *Scotland*, Jamieson; *N. W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *N. of Eng.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1; *Yks.* (E.) ('stunted shrubs') E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, (Mid.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, (Whitby) ('thorn bushes') E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4; *Early Lowland Scotch* ('a shrub') E. D. S. Gloss. B. 13. More definitely applied we find

(2) *Prunus spinosa*, L.—With. ed. iv. *North*, Hal. Ray; *Notts*.

(3) *Pyrus Malus*, L. (or *Scrog-apple*). *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Scrooby Grass.** See *Grass*, *Scrooby*.

**Scrotta.** See *Skrotta*.

**Scrub, or Scrubby Grass.** See *Grass*, *Scrub*.

**Scryle.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*West.* Holl. Hal. Wr.

**Scurvy Cress, or Scurvy Weed.** *Cochlearia officinalis*, L.—Prior, p. 207. In *Turn.* Herb. *Scurby-weed, or Scurbey-wort*.

**Scurvy Grass.** See *Grass*, *Scurvy*.

**Scutch.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Ches.*; *Oxf.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 24; *Sal.*; *West. Hal.* A dialectal form of *Quitch* or *Quick*. Also called *Scutch-grass*, *Ches.*; *Ireland* (Antrim, Down, Fermanagh).

[*Sea* is applied as a qualifying adjective to a great many plant-names, for the most part not in actual use; we have not thought it worth while to mention these here, except where special circumstances seemed to render it necessary or desirable.

**Sea Bells.** *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—*Ger.*

**Sea Belt.** *Laminaria saccharina*, Lam. *Turn.* Names. Prior, p. 207.

**Sea Bottle.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L., and other species, 'in consequence of the stalks having round or oval vesicles or pods in them.'—Hal. *Som.* Holl.

**Sea Cushion.** *Armeria maritima*, Willd.—*Park. Parad.* 318.

**Sea Daisy.** See *Daisy*, *Sea*.

**Sea-like.** 'The name given to a marine plant, which when rubbed on the skin causes itchiness, *Loth.* It seems to have received this name because it *fikes* or disquiets the skin. *Isl. fesk*, *Sw. fyk*, *Alga marina.*' *Scott.* Jamieson.

**Sea Furbelow.** See *Furbelows*.

**Sea Gilliflower.** *Armeria maritima*, Willd.—With. ed. vii.

**Sea Girdle.** See *Girdle*, *Sea*.

**Sea Grass.** See *Grass*, *Sea*.

**Sea Hangers.** *Laminaria bulbosa*, Lam.—*R. Cat.* 119.

**Sea Holly, or Holme.** *Eryngium maritimum*, L.—*Lyte*.



- Sea Kale.** See **Kale, Sea.**
- Sea Laces.** *Chorda Filum*, Lam.—Merrett, Pinax (1666). Prior, p. 208.
- Sea Lettuce.** A modern book-name for *Ulva Lactuca*, L.
- Sea Oak.** See **Oak, Sea.**
- Sea Onion.** *Scilla verna*, L.—*I. of Man*, Forbes. In Ger., &c., *Scilla maritima*, L.
- Sea Pink.** See **Pink, Sea.**
- Sea Points.** *Chorda Filum*, Lam.—Merrett, Pinax (1666).
- Sea Rosemary.** *Suaeda fruticosa*, Forsk.—Treas. Bot. (ed. ii.) 1034.
- Sea Starwort.** See **Starwort.**
- Sea-thonga.** *Himanthalia lorea*, Lyngb. Edinburgh Encyclopædia.
- Sea Turf.** *Armeria maritima*, Willd.—Dev.
- Sea Wand.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—Scotl. Rural Cyclopædia.
- Sea Ware.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L. 'Sea-weed, *Nhumb*.' Hal.; 'Sea-weed,' *I. of Wight*, E. D. S. Gloss.; Scotl. Lightfoot, Fl. Scot. ii. 904. Also spelt **Sea waur**. 'Sea waur, from its waving to and fro on the top of the water at high tide;' *Thanet*.—Ann. Agric., xxvii. 523, but this explanation is incorrect.
- Sea Weed.** The general name for *Algæ*. Prior, p. 208.
- Seaweed Fern.** *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sm.—Surr. (Cobham). Science Gossip, 1865, p. 190.
- Sea Whipcord.** *Chorda Filum*, Lam.—Prior, p. 208.
- Sea Whistles.** *Fucus nodosus*, L. 'Boys amuse themselves by cutting [the fronds] transversely near the end, and making whistles of them; hence the name *Sea-whistles* sometimes bestowed on the plant.' Edinburgh Encyclopædia.
- Sea Wrack.** *Zostera marina*, L.—Irel. (Belfast) Flora Belfastiensis. Also a general name for seaweeds thrown up by the tide.
- Seag.** See **Seg (2).**
- Seale-tree.** *Salix vitellina*, L.—Cumb. (Winderwath). 'Seale. The willow. *Yorks*.' Hal.
- Seal of Heaven.** See **Solomon's Seal.**
- Seal-wort.** *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All. See **Solomon's Seal.** Prior, p. 208.
- Seave, or Seaves.** Rushes. Various species of the genus *Juncus*, With. ed. iv. Ches. Wilbraham's Glossary; Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8, pronounced *seeve* in central part, and *seeav* in S.W.; North, Ray. Grose; Yks. Ray, (Northallerton) Hallamsh. Gloss. (E.) E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, (Mid.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7, (Swaledale) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 1, (W. Riding) E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7, (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4; Var. *dial*. Hal. Prior, p. 208.

**Seave, Clock.** See **Clock-seaves**.

**Sedge.** (1) The common name for the various species of *Carex*.  
*W. Ches.* Prior, p. 208.

(2) *Spartina alterniflora*, Loisel.—*Hants.* Phyt. iii. 1096, O.S.

(3) *Iris*.—Prior, p. 208.

(4) *Enteromorpha*. *Scilly Isles.* Journ. B. Agr. Soc. 2nd S. vi. 384.

(5) *Cladium Mariscus*, L.—*Camb.* (Burwell Fen). *The Fenland*, Past and Present, p. 299.

**Sedge, Bede.** See **Bede Sedge**.

**Sedge, Knop.** *Sparganium ramosum*, L.—Turn. Herb.

**Sedge, Myrtle.** A book-name for *Acorus Calamus*, L.—Pratt.

**Sedge, Sweet.** *Acorus Calamus*, L.—*East*, Hal. (**Sweet Segg**).  
 Prior, p. 228.

**Sedge, Yellow.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Sedocke.** *Acanthus mollis*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal.

**Seebright.** *Salvia Sclarea*, L.—Prior, p. 208.

**Seeder.** The male plant of *Humulus Lupulus*, L.—*Suss.*

**Seedling.** *Alyssum maritimum*, L., and other plants used for  
 borders. *Dev.* Friend.

**Seeds, or Sids.** *Lolium perenne*, L.—*Oxf.*; *Suss.*

**Seel.** The willow. *E. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Seg, Segg, or Segga.** Sedges, which name includes many water-plants having long flag-like leaves. 'It occurs (spelt **Segge**) in a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2,' Hal.; *E. Anglia*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 20; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Sal.* (See *Shropshire Word-book*, p. 368.) *Yks.* (Mid.) ('a sedge or water rush') E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7, (Whitby) 'once applied to all sharp-pointed or rushlike plants growing in watery places,' E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4. *Scotland*, Jamieson. See also **Seggin**. The name is applied more especially to—

(1) The genus *Carex*. Turn. Herb. With. ed. iv; *Bucks.*; *Glou.* Cotswold Gloss., Grose (**Zega**), (*Vale of Glou.*) E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4; *Suff.*; *Worc.*; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2. Prior, p. 208.

(2) *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*Nhamp.* Turn. Lib. See *Lug. N. Cumb.* (**Seag**), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *North*, Ger. Emac.; *Sal.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* (South) Lightfoot, *Fl. Scotica*, ii. 1078; *Stirlingsh.* Prior, p. 208.

(3) *Sparganium ramosum*, Huds.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(4) *Typha latifolia*, L.—*W. Worc.*

**Seg, Bull.** See **Bull Segg**.

**Seg, Pinky.** See **Pinky Seg**.

**Seg, Sweet.** *Acorus Calamus*, L.—*East*. Hal.

**Seg, Water.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*Yks.* (Tadcaster).

**Seggin, or Seggins.** (1) Various species of *Carex*. *Cumb.*; *Yks.* (W. Riding).

(2) *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Scotl.* Jamieson.

(3) *Sparganium ramosum*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Seggin, Blue.** *Iris foetidissima*, L.—*Ayrsh.* Jamieson.

**Seggrom, Seggrum, or Seggrums.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Hal. Yks.* Cleveland Gloss. 'In Holdernes in Yorke-shire, they call it *Seggrum*.' Ger. Emac., 281. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7, B. 2. Prior, p. 209.

**Seggy.** (1) *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—*Yks.* (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

(2) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Yks.* (Holderness) (occasionally), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

**Seife.** 'A reed or bush [rush],' *Hal.*, who also has '*Seive*, a dwarf rush.' *Cumb.*

**Sele (*Salix*),** a willow, L.—*Yks.* N. & Q. I. x. 211.

**Selendine.** A spelling of *Celandine*. *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*Turn.* Names.

**Self-heal.** (1) *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—*Turn.* Prior, p. 209.

(2) *Sanicula europæa*, L.—*Treas.* Bot. Prior, p. 209.

(3) *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, L. Grete Herball. 'The herb pimpernel,' *Hal.*, but *Pimpinella* is clearly intended.

**Sel-green.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend; *Dors.* Dors. Gloss. See *Sen-green*.

**Selly.** The genus *Salix*. *Yks.*; Cleveland Gloss.; 'the twig willow of the fences.' E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4.

**Semper, or Rock Semper.** Samphire. *Crithmum maritimum*, L.—*Yks.* (E. Holderness). E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

**Sencion, Sension, or Senshon,** a corruption of the Lat. *senecio*. *Senecio vulgaris*, L. *Hal.* *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Ess.*; *Norf.*; *Suff.* Also *Sinsion*. Science Gossip. 1882, p. 214.

**Sen-green.** (1) *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Lyte.* *Hal.* *Dev.* Friend; *Sal.*; *Warw.* (Coventry) Phyt. iii. 286. N.S. In *Turn.* Names *Syn-grene*. 'Seengreene in the South partes of England.' Bullein, Bk. of Simples, fol. 35. 'This plant is alwaies greene, neither is it hurte by the colde in winter.' Ger. 411. Prior, p. 209.

(2) *Saxifraga granulata*, L.—*Jacob* (Plantæ Faverhamenses, 1777).

(3) *Chrysosplenium*.—*With.* ed. iv.

(4) *Vinca minor*, L.—*Wight.* Fl. Vect.

**Sengreen Water, or Knight's Water Sengreen.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—*Lyte*, Ger.

**Senvie, or Senvy.** (French, *Sénévé*.) *Sinapis nigra*, L., *S. alba*, L., and *S. arvensis*, L. 'There be two sorts of *Senvy*, the tame and the wild, whereof also the tame or garden *Senvy* is of two sorts: the one with a great white seede, the other having a little browne seed.' *Lyte.* *Som.* *Holl.* In *Lobel's Adversaria* spelt *Senbeye*. Prior, p. 209.

**Septfoil.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth. Ger. Also called **Seven-leaves** (Coles, A. in E., p. 76). Prior, p. 209.

**Serbs.** The fruit of *Pyrus torminalis*, Ehrh.—*Suss.* (Horsham).

**Serge.** (1) Various species of *Carex*. *Ches.*

(2) *Typha latifolia*, L., and *T. angustifolia*, L.—*Ches.*

**Serpell.** *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—Hal.

**Serpent's Meat.** *Tamus communis*, L.—*Wales*, FL. Vect. An idea prevails that those reptiles are always lurking about places where this plant grows.

**Serpent's Tongue.** *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L.—Lyte.

**Service, Fowler's.** See **Fowler's Service.**

**Service, Maple.** *Pyrus torminalis*, Sm.—Pratt.

**Service, Wild.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gärtn.—Prior, p. 210. Rather *P. torminalis*, Sm.

**Service-berry.** *Pyrus Aria*, Sm.—*Moray*. Fl. M. The 'climbing service berries ripe and brown' of Clare's poem, 'The Last of Autumn,' can hardly be the same.

**Service-tree, or Service Tree.** *Pyrus domestica*, Sm.—Turn. Names. Mentioned by Tusser (E. D. S. ed.) amongst cultivated fruits. Prior, p. 209.

**Servoile.** 'The wild honeysuckle.' Hal. *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L., a corruption of the French *chèvre-feuille*.

**Setfoil.** (1) *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth. The leaves be . . . sometimes five, but commonly seven, whereupon it tooke his name *Setfoile*. Ger. 840. Prior, p. 209.

(2) *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—Lyte.

**Setterwort.** (1) *Helleborus fœtidus*, L.—Ger. 'If hoggs or other cattle be subject to the murraine it is usuall . . . to cut an hole in the ear or dewlap, and put therein a piece of the root of Bearsfoot, which some call pegging, some *setting*, and therefore the plant is by some called *setterwort*.' Coles, A. in E., p. 110. Also called **Setter** (*Norf.*), and **Setter-grass** (*Yks.*). Prior, p. 210.

(2) *Helleborus viridis*, L.—North, Ray, Grose.

**Setwall.** *Valeriana pyrenaica*, L.—Turn. Names. Hal. spells it **Setewall**. Ger. (p. 919) says this plant is called 'in English *Setwall*, but improperly; for that name belongeth to *Zedoaria*, which is not Valerian,' and the word is probably a corruption of *Zedoaria*. But it seems to have been generally applied to the Valerian in Gerard's time: he says, 'it hath beene had (and is to this day among the poore people of our northerne parte) in such veneration amongst them, that no brothes, pottages, or phisicall meates are woorthie anything, if Setwall were not at one end: wherupon some woman poet or other hath made these verses:

They that will have their heale,  
Must put Setwall in their keale.'

Parkinson (*Theatr.* 124) also assigns the name to the Valerian, but adds, 'Setwall is properly *Zedoaria*, an Out-landish roote in the Apo-

thecharies shops, which never was knowne to grow in any of these Christian Countries;' and (p. 1612) refers to the *Zedoaria* as 'the Setwall that we have usually in our shops.' 'The outlandish root' is *Curcuma longa*, L.—Prior (p. 210) extends the name to *Valeriana officinalis*, L.—See *Cetywall*. Baxter in error assigns the name to *Polemonium ceruleum*, L.

**Seven-leaves.** See *Septfoil*.

**Seven Sisters.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L., and *E. Peplus*, L., in allusion to the seven branches of the stem. Ireland (co. Donegal).

**Seven Years' Love.** *Dev.* 'We have a plant called *seven years' love*.' Mrs. Bray, Borders of Tamar and Tavy, i. 274. Mr. Friend tells us that this is the garden form of *Achillea Ptarmica*, L., which is used in *Glouc.* by country brides in their posies.

**Seyny-tree.** *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—'The leaves are thought to resemble *senna-leaves*, whence the name.' *Sal.* Shropshire Word-book.

**Shabub.** *Lunaria biennis*, L. 'Some cal it *Shabub*.' Turn. Names. 'Some call this herbe *Shawbubbe*.' Turn. Herb. pt. iii. 52. We can suggest no explanation of this name, which we have not met with elsewhere.

**Shacklers.** Fruit of (1) *Frazinus excelsior*, L., and (2) *Acer campestre*, L. *Dev.* Friend. In the West to *shackle* = to rattle: hence the name.

**Shadow-grass.** 'Gramen nemorosum is called in our toong Wood grasse, or *Shadow grasse*.' Ger. 8. Probably *Luzula sylvatica*, Bich., though Gerard's figure does not represent that plant.

**Shake Ladies.** *Briza media*, L.—*Lanc.*

**Shakers.** *Briza media*, L.—*Ches.* Ger.; *Sal.* (also *Shaking-grass*). Prior, p. 210, calls it *Shaker*. Also *Hay Shakers* (*Ches.*) and *Silver Shakers* (which see).

**Shaking Grass, or Shaky Grass.** *Briza media*, L.—*S. Bucks.*; *Dev.* Friend. In *Forf.* *Shakie Tremlie*.

**Shalder.** 'A kind of broad flat rush, growing in ditches.' *Som.* Jennings. Hal. Mr. Elworthy tells us the roots of *Iris Pseudocorus*, L., are so called in *Som.* Mr. Friend writes it *Shelder*.

**Shallot.** The common name of *Allium ascalonicum*, L. Prior, p. 210.

**Shamerags.** 'Shamrocks.' Hal. See *Shamrock*.

**Shampoo** (Fr. *champignon*). *Agaricus oreades*, Bolt.—*Oxf.*

**Shamrock.** The vexed question as to what was the original Shamrock is one which it would be impossible to decide. The well-known incident of its use by St. Patrick in illustration of the doctrine of the Blessed Trinity, although perhaps the most popularly known episode of his life, is purely traditional. At the present day *Trifolium minus*, L., is the plant most in repute as the true Shamrock; it is this species which forms most of the Shamrock sold in Covent Garden on St. Patrick's Day, and in Ireland it is used as such in the counties of Antrim,

Down, Meath, Fermanagh, Dublin, Wicklow, Carlow, Westmeath, Wexford, Limerick, Waterford, Cork, and Kerry. *Medicago lupulina*, L., occasionally takes its place in London, and is also sold as such in Dublin (Cybele Hibernica, p. 73). Some have supposed that the Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*, L.) was the original Shamrock—it is so called in some parts of *Oxf.*—and some references to early writers rather support this notion. Thus Spenser says, speaking of the fearful destitution to which the Irish had been reduced by the wars of Munster—‘If they found a plot of watercresses or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for a time.’ Holinshed (Chron. I. 45 (1577-87) has ‘Water cresses, which they tearme Shamrocks’; Speed (Theat. Gt. Brit., 138 (1614?) says, ‘Their diet is . . . mushromes, *shamrogh* and butter’; and Campion (Hist. Ireland, a. 1581) has ‘Shamrotes, water-cresses, rootes.’ Taylor, the Water Poet, spells it *shame-rags*. Wither (Abuses Stript and Whipt, 1613) has the lines:

‘And for my cloathing in a mantle goe,  
And feed on *shamroots*, as the Irish doe.’

Sir Henry Piers (Description of Westmeath) says that ‘butter, new cheese, and curds, and *shamrocks*, are the food of the meaner sort in all seasons.’ In the ‘Irish Hudibras’ (1689) are the lines:

‘Within a wood, near to this place,  
There grows a bunch of three-leaved grass,  
Called by the boglanders *shamroques*.’

In Moore’s History of Ireland (iv. 217 (1835), we read that the Earl of Antrim, in reply to Strafford’s question, ‘Suppose Argyle should drive the cattle, carry off the corn, and lay waste the country, how were men, horses, and cows to find subsistence?’—made answer: ‘They would do well enough; feed their horses with leaves of trees, and themselves with *shamrocks*.’ We have received the *Oxalis* from Co. Waterford as one of the representatives of the Shamrock, and Moore’s description of the colour of the ‘triple grass’—

‘As softly green as emeralds seen  
Through purest crystal gleaming’—

would seem to point in the same direction, the term ‘emerald’ being peculiarly appropriate to the green of the Wood-sorrel. The use of that plant in salads has no doubt given colour to the notion that in the above quotations the *Oxalis* was intended; but we can hardly suppose it to have formed the food of any people, however reduced. *Trifolium pratense*, L., is considered by Gerard to be the true Shamrock; and Tancred Robinson informed Ray to the same effect: ‘Sunt Hiberni, qui suo *Chambroch* (quod est *Trifolium purpureum pratense*) aluntur, celeres, et robusti, ut nos monuit D. Tancredus Robinson’ (Raii Hist. Plant. i. 944). Lhwyd, writing to Robinson, would seem to have rather intended *T. repens*. He says: ‘Their *Shamrug* is the common clover’ (Phil. Trans. xxvii. 506 (1712). Threlkeld (1727) says of this: ‘This Plant is worn by the People in their Hats upon the 17. Day of March yearly (which is called St. Patrick’s Day);’ and Wade (Cat. Plant., p. 202 (1794)) assigns the name *seamrog* to the same species. In the ‘Cybele Hibernica’ it is written: ‘This is the plant still worn as Shamrock on St. Patrick’s Day.’ These quotations—and it would be easy to multiply them—will serve to show the conflicting opinions which prevail upon the

subject. Steele (Spectator, No. 455 (1712)) has a different spelling: 'The Irish *Shambroque*.'

**Shampillion.** *Agaricus oreades*, Bolt. *Norf.*; *Surr.* Grose ("a species of fungus").

**Share.** 'The sycamore tree. *West.*' Hal. *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.

**Sharewort.** Dr. Prior (p. 211), in common with other authors, assigns this name to *Aster Tripolium*, L. But a reference to Gerard's figure and description shows that *Pollenis spinosa*, Cass., is intended. The name is taken from one of its Latin equivalents, *Inguinalis*, from the use of the plant in disorders affecting 'the flanke or share' (Ger. 394).

**Sharp Thistle.** *Carduus arvensis*, Curt. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Shar-thack.** 'A kind of coarse grass, perhaps identical with *Star-thack*, q. v.' *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

**Shave Grass.** See *Grass*, *Shave*.

**Shavewood.** *Equisetum hyemale*, L. Aubrey in Ray's Correspondence, Ray Soc. edition, p. 237.

**Shaving-brush.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Sal.* (Craven Arms).

**Shawbubbe.** See *Shabub*.

**She Heather.** See *Heather*, *She*.

**She Holly.** See *Holly*, *She*.

**Shear Grass.** See *Grass*, *Shear*; and add

'Long, coarse grass; twitch or couch-grass. *Sheary*, full of twitch or couch-grass.' *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss. *Triticum repens*, L.

**Sheep.** Cones of *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—*Yks.* (Wensleydale).

**Sheep-bine.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L. *Ess. Journ. R. Agric. Soc.* 1st S. v. 26.

**Sheep Foot.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

**Sheep-killing.** *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. See *Grass*, *Sheep-Killing Penny*.

**Sheep-root.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Roxb.* 'Said to receive the name because, when turned up by the plough, the sheep greedily feed on it.' Jamieson.

**Sheep-rot.** From a supposition that it causes the liver-rot in sheep, which disease is often prevalent on wet land where the plant grows.

(1) *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Moray*; *S. Scott.* Jamieson.

(2) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

It is now ascertained that the liver fluke, which always accompanies rot in sheep, exists in one of its stages as a parasite in the bodies of small water snails which, in wet weather, creep upon the leaves of marsh plants and are eaten by the sheep with the herbage. It is therefore with some reason that such names as *Floukwort*, *Sheep-killing Penny-grass*, and *Sheep-rot* have been given to these marsh plants.

**Sheep-shearing Rose.** *Pæonia officinalis*, L.—*Worc.* 'Is called the "sheep-shearing rose" by many from the rough joke of filling the folds of its petals with pungent snuff or pepper at sheep-shearing feasts, in order to enjoy the torments of those who innocently smell it at that period.' *N. & Q.* 5th S. ix. p. 405.

**Sheep Sorrel, or Sheep's Sorrel.** (1) *Rumex Acetosella*, L.—*Lyte. Dors.*; *E. Bord. Bot.* *E. Bord. Prior*, p. 212.

(2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Irel.* (Co. Fermanagh). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 43.

**Sheep's-bane.** *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—*Ger. Prior*, p. 212. See **Sheep-rot**.

**Sheep's-bit, or Sheep's-bit Scabious.** *Jasione montana*, L. *Prior*, p. 212.

**Sheep's Bricken.** *Stachys palustris*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal). This is doubtless a corruption of the Gaelic *briosclan* or *brisegean*, a name applied to an edible root which Mr. Cameron (Gaelic Names, p. 19) identifies with *Potentilla Anserina*, L., quoting from Armstrong, 'The *brisegean* is a succulent root not unfrequently used by the poorer people in some parts of the Highlands for bread.'

**Sheep's Cheese.** See **Cheese, Sheep's**.

**Sheep's Gowan.** *Trifolium repens*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot.* *E. Bord.*

**Sheep's-head.** *Rhodymenia palmata*, Grev.—*Scotl. Rural Cyclo-pædia*.

**Sheep's Knapperty.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth. *Irel.* (Belfast).

**Sheep's Parsley.** See **Parsley, Sheep's**.

**Sheep's Soabious.** A book-name for *Jasione montana*, L.—*Lyte*.

**Sheep's Sorrel.** See **Sorrel, Sheep's**.

**Sheep's Sourack.** (1) *Rumex Acetosella*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson*. 'Sheep's Souruck, Sc. aust.' *Lightfoot's Fl. Scot.*, ii. 1131.

(2) *Triticum repens*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson*.

**Sheer-grass.** See **Grass, Sheer**.

**Shelder.** See **Shalder**.

**Shell-dillisk.** *Rhodymenia palmata*, L.—*Ireland*. 'Dillisk of the Irish . . . That is preferred which grows on rocks near low-water mark . . . this is frequently covered with young mussel-shells, whence it is called by the hawkers *Shell-dillisk*.' *Harvey, Manual Brit. Algæ*, 128 (1849).

**Shelly Grass.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Prior*, p. 212. See **Skally-grass**.

**Shepherd's Bag.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, DC. *Turn. Names*.

**Shepherd's Bedstraw.** *Asperula cynanchica*, L.—*Glou.*

**Shepherd's Calendar.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*Dev. Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 273.

**Shepherd's Clock.** See **Clock, Shepherd's**.



- Shepherd's Club.** See **Club, Shepherd's.**
- Shepherd's Comb.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*N. Yks.*
- Shepherd's Cress.** *Teesdalia nudicaulis*, Br. Eng. Bot. ed. iii. vol. i. 209. Prior, p. 212.
- Shepherd's Daisy.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*
- Shepherd's Delight.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.*
- Shepherd's Glass.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*Notts. ; Rutl.*
- Shepherd's Knot.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth. Scotland (Edinb.).
- Shepherd's Myrtle.** *Ruscus aculeatus* L.—*Wight. Fl. Vect.*
- Shepherd's Needle.** (1) *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Lyte. Sal.*  
(2) *Geranium.* Bullein, Bk. of Simples, fol. 43.
- Shepherd's Pouch.** (1) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, DC.—'Called in some places of Englande *shepherd's pouche* of the likenes that the sede vessel hath unto a shepehardes pouch or skrippe.' Turn. Herb. In *Bucks.* (Wycombe) **Shepherd's Pocket.**  
(2) *Orobanche minor*, Sutt. *Wight. Fl. Vect.*
- Shepherd's Purse.** A common name for *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, DC.—'Because the seeds of it resemble the leathern bagge wherein Shepherds put their victuals,' Coles, A. of S. p. 37. Lyte, who also gives **Shepherd's Scrip** and **Shepherd's Pouch**; *Ches. ; Dev.* (Teignmouth); *Herts. ; N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 ; N. Yks.* Prior, p. 212.
- Shepherd's Rod.** In modern books, *Dipsacus pilosus*, L.—*With.* ed. ii. Prior, p. 212. But it would appear that *D. sylvestris*, L., was originally intended under this name, that being the *Virga pastoris* and *Verge à bergier* of Gerard (p. 1006).
- Shepherd's Root.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth. *Lammermuirs.*
- Shepherd's Scrip.** See **Shepherd's Purse.**
- Shepherd's Staff.** (1) *Dipsacus pilosus*, L.—*With.* ed. ii. Prior, p. 212.  
(2) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Cumb. Trans. Cumb. Assoc. pt. vii. 142, (1883).*
- Shepherd's Sundial.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*Suff. Moor. Hal.*
- Shepherd's Thyme.** *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—*Bucks. ; Oxf. ; Warw.*
- Shepherd's Warning.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*Linc.*
- Shepherd's Watch.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*Cumb. ; N. Ess. ; Norf.*
- Shepherd's Weatherglass.** (1) *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*Dev. Friend ; N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 ; Nhamp. ; Notts. ; N. Yks.* Prior, p. 213.  
(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Lanc.*

**Sheregrass, or Shergres.** See **Grass, Shear.**

**Shield Fern.** A book name for the genus *Aspidium*, Sw.—Prior, p. 78.

**Shilling Grass.** *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—*Ayrsh.*

**Shillings.** *Lunaria biennis*, L.—*Warw.* 'At Coventry I enquired the name of the dissepiments of this plant, and was told they were known as *shillings*.' Rev. H. Friend.

**Shinlock.** 'The herb rocket' Hal. We do not know what is meant.

**Shir.** (1) *Pyrus torminalis*, Sm. *Surr.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.

(2) 'The cherry-tree. *North.*' Hal. *Prunus Avium*, L.

**Shirt, or Shirts.** Seeds of *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Shirt-buttons.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Camb.*; *Ess.*; *W. Kent*, Monthly Packet, N. S. xxx. 409; *Norf.*

**Shivering Grass (Warw.), or Shivering Jimmy (Suss.).** *Briza media*, L.

**Shoeless Horse.** *Botrychium Lunaria*, L.—*W. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. See **Unshoe-the-Horse.**

**Shoemakers' Heels.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—*Sal.*

**Shoes and Stockings.** (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Bucks.*; *Dev.*; *Hants.* Holl.; *South.* Wr.; *Suss.* Parish; also called **Lady's Shoes and Stockings** (*S. Bucks.*; *Kent*).

(2) *Lathyrus Nissolia*, L.—*Suss.*

(3) 'The variety of primrose and polyanthus which has one flower sheathed within another.' *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Norf.* Holl. Wr.

(4) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—'Bucks. (Great Marlow, Wycombe): I took special pains to verify this.' Rev. H. Friend.

**Shore-grass, or Shore-weed.** Book-names for *Littorella lacustris*, L.—Prior, p. 213.

**Shoter.** 'The yew-tree. (A. S.)' Hal. *Taxus baccata*, L.

**Shot Star.** See **Starshot.**

**Show Peas.** *Lathyrus odoratus*, L.—*Norf.*

**Shunas.** See **Siunas.**

**Sickle-wort.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—*Ger.* Prior, p. 213.

(2) *Ajuga reptans*, L.—*Ger.*

**Sidfast.** See **Sit fast.**

**Sids.** See **Seeds.**

**Siothes.** Chives, *Allium Schœnoprassum*, L.—Mentioned by Tusser amongst herbs for the kitchen. Hal. gives **Sieves**, from Hollyband's *Dictionarie* (1593). Pulman has **Sithes**. Prior, p. 213.

**Signs.** *Psamma arenaria*, R. & S.—*Linc.*

**Sigrim.** (1) 'The herb segrum.' Hal. *Senecio Jacobæa*, L. See **Seggrom**.

(2) *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—Wr. Cf. **Sengreen**.

**Sil-green.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—Pulman. Dev. Friend; *Oxf. Science Gossip*, 1882, 165; *West. Hal.*

**Silken Cislle.** See **Cislle, Silken**.

**Silk Ling.** *Polytrichum commune*, L.—Yks. (Cleveland). Cfr. **Silk-wood**.

**Silk-weed.** A name sometimes given to *Confervæ*. *Treas. Bot.* See **Crow-silk**.

**Silk-wood.** *Polytrichum commune*, L.—*Hants* (New Forest). "Neat little besoms which our foresters make from the stalk of *polytrichum commune*, or great golden maiden-hair, which they call *silk-wood*, and find plenty in the bogs."—*White's Natural History of Selborne*, Letter xxvi.

**Silks and Satins.** *Lunaria biennis*, L.—Dev. Friend.

**Sillar Shakle.** *Briza media*, L.—S. Scotland.

'The sillar shakle wags its pow,  
Upon the brae, my deary,  
The zephyr round the wunnelstræ,  
Is whistling never weary.'

'Auld Song.' Mactaggart's Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopædia.

See **Silver Shakers**. In *Bot. E. Bord (Lammermuirs)*, **Siller Tassels**.

**Silver Bennet.** 'Black and Silver Bennets.' *Herts. Ellis*, *Modern Husbandman*, vol. i. pt. 2. p. 79.

**Silver Bush.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—Jersey.

**Silver-Chain.** 'The white laburnum.' Hal. *Robinia Pseudacacia*, L.—A name invented in imitation of *Golden Chain*, by which the allied *Cytisus Laburnum* is known.

**Silver Feather.** *Potentilla Anserina*, L.—*Oxf. Science Gossip*, 1882, 165.

**Silver Fir.** See **Fir, Silver**.

**Silver Gingers.** *Briza media*, L.—*Roxb. (Kelso)*. *Science Gossip*, 1876, p. 39.

**Silver Grass.** See **Grass, Silver**.

**Silver Heather.** *Polytrichum commune*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*

**Silver Lavender.** *Santolina incana*, L.—*Sal. (Pulverbatch)*.

**Silver Moss.** *Cerastium tomentosum*, L.—*Warw. (Birmingham)*.

**Silver Penny.** *Bellis perennis*, L.—*Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*

**Silver Plate.** *Lunaria biennis*, L.—Buddle MS.

**Silver Shakers.** *Briza media*, L.—*Dumfr. Roxb. (Kelso)*. *Science Gossip*, 1876, p. 39; *Kirkcudbrightsh., Stat. Acct. of Scotland* (1845), ii. 67. See **Sillar Shakle**.

**Silver Thistle.** *Onopordum Acanthium*, L.—Lyte.

**Silver-weed.** *Potentilla Anserina*, L.—Lyte. *Suff.*; *N. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Irel.* (Co. Louth). *Cfr. Argentina.* Prior, p. 213.

**Simgreen.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*S. Bucks.* See **Sengreen.**

**Simmeren.** 'A primrose' (*Primula vulgaris*, L.), *Yks.* (Swaledale). *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 1.

**Simpler's Joy.** *Verbena officinalis*, L.—*With. Cornw.* Prior, p. 213.

**Simson, or Simpson.** *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—*East, Ray. Hal.*; *Ess.*; *South, Ray*; *Suff. Ray.* Corrupted from **Sencion**, which see. Prior, p. 213.

**Sincoles, White.** 'White sincoles are very bad for sheep in pastures and in fallows.' Ellis (*Shep. Guide*, p. 144) quotes this from 'an old but good author, J. B.' We do not know what plant is meant.

**Sinewey.** (Fr. *senévé*.) Seed of *Sinapis nigra*, L.—'Mustard seed. As hath the corn of synewey.' *Gesta Romanorum.* Hal.

**Siney.** (1) 'The bladder-nut tree.' *Staphylea pinnata*, L.—Hal. who quotes it from *Hollyband's Dictionarie*.

(2) *Hesperis matronalis*, L.—*Dev.* (Plymouth). *Flora of Plymouth*, p. 19. See **Cloose Sciences.**

**Single Castle.** *Orchis mascula*, L., and *O. Morio*, L.—*Dors. N. & Q.* 6th S. vi. 198.

**Single-guss.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Som. Holl.*; *N. & Q.* 5th S. viii. 358 (**Singlegus**); *West. Hal. Wr.*

**Single-leaf.** *Maianthemum bifolium*, DC.—Lyte.

**Singreen.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Turn. Bucks., Hants., Monthly Packet*, N. S. xxx. 409; *Wight, E. D. Soc. Gloss.*

**Sinicle.** *Sanicula europæa*, L.—*Ches.* See **Sanirole.**

**Sinjin-wort.** A corruption of St. John's Wort. Various species of *Hypericum.* *Herts.*; *Oxf.* (**Sinjonswort**).

**Sinkfield.** A corruption of *Cinquefoil*, from its quinate leaves. *Potentilla reptans*, L.—*Ger.* Prior, p. 213.

**Sinna-green.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Sal.* (Pulverbach).

**Sinsion.** See **Sencion.**

**Sion** (from Lat. *Sium*). *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, L.—*Turn. Herb.*

**Sissel, or Sissle.** The usual pronunciation of thistle in *Suss.* Parish. Hal.

**Sisters, or Four Sisters.** *Polygala vulgaris*, L. (*P. depressa*, Wend.), in allusion to the four colours—white, pink, blue, and purple—of the flowers upon different plants. *Ireland* (Co. Waterford).

**Sitfast.** (1) *Ranunculus repens*, L.—From the tenacity with which its roots cling to the ground, rendering the plant difficult to eradicate. *Lanarksh.* Jamieson; *Belfast* and *North of Irel.* Flora Belfastiensis (Antrim, Down). E. D. S. Gloss.

(2) *Ononis arvensis*, L., for the same reason. *Scotl. Moray*, Jamieson, who also has *Sidfast*.

**Sit-sicker.** *Ranunculus repens*, L., in allusion to its close adherence to the ground by its rooting stems. Cfr. *Sit-fast.* *Aberdeensh.*, Stat. Acct. Scotl. xii. 965; *Edinb.*; *Moray*. Jamieson assigns the name in *Mearns* and *Clydesdale* to *R. acris*, L., and in *Stirlingsh.* to *R. arvensis*, L.; but it is probable that *R. repens* is intended in each case.

**Sithes.** *Allium Schœnoprassum*, L.—Pulman. See *Siothes*.

**Siunas, or Shunas** (Gael.). *Ligusticum scoticum*, L.—*Isle of Skye*, Lightfoot, *Fl. Scotica*, i. 159.

**Siv.** Various species of *Juncus*. *Yks. N. & Q.* 1st S. vii. 231.

**Sives.** *Allium Schœnoprassum*, L.—*Cornw.* (Truro); *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.; Pulman.

**Sivven.** *Rubus Idæus*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson. A Gaelic name, applied also to a disease which resembles a raspberry.

**Six-o'clock Flower.** *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—From the early closing of its flowers. *Midland Counties.* Cornhill Magazine, July 1865. In *Bucks.* *Six o'clock*.

**Skally Grass.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Ireland.* 'By the vulgar *Skally-grass*,' Threlkeld. We suspect *Shelley grass* in Prior (212) to be a misprint for *Skelley-grass*, as he suggests that the name is 'perhaps the *Sc. skellie*,' in which case it would be a form of *Skally-grass*.

**Skaw.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Cornw.* Hal. (*Scaw*). 'Old Cornish words still in common use, as *skaw* for the elder-tree; *skaw-dower*, water-elder.' W. Bottrell, *Stories and Folk-lore of W. Cornwall*, 3rd Ser. 196 (1880).

**Skaw-coo.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—*Cornw.* Given among 'old Cornish words still in common use' in Max Müller's *Chips*, iii. 273.

**Skaw-dower.** In the passage cited above (under *Skaw*) *Viburnum Opulus*, L., would seem to be intended; but in the same work (p. 66) the name is referred to *Scrophularia aquatica*, L. in a foot-note to the following passage:—'made better *skaw dower* ointment than one could get any where else.' Perhaps both plants are so called: the former is thus named in Max Müller's *Chips* (iii. 273).

**Skeat-legs.** *Orchis mascula*, L., and less generally to other orchids. *Kent.* From A.S. *scæt* or *scæt*, meaning any description of wrapping or swathing, the stem or 'leg' of the plant being partially enveloped in a sheathing leaf.

**Skedge, or Skedgwith.** *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.—*Cornw.*, the old Cornish name still in use. Bottrell, *Stories of W. Cornwall*, 3rd Ser. 196 (1880).

**Skeg, or Skeggs.** (1) *Prunus spinosa*, or *P. insititia*, L.—‘A wild plum, *Nhamp.*’ Hal. ‘The wild damson.’ Sternberg; *Warw.* Prior, p. 213.

(2) *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*E. Yks.*; in *Scotl. Water Skegs.* Monthly Packet, N. S. xxx. 409.

(3) A kind of oat. ‘*Skegs* appear to be the *Avena stipiformis* of Linnaeus.’ Agric. Surv. *Notts.* 64.

**Skeldock, Skeldick, Skelloch, Skellie, or Skillock.** (1) *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—*S. Scott.* Jamieson.

(2) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson; *Edinb.*; *Renfr.* Jamieson.

**Skerret.** See **Skirret.**

**Skerriah.** *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.—*Cornw.*

**Skewer-wood.** (1) *Euonymus europæus*, L.—*S. Dev.* (or **Skiver-wood**). ‘About Plymouth the wood of this shrub is that most commonly employed for butchers’ skewers.’ Fl. of Plymouth, p. 78; *Dors.* (or **Skiverwood**) *Dors.* Gloss.; *Glou.*; *Wight.* Fl. Vect. Prior, p. 213.

(2) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—*Loudon, Arboretum*, ii. 497. *N. Bucks.*; *Pulman* (**Skiver-wood**) ‘usually elderwood.’ *Shropshire Word-Book*; *I. of Wight* (**Skiverwood**), *E. D. S.* Gloss.

**Skiach.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Moray*, Jamieson. *Gael. sciog*, a hawthorn.

**Skirret.** *Sium Sisarum*, L.—*Ger.* (who has also **Skirwoort**), &c. Prior, p. 214. In Hal. and the *E. D. S.* ed. of Tusser this name is erroneously assigned to ‘the water-parsnip.’ This may have arisen from the fact that *With.* (ed. ii.) has adopted *Skerret* as the English equivalent for the genus *Sium*, to which both the true *Skirret* and the water-parsnip belong.

**Skiver, or Skiver-timber.** *Euonymus europæus*, L.—*Som.*

**Skiver-wood.** See **Skewer-wood.**

**Skoil.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Cornw.* (*Truro*); also applied to weeds generally. See **Stroil.**

**Skrotta, or Skrottyee.** *Parmelia saxatilis*, Ach. *Shetland*, Jamieson.

**Skullcap.** A book-name for the genus *Scutellaria*. Prior, p. 214.

**Skyrwort, or Skyrwyte.** (Spellings of *Skirret*.) *Sium Sisarum*, L.—Prior, p. 214.

**Skytes.** ‘Hemlock, from being used as *skyters*, i. e. shooters.’ *Scotland*, Jamieson. *Angelica sylvestris*, L., or *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., or both. Cfr. **Ait-skeiters** and **Bear-skeiters**.

**Slaa-thorn** (*Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss.); **Slae** (*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotland*, Jamieson); **Slags** (*Westm.*, Hal.), or **Slaigh** (*Lanc.* Hal.).—*Prunus spinosa*, L.

**Slacen-bush.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Nhamp.* *Wr.*

**Slain.** ‘Smut in corn. *Cumb.*’ Hal. *Yks.* (*Whitby*, spelt **Slane** and **Sleen**) *E. D. S.* Gloss. C. 4. ‘Smut ball, coal-brand, bunts, *slain*-ears, blacks, &c.’ in wheat.—*Ann. Agric.* xxi. 410.

**Slake, Slauke, Sloke, or Slake.** Names given to various species of Algae, for the most part confined to marine edible species, but also extended to freshwater ones. (1) *Ulva Lactuca*, L., and *U. latissima*, L.—Lyte. *Nhumb.*; 'A northübriensibus vocatur *Slauke*.' Turn. Lib.; *Ireland*. 'Some use it for food in that old English colony of Colerain in this kingdom, and that by this name.' Threlkeld. Lightfoot (Fl. Scotica ii. 970) calls this **Green Sloke**, as distinguished from the next.

(2) *Porphyra laciniata*, Ag. '*Sloke* or *Slake*. Scotis.' Lightfoot. Fl. Scotica, ii. 967. 'Sometimes brought to table . . . in Scotland and Ireland under [the name] of *sloke*, *slouk*, or *sloukawon*.' Harvey, Phyc. Brit. t. 92. *Ireland* (Antrim and Down), E. D. S. Gloss. 'This is that substance, stewed with a little water, which is sold about our [Dublin] streets by the name of *sloke*.' Wade, Pl. rar. Hibern., 161 (1804).

(3) Species of *Enteromorpha*. E. Bord. 'The *Enteromorphae* fill the bed of the lower part of the Tweed during the summer, and are well known to our fishermen under the name of *Slake*, for, by clogging his nets, they offer a serious obstacle to his work.' Bot. E. Bord. 287.

(4) *Scoll*. 'A slimy plant which grows in burns and springs.' (**Slawk**). Jamieson. Some *Conferva* is probably here intended.

**Slake Kale.** See **Kale, Slake**.

**Slan, or Slans.** Fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—Dev. (**Slane**) Hal.; Glou.; *Nhamp.* Sternb.; Ox. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; Sal. Hartshorne; Warw. (S.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; Wilts. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19.

**Slane.** See **Slan** and **Slean**.

**Slanlas.** *Plantago major*, L.—*Ireland* (Antrim, Down); 'evidently from the Irish *slan* = health, or healthy.'

**Slatenhara.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—*Scotl.* Rural Cyclopædia.

**Slath.** Fruit of the Sloe, *Prunus insititia*, L.—*Lanc.* (Preston), where a conserve is made from it which is in high repute amongst the country people as an astringent medicine. Science Gossip, 1882, p. 164.

**Slauke.** See **Slake**.

**Slaun-bush, or Slaun-tree.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Slea, or Sleas,** in many of the Glossaries spelt **Sleas** or **Sleech**. Fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 (S.-W.) (**Slea-tree**, or **Slea-thorn**), (N.) (**Slee-tree**); *Yks.* (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7, (Swaledale) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 1, (Wensleydale), (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4. In Turn. Names **Sle-tree**.

**Sleech, or Sleech Grass,** *Zostera marina*, L.—*Irel.* (Antrim, Down) E. D. S. Gloss.

**Sleep-at-Noon.** *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.—*Treas.* Bot.

**Sleepies.** *Bromus secalinus*, L.—*Kincardineshire*, Stat. Acct. Scotland, xi. 155. 'Field brome grass, from its supposed soporific qualities.' Jamieson.

**Sleeping Beauty.** (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Dors.* (Bournemouth).  
(2) *Oxalis* 'biloba'; *Sal.* (Pulverbach).

**Sleeping Clover.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Oxf.*

**Sleeping Maggie.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Nhumb.*

**Sleeping Nightshade.** See **Nightshade**, **Sleeping**.

**Sleepwort.** *Lactuca sativa*, L.—*Ger.* Appx. Hal. 'It causeth sleepe.' *Ger.* 241. Prior (p. 214) transfers the name to *L. virosa*, L.

**Sleepy Dick.** *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L. From the early closing of its flowers. *Lanc.* (Ormskirk).

**Slite.** 'The herb cidamum.' Hal.

**Sloak.** See **Slake**.

**Sloe.** The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L., sometimes extended to the tree itself. Tusser, who recommends them as a remedy for the 'flixe' (Five Hundred Points), *E. D. S.* ed. p. 52; *Cornw.* (**Sloan**); *Cumb.*; *Dev.* *E. D. S.* Gloss.; *Dors.* (**Sloe-tree**); *Glou.* (**Sloe-tree**); *Norf.* (**Sloe-tree**); *Wight.* Fl. Vect.; *Wilt.* (**Sloe-tree**); *N. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* (or **Slae**) Bot. *E. Bord.* Lyte calls the fruit *Catte Sloe* (Cat-sloes). Prior, p. 214.

**Sloke.** See **Slake**.

**Sloke, Green.** *Uva Lactuca*, L.—*Scotl.* Lightfoot, Fl. Scotica.

**Slon.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Leic.* *E. D. S.* Gloss.; *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.; *Sal.* 'The fruit called sloes, and by the country people slons.' With. ed. ii. Hal. has *Stone, West.*

**Slone-bloom.** Blossoms of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Sloo-bush**, the fruit **Sloos.** *Prunus spinosa*, L., and *Prunus insititia*, L. In *Suff.*, **Sloon.** Lyte (**Sloo-tree**, the fruit **Slose**). *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.

**Slough-heal.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—Prior, p. 214.

**Sloukawn.** See **Slake**.

**Sloven-wood.** *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—*East.* Forby. Hal.; *Norf.*

**Sluies.** Sloes. *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* *E. D. S.* Gloss. C. 6.

**Slake**, or **Slukane.** See **Slake**.

**Smair-dock.** *Rumex obtusifolius*, L.—*Scotland.* Prior, p. 35.

**Smallache.** *Apium graveolens*, L.—Lyte. Tusser (*E. D. S.* ed.) in a list of 'Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick' has **Smalach** 'for swellings.' In Turn. Lib., and more usually **Smallage**.

**Smartass.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—*Dev.* Friend. See **Arse-smart**.

**Smart-weed.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—*E. Norf.* *E. D. S.* Gloss. B. 3. Hal.



**Smeardock.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—Jamieson. *Moray*. Cfr. **More Smerewort**. The name seems to refer to the use of the plant in the preparation of an ointment, as mentioned in Bot. E. Bord., p. 171.

**Small Foxes.** *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*Hants*. Monthly Packet, N. S. xxx. 409.

**Smell Smock.** (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Bucks.*; *Glou.*; *Kent* (Folkestone); *Oxf.*; *Suss*. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; *Warw.* See **Smick Smock**.

(2) *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*Herts* (Hitchin).

**Smelling-wood.** *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—*Oxf.*

**Smerwort.** *Aristolochia rotunda*, L., in allusion to its use in ointments. Ger. Appx. Hal. has **Smereworth**.

**Smick Smock.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Glou.*; *Hants*. (Andover), Monthly Packet, N. S. xxx. 409); *Oxf.* See **Smell Smock**.

**Smiddy Leaves.** *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L. 'Indicates the observation of one of its favourite habitations, viz. the nigh vicinity of the blacksmith's workshop.' Berw. Bot. E. Bord. p. 171.

**Smock, Smell.** See **Smell Smock**.

**Smock, Lady's.** See **Lady's Smock**.

**Smocks, or Smock-frock.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*S. Bucks*.

**Smock, White.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Dev.* (Plymouth). Fl. of Plymouth, p. 229.

**Smoke-wood.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—'Our village boys smoke pieces of the wood as they do of rattan cane; hence it is sometimes called *Smoke-wood* and *Smoking-cane*.' English Botany (ed. iii.), i. p. 3. Prior, p. 215. The latter name is in use in *Herts*. and *Dev.* (Friend).

**Smotherwood** (a corruption of **Southernwood**). *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—*Linc.* (Boston).

**Smooth Cadlock.** See **Cadlock**.

**Smut.** (1) The general book-name for the parasitic fungus *Ustilago carbo*, Tul. *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(2) *Tilletia caries*, Tul. *Ches.*; *Ess.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 215.

**Smut-balls.** (1) *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

(2) *Tilletia caries*, Tul. Treas. Bot.

**Smuts.** *Luzula campestris*, Willd. *Bucks*. In allusion to the black appearance of the flower heads; cfr. **Chimney-sweeper**.

**Snaffles.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Kent*, Pratt.

**Snag-bush, the fruit Snags.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Lyte.* *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.; *Som.*; *South*, Hal.; *Wilts.* Miss Plues. Skinner has **Snag-tree**, and his explanation is too characteristic to be omitted: 'nescio an sic dicta quasi *snake-tree*, fort. quia fibræ radicum con-

tortā suā figurā Anguium convolutiones aliquo modo referre videntur.' In some parts of *Som.* the fruit is called *snag*, but the *tree* is black-thorn. Prior, p. 215.

**Snail Clover.** *Medicago sativa*, L., in Surfleet's Countrie Farm, p. 698. Prior (p. 215) extends the name to the genus. It belongs more properly, however, to *Medicago scutellata*, L., to which it is assigned in Turn. Names (*Snail Trifoly*) and the earlier writers, from the shape of the pods, which Gerard says are 'like the water-snaille or the fish called Periwince' (p. 1029).

**Snake-berry.** (1) *Bryonia dioica*, L.—*Suff.*

(2) *Tamus communis*, L.—*Suff.*

(3) *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—*Suff.*

**Snake Fern.** See **Fern, Snake.**

**Snake Flower.** (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Notts. ; Worc.*

(2) *Pulmonaria angustifolia*, L.—*Hants. (New Forest).*

(3) *Lamium album*, L.—*Camb. ; N. Ess. ; Norf.*

(4) *Echium vulgare*, L.—*Wight. Fl. Vect.*

(5) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

(6) *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—'Herb of the Field,' 160.

(7) *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.—*Oxf. Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 165.

**Snake Grass.** See **Grass, Snake.**

**Snake-leaves.** *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sm.—*Som.*

**Snake Pipes.** Various species of *Equisetum*, but more especially *E. arvense*, L., and *E. palustre*, L.—*Camb. ; N. Ess. ; Norf. ; Som.*

**Snake-skin Willow.** *South.* 'The *snake-skin willow*, so called because it sheds its bark.' Round about a Great Estate, p. 87.

**Snake-tail, Snake's-tail.** *Lepturus incurvatus*, Trin. Baxter. Prior, p. 215.

**Snake-weed.** *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—*With. ed. iv.*

(1) *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—*Lyte. Ches. Ger. ; also Snake-wort.* Prior, p. 215.

(2) *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—*Sal. (Pulverbath).*

**Snake's Bit.** *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—*E. Suss.*

**Snake's Bugloss.** See **Bugloss, Viper's.**

**Snake's Fiddles.** *Iris foetidissima*, L.—*Wight.*

**Snake's-food, or Snake's-meat.** (1) Fruit of *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Dev.*

(2) Fruit of *Iris foetidissima*, L.—*Dev.*

(3) *Tamus communis*, L.—*Dev. Friend.*

**Snake's-head.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Berks. ; Herts. Phyt. vi. 149 N. S. ; Middx. Blackstone (Specimen Botanicum, 1746) ; Surr. Phyt. O.S. i. 580.* Prior, p. 215. Also called **Snake's-head Lily**; *Bucks. and Oxf. N. & Q. 4th S. iv. 66.*

**Snake's Poison.** *Iris fetidissima*, L.—Dev.

**Snake's Poison-food.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—Bucks. (Great Marlow).

**Snake's-tongue.** *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Snake's Victuals.** (1) Fruit of *Arum maculatum*, L.—Glou. (Fairford); South. 'This noisome fruit of clustering berries. . . . was snake's victuals, and to be avoided; for, bright as was its colour, it was only fit for a reptile's food.' Round about a Great Estate, p. 24.

(2) *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—E. Suss.

**Snap-crackers.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Ess.

**Snappedragon.** Various species of *Linaria* and of *Antirrhinum*.

(1) *Linaria vulgaris*, L.—N. and E. Yks.; in W. Ches. and S. Dev. **Yellow Snappedragon.** The flowers are 'fashioned like a frog's mouth, or rather a dragon's mouth; from whence the women have taken the name Snappedragon.' Ger. 438.

(2) *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—Lyte. **Great Snappedragon**, Ches.; S. Dev. Prior, p. 215.

(3) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Dev. Friend.

(4) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—N. Dev. Friend.

(5) *Fumaria officinalis*, L.—Nhamp.

**Snap Grass.** See **Grass, Snap.**

**Snap Jack.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Dev.; Dors.; Som. (general). Pulman.

**Snappers.** (1) *Silene inflata*, L.—Kent (Folkestone); Suss.

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Suss.: also **Snapper-flower.**

**Snaps.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Som.

**Snapsen.** *Populus tremula*, L.—Wight. Hal.

**Snap-stalks.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Ches.

**Snap-willow.** *Salix fragilis*, L.—South. 'The snap-willow, which is so brittle that every gale breaks off its feeble twigs.' Round about a Great Estate, p. 87.

**Snapwort.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—Kent.

**Snat-berries.** The fruit of *Taxus baccata*, L., from their sliminess. Nhamp. Sternb. Cfr. **Snottergall** and **Snottle-berries.**

**Sneezewort.** (1) A common book-name for *Achillea Ptarmica*, L., from its old name *Sternutamentoria*, 'because it procureth sneezing.' Ger. 484. 'Some call [the "double" form] *Sneezewort*, but *Elleborus albus* is usually so called, and I would not things should be called by the name for the mistaking and mis-using of them.' Park. Parad. 288. The plant Parkinson here refers to (*Veratrum album*) is more usually referred to under another form of the same name—i. e. **Neesewort**, which see. Prior, p. 215.

(2) *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—Glou.

**Sniddle.** (1) Various species of *Carex*. *Ches.*; *Yks.* 'Long coarse grass. *West.*' *Hal.*

(2) *Poa aquatica*, L.—*Sal.* Hartshorne. Also **Sniddle-grass**.

**Sniddle Flocks.** See **Flocks**, **Sniddle**.

**Sniggle.** (1) Leaves of *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L.—*Sal.* (Whitechurch).

(2) 'Any kind of long tangled floating waterweed.' *Sal.* (Severn Valley) Shropshire Word-Book.

**Sniggle-grass, or Snizzle-grass.** *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—*Sal.*

**Snottergall.** Fruit of *Taxus baccata*, L.—*Berks.*; *Wills.*: in *Suss.* **Snotty-gogs**.

**Snottle-berries.** Fruit of *Taxus baccata*.—L. *Yks.* (West Riding).

**Snow.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*E. Suss.*

**Snowball, or Snowball-tree.** The barren garden form of *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Ches.*; *Dev.* Friend; *Lanc.*; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Sal.*; *Som.*; *Yks.* (Wakefield) where the wild plant is also included; *Var. dial.* *Hal.* Prior, p. 215.

(2) Fruit of *Symphoricarpos racemosus*, Mich.—*Dev.* 'From the pretty white fruit it is sometimes called *snowball*.' *Snowberry* is its common garden name. Fl. of Plymouth, p. 180.

**Snowberry.** See **Snowball** (2).

**Snowdon Rose.** *Sedum Rhodiola*, DC.: so called by the Snowdon guides. Science Gossip, 1880, p. 62.

**Snow-drift.** '*Alyssum maritimum*, L.' *Dev.* Friend; but evidently *Arabis alpina*, L., is intended.

**Snowdrop.** (1) The general name in England for *Galanthus nivalis*, L. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. In *S. Bucks.* **Snowdropper**. Prior, p. 215.

(2) The white variety of *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Hants.* Strathfieldsaye). Phyt. O.S. iii. 965.

**Snowdrop, Mountain or Summer.** *Leucojum æstivum*, L.—*Warw.*

**Snowdrop-berry.** *Symphoricarpos racemosus*, Mich.—*Ches.*

**Snowflake, also Summer Snowflake.** (1) *Leucojum æstivum*, L.—Prior, p. 216.

(2) *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(3) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*E. Suss.*

**Snowflower.** *Galanthus nivalis*, L.—'Some term this the *snow-flower*.' Holmes, Acad. of Armory, ii. 66.

**Snow-in-harvest.** (1) *Cerastium tomentosum*, L.—*Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

(2) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Nhamp.*

(3) *Alyssum maritimum*, L.—*Nhamp.*

**Snow-on-the-mountain.** (1) *Arabis alpina*, L.—*Glou.*; *Heref.*; *Suss.* (also **Snow-in-summer**); *Worc.*

(2) *Cerastium tomentosum*, L.—*Som.*

**Snoxuns.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Glou.* (Forest of Dean) N. & Q. 5th S. x. 48. 'A went a-buz'n away like a dumbley dory in a *snoxun*,' is a phrase by which the Forest-folk sometimes express their opinion of a humdrum preacher, *ibid.* *Snock* is used in the West of England to signify a smart blow; the name *snoxuns* may be applied to foxgloves because of children using the flowers as crackers, and exploding them by a '*snock*' on the ball of the thumb.' N. & Q. 5th S. x. 179.

**Snuff-mill, The Devil's.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—'A species of fungus, called the *Devil's snuff-mill*, which, when rotten and dried, goes to dust as soon as touched.' *Scotl. Jamieson* (sub v. *Pluff*. [5]).

**Soafs.** Willows; the genus *Salix*. *Yks.* (Wensleydale).

**Soapwort.** *Saponaria officinalis*, L.—Lyte, who also calls it **Soapwort Gentian**. 'The leaves . . . yeelde out of themselves a certaine iuice when they are brused, which scowreth almost as well as sope,' Ger. 360. Prior, p. 216.

**Sod-apple.** *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—*South.* 'The country folk call it the *sod-apple*, and say the leaves crushed in the fingers have something of the scent of apple-pie.' Round about a Great Estate, p. 35.

**Soft-grass.** *Holcus mollis*, L., and *H. lanatus*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Soft-leaf.** An old name for a variety of the garden Anemone (*A. coronaria*, L.). Rea (Flora [1676] p. 117) speaks of two varieties called 'by the Walloons about London, that bring them over out of France and Flanders to sell, *Hard-leaf* and *Soft-leaf*;' the flower, he says, is 'a little hard in handling, and therefore by some called *Hard-leaf*.'

**Soldier, Freshwater.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 85.

**Soldiers.** (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*W. Ches.*; *North* (also **Red Soldiers**).

(2) *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*S. Bucks.* (or **White Soldiers**).

(3) *Lythrum Salicaria*, L.—*Norf.*

(4) *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*Norf.*

(5) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Notts.*; *Som.*; *Scotl. Jamieson*; *Clackmannansh.* (**Sodgers**); *Dumfriessh.*

(6) Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Kent* (Canterbury).

**Soldiers-and-Sailors.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L., in allusion to its flowers of two colours—red and blue. *Suff.* (Halesworth).

**Soldiers' Buttons.** (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*S. Bucks.* (Wycombe).

(2) *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

(3) *Callitha palustris*, L.—*Som.* (**Soldier Buttons**).

**Soldiers' Buttons, Lousy.** See **Lousy Soldiers' Buttons**.

**Soldiers' Cap.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Soldiers' Feathers.** *Phleum pratense*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Soldiers' Jackets.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Dors.* Science-Gossip, 1882, p. 45.

**Soldiers' Tappie.** *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Forf.*

**Soldiers' Yarrow.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—Ger.

**Sole-leather, or Sole-leather Kelp.** A name given to the thicker *Laminarie*, as *Laminaria digitata*, Lam., *L. bulbosa*, Lam., &c. Treas. Bot.

**Sol-flower.** *Helianthemum vulgare*, Gærtn.—Moray.

**Sollendine** (a corruption of *Celandine*). *Chelidonium majus*, L.—Ireland (Co. Donegal), where it is 'in great request for sore eyes.' Journal of Botany, 1881, p. 234.

**Solomon's Puzzles.** *Sedum Telephium*, L.—Middx. (London). Sometimes sold under this name by itinerant flower-sellers.

**Solomon's Seal.** (1) A general name for *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All.—Grete Herball. Ger. Hal. 'Dioscorides writeth, that the rootes are excellent good for to seale or close up greene wounds, being stamped and laide thereon: whereupon it was called *Sigillum Salomonis*. . . . Some have thought it tooke the name *Sigillum* of the markes upon the rootes; but the first reason seemeth to me more probable.' Ger. 758. Coles, A. of S., p. 26. Holme (Acad. of Armory, ii. 100) calls it *St. John's Seal*, or *S. Marie's Seal*, or the *Seal of Heaven*. Prior, p. 216.

(2) *Hypericum calycinum*, L.—Nhampt. (Harlesden) Journ. Northampton Nat. Hist. Soc.

**Solsekill.** 'The plant *solsequium*. It is mentioned in MS. Linc. Med. f. 283.' Hal.

**Somerwort.** *Aristolochia*. Ger. Appx.

**Son-before-the-father.** (1) *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf. Because the flowers appear before the leaves. Scotland, *Clackmannansh*.

(2) *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—For the same reason. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 (*Son afoor t'fadder*); Scotland, N. & Q. 4th S. iii. 35. *Clackmannansh*.

(3) *Filago germanica*, L.—This plant receives the name from its method of growth, the older flowers being seated in the forks of the younger branches. Thus the young flowers overtop the older ones, as if a son should take precedence of his father. See N. & Q. 4th S. iii. 91. Cfr. *Herb Impious*.

(4) *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 65; 'because the flowers come up before the leaves, the one in autumn and the other in winter.'

(5) *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—'Is called of some, in Latine, *Filius ante Patrem*, that is to say, the sonne before the father, bycause y' has long huskes in which the seede is cōteined do come forth, and waxe great, before that the floure openeth.' Lyte, 74.

**Son's Brow.** 'The Great Rush, or Bull Rush, called of some the *Son's Brow*.' Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 57.

**Sookies, or Soukies, or Souks.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Scotl. (Clydesdale, Wigton), Jamieson; N.-E. Bord. *T. repens*, L., is called *White Sookies*, and *T. medium* *Wild Sookies*. Bot. E. Bord.

- Sooracks, or Soorocks, or Sourocks.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L., and *R. Acetosella*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Clackmannansh.*; *Dumfr.*; *Edinb.*; *Fifesh.*; *Forf.*
- Sootipillies.** *S. Scotland.* 'A moss plant, which grows on a thick stalk, like a willow wand—the head is about half a foot long, and of a sootie colour.' Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia. *Typha latifolia*, L.
- Sops-in-wine.** *Dianthus plumarius*, L.—Lyte. 'Pinks.' Hal. Tusser. Prior, p. 216, assigns the name to *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L.
- Sorb.** 'Sorbe a kynde of frute, *sorbe*, Palsgrave, 1530.' Hal.; also **Sorb Apple**, *Pyrus domestica*, L.—Lyte; Ger., who includes *P. terminalis*, L., under the name. The fruit of this latter was, according to Fl. Vect. (1856), sold at Ryde (*Wight*) under the name of **Sorbus-berries**. Prior, p. 216.
- Sorrel.** (1) A general name for *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 216.  
(2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Ches.
- Sorrell, Cook.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—Yks.
- Sorrel, Cuckoo.** See **Cuckoo-sorrel**.
- Sorrel, French.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Prior, p. 85.
- Sorrel, Green.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—Bucks.
- Sorrel, Horse.** See **Horse Sorrel**.
- Sorrel, Mountain.** *Oxyria reniformis*, Hook.—With. ed. ii. Treas. Bot. Prior, p. 159.
- Sorrel, Sheep's.** *Rumex Acetosella*, L.—Lyte. *Dors.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 216.
- Sorrel, Sow.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—Herts. Probably a corruption of *Sour Sorrel*.
- Sorrel, Water.** *Rumex Hydrolapathum*, Huds.—Lyte.
- Sorrel, Wood.** A common name for *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Grete Herball. Ger. gives **Sorrell du Bois** as an English name for the plant. Prior, p. 254.
- Sorrow, i. e. Sorrel.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—*Wight*, E. D. S. Gloss.; *Glou.* (Fairford); *South*, Hal. *Suss.*
- Sothernwood.** See **Southernwood**.
- Soukie Clover.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Souks, or Soukies.** See **Sookies**.
- Sourack.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—Pharmaco-pinax (1625). *Scotland.* Lightfoot, Fl. Scot. ii. 1131.
- Sourack, Sheep's.** See **Sheep's Sourack**.
- Sour Clover.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Sour Dock, or Docken.** See **Dock, or Docken, Sour**.
- Sour Grass.** See **Grass, Sour**.

**Sour Leek.** See **Leek**, **Sour**.

**Sour-sabs, Sour-suds.** (1) *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—Dev. Friend.

(2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Dev. Friend.

**Sour Sauce.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—Linc.; Sal.; Yks. In Bucks. **Sour Sodge.**

**Sour Sodge.** See **Sour Sauce**.

**Sourock.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—N. of Irel.; Scotland, Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia. 'The *Sourock*, Sc. Aust.' Lightfoot's Fl. Scot., ii. 1131, where *R. Acetosella*, L., is called **Sheep's Sowruck**. In Complaynt of Scotland (1549) **Sourakkis**.

**Sourock, Lammie.** *Rumex Acetosella*, L.—Teviotdale. Jamieson.

**Sou-soell.** *Rhodymenia palmata*, Grev.—Scotl. Rural Cyclopædia.

**Southern-wood.** A common name for *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—Turn. Names. Ches.; Ess. Prior, p. 217. Extended to many allied species, and often spelt **Sothernwood** by old writers (Ger., &c.); pronounced *Söldernwood* and *Sow-thernwood* in *Nhamp.*: in Catholicon *Anglicum Sothren wod*.

**Sovereign Flower.** *Kerria japonica*, L.—N. Linc. (Bottesford).

**Sowbane.** *Chenopodium hybridum*, L.—'In base Almaigne . . . *Schweinszod*, and *Seutod*, that is to say, *Swinesbane*, because the hogs eating of this herbe, are immediatly baned, or taken with the murren, so that within short space they die.' Lyte. With. (ed. iii.) and Prior (p. 217) incorrectly refer the name to *C. rubrum*, L.

**Sow-bread.** *Cyclamen europæum*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 217.

**Sow-dingle.** Sow thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*, L., and other plants not much dissimilar in appearance. N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

**Sow Fennel.** *Peucedanum officinale*, L.—Lyte. In Grete Herball **Swynefennel**.

**Sow Foot.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—Yks. (Cleveland).

**Sow Grass.** *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir.—N. Yks.

**Sow Sorrel.** See **Sorrel**, **Sow**.

**Sow Thistle.** A general name for *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—Lyte. Turn. Lib. Ches.; Glou. (**Zow Thistle**); Herts.; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. including *S. arvensis*, L. Prior, p. 217. 'When sowes have piggs, they do most greedily desire it, because they know by a certain natural instinct, wherewith most brutes are indued, that it doth very much increase their milk; and for that reason I conceive it is called by the name of sow-thistle.' Coles, A. in E. p. 64.

**Sowdwort.** (1) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal.

(2) *Salsola Kali*, L.—Prior, p. 217.

[**Sowen.** Scotland. 'Put *sowens* in your gun. *Sowens*, it will be understood, is an edible moss, rather popular in the country, but wholly destitute of any explosive qualities.' N. & Q. 4th S. iv. 274. It seems more likely, however, that the refuse of oatmeal, from which



a jelly-like edible is prepared, is here intended. See *Sowens* in Hal., and *Sowen-seeds* in Jamieson.]

**Sowlers.** 'Wild oats.' Hal. *Avena fatua*, L.

**Spades.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—'From the shape of the leaf.' E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Spanish Ash.** *Syringa vulgaris*, L.—Glou. (Fairford).

**Spanish Chestnut.** The general name for *Castanea vesca*, L.

**Spanish Marigold.** See **Robin Hood**.

**Spanish Marjoram.** *Urtica pilulifera*, L., var. *Dodartii*. 'Many gardeners call this plant *Spanish Marjoram*, inducing unwary people to sting their noses by smelling to it.' Phil. Trans. xxviii. 56 (1713).

**Spanish Root.** *Ononis arvensis*, L., from its resemblance to Liquorice, which is frequently called 'Spanish.' Cfr. *Liquorice*, Wild. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Spanish Tufts.** *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, L.—Park. Parad. 274.

**Sparagus.** *Asparagus officinalis*, L.—Culpeper. Prior, p. 217.

**Sparewort.** See **Spearwort**.

**Sparkèd Grass.** The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L., *Som.*, where *sparkèd* = striped, speckled, or variegated.

**Sparkèd Holm.** Variegated Holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, L., var.—*Som.*

**Sparrow-grass.** See **Grass, Sparrow**.

**Sparrow-grass, French.** *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, L. Prior, p. 85. See **Asparagus (Bath)** and **Sperage**.

**Sparrow-tongue.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Grete Herball. Ger. Index. Hal. Prior, p. 217. In Hal. (Arch. xxx. 413) **Sparwis-tunge**.

**Sparrow-weed.** *Ranunculus Lingua*, L.—Ireland (Co. Derry).

**Spart.** *Juncus articulatus*, L.—Durh., Winch., Bot. Guide; *Nhumb*; 'the dwarf rush. North.' Hal.

**Spart Grass.** *Spartina stricta*, Sm.—Prior, p. 218.

**Spatling Poppy.** See **Frothy Poppy**.

[**Spatmore.** See **Squatmore**.]

**Speaks, Hedge.** See **Hedge Speaks**.

**Spear Crowfoot.** *Ranunculus Lingua*, L., and *R. Flammula*, L.—Ger.

**Spear Grass.** See **Grass, Spear**.

**Spear Mint.** See **Mint**.

**Spear-wort.** *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.—'Ther is a grasse called *sperewort*, and hath a long narowe leafe, lyke a spere-heed, and it wyll growe a fote hyghe, and beareth a yelowre flowre.' Fitzherbert, Husbandry. Ger. includes *R. Lingua*, L., and *R. sceleratus*, L., under

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this name. In Langham's Garden of Health (ed. ii. p. 614), spelt **Sparewort**.

**Speedwell**. A general name for *Veronica Chamædrys*, L. — *S. Cumb.*; *Linc.* Prior, p. 218. Often extended to other species of *Veronica* (Ger., &c.): Lyte figures *Linaria Elatine*, Mill. (which was formerly classed with *Veronica*) under this name.

**Speedwell, Corn.** See **Corn Speedwell**.

**Speedwell, Garden.** See **Garden Speedwell**.

**Speedwell, Germander.** See **Germander Speedwell**.

**Speerhawk**. A synonym of Hawkweed, and, like it, applied to the species of *Hieracium* in general. Skinner spells it as above: Ger. (Index) has '*Sperhauke*, that is Haukeweede,' and at p. 236 says, 'These herbes tooke their name from a Hauke . . . for they are reported to cleere their sight by conveying the iuice heereof into their eies.'

**Speke**. See **Spike**.

**Speknel**. See **Spiknel**.

**Spelt, Spelt-corn, or Spelt Wheat.** (1) *Triticum Spelta*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 218.

(2) '*Vetches. Dev.*' Hal (**Spelt-corn**).

**Sperage**. (1) *Asparagus officinalis*, L. — Grete Herball. Hal. Glou. Prior, p. 218.

(2) *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, L. — 'In Appleton meadows about two miles from Bristol, where the country people do gather the buds or young shoots, and sell them in the market at Bristol, much cheaper than our garden kind is sold in London.' Camden (Britannia) p. 290.

(3) *Phaseolus vulgaris*, L.—Lyte.

**Sperte**. A variety of *Salix viminalis*, L.—'The better sort thereof is called *red sperte*.' Lyte (p. 744), who calls another *Salix* 'the *Sperte*, or twigge Withy.'

**Spider Plant**. *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Spiderwort**. The general garden name for *Tradescantia virginica*, L.

**Spier**. See **Spire** (3).

**Spiknel**. *Meum athamanticum*, Jacq.—Ger. (also **Spicknell**). 'I neuer sawe thys herbe in Englande sauynge once at saynte Oswarldes where as the inhabitants called it **Speknel**.' Turn. Names. Prior (p. 218) has also **Spikenel**.

**Spike**. *Lavandula Spica*, DC.—Lyte. Pulman (who also has **Speke**). Hal. *Dors.* N. & Q. 5th S. vii. p. 45 (**Spik**). Also called **Lavender Spike**: Markham's Country Housewife's Garden, p. 92. Tusser (Five Hundred Points), E. D. S. ed., p. 334. 'Lavender and *spike-leaves*.' Ellis's Modern Husbandman, iii. pt. i. p. 178.

**Spike, Water**. A book-name for *Potamogeton natans*, L., and allied species. 'In Latine . . . of some *Spicata*; in English *Water-epyke* . . . in French *Espi d'eau*.' Lyte, p. 106.

**Spikenard.** *Sison Amomum*, L.—*Hants.* (Petersfield). Fl. Vect.

**Spikenard, Ploughman's.** See **Ploughman's Spikenard**.

**Spinach, or Spinaige.** *Spinacia oleracea*, L.—Lyte. 'So called because his seed is prickly.' Surflot's *Countrie Farme*, p. 226. Prior, p. 218.

**Spinach, French.** *Chenopodium rubrum*, L.—Deering. (Cat. Stirp.)

**Spinach, Wild.** (1) *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.—With. *Hants.; Wilts.* Phyt. O.S. iii. 753.

(2) *Chenopodium album*, L.—Holdich, *Essay on Weeds*, who also calls it **Mountain Spinach**. 'The herb goosefoot.' Hal. *Beds.* Batchelor.

(3) *Beta maritima*, L.—Wight. Fl. Vect.; *Ireland*. 'This species is especially common on the Rock Island, northwest of Great Aran. The natives send their sheep there from the other islands when sick, believing that the *wild spinach*, as they call it, cures them. Mr. More informs me that the leaves form an excellent vegetable when cooked like spinach.' H. C. Hart, *List of Plants found in Aran, Galway Bay* (1875).

(4) *Campanula latifolia*, L.—Yks. (W. Riding), where the young shoots are boiled and eaten.

**Spindle Tree.** *Euonymus europæus*, L.—'In Latine *Fusaria* and *Fusanum* . . . in Englishe, *Spindeltree*, bycause the timber of this tree serveth well to the making of . . . Spindles; in Frenche, *fusain*; in high Douch *Spindelbaum*.' Lyte, p. 760. In *Glou. Spindle-wood*. Prior, p. 219.

**Spingel.** 'Fennel. *Som.*' Hal. *Feniculum vulgare*, Gærtn.

**Spink (Pink).** (1) The garden polyanthus, *Primula vulgaris*, L., var. *Clackmannansh.*

(2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. (also **Bog-spinks**).

'Or can our flowers at ten hours bell,

The Gowan or the *Spink* excell'—R. Ferguson.

Prior, p. 219.

(3) *Dianthus deltoides*, L.—Edinb.

**Spink, May.** *Primula vulgaris*, L.—*Aberdeensh.; Mearns, Jamieson.*

**Spink, Meadow.** *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*Stirlingsh.*

**Spire, or Spires.** (1) *Psamma arenaria*, R. & S.—Wight. 'Known only as *spire*, a term applied by the islanders to all the larger-spiked and closer-panicled grasses, carices and Typhæ.' Fl. Vect. p. 583.

(2) *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest). 'The phrase 'spire-bed' or 'spear-bed' is very common, meaning a particular field, near where the 'spires' grow, which are used by thatchers and plasterers in their work.' Wise, *New Forest*, 287.

(3) *Phragmites communis*, Trin. 'The common Reede or *Spier*.' Lyte, p. 514. *Dev.* ('*Arundo*, a reed') E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6. Prior, p. 219. This is possibly the **Spire Grass** of Sternberg's *Nhamp.* Gloss. See **Grass, Spire**.

**Spittle of the Stars.** *Nostoc commune*, Vauch.—‘Amongst ourselves, when any such matter is found in the fields, the very countrey-men cry, it fell from heav’n and the starres; and, as I remember, call it the *spittle of the starres*.’ White’s *Peripateticall Institutions*, p. 148 (1656).

**Spleenwort.** *Asplenium Ceterach*, L.—Ger. Extended to other species of the genus *Asplenium*. Prior, p. 220.

**Spoke-wood.** *Euonymus europæus*, L.—Archæologia, xlii. 126, but the locality is not specified.

**Sponge Heather.** *Polytrichum commune*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Spoonwort.** *Cochlearia officinalis*, L.—Lyte. ‘His leaves be broad and thicke, and somewhat hollow above like to a little spoons.’ Lyte, p. 117. Prior, p. 220.

**Spotted Clover.** *Medicago maculata*, L.—*Cornw.*

**Spotted Comfrey.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 51.

**Spotted Mary.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Radnor* (Borders of Heref.). In *Heref. Spotted Virgin*. In allusion to a legend referred to under *Lady’s Milk Sile* (2).

**Sprat.** This, in its various forms, is a common north-country name for Rushes, being assigned indiscriminately to *J. lamprocarpus*, Ehrh., *J. acutiflorus*, Ehrh., and *J. obtusiflorus*, Ehrh. Jamieson has *Sprat*, *Spreat*, *Sprett*, *Sprit*, and *Sprot*. *Sprit* is used in N. of Ireland (‘that sort of rushes here called *sprits*,’ Phil. Trans. xxix. 368); *Sprat* and *Sprot* are given in Bot. E. Bord.; and the last form is in Moray applied to *J. squarrosus*, L.

**Sprat-barley.** ‘The species of barley with very long beards or awns, or awns. The *Hordeum vulgare* of Linn. Moor.’ Hal.

**Spreat.** See *Sprat*.

**Spreesprinkle** (a corruption of *Priest’s Pintle*). *Orchis mascula*, L. *Ches.* Leigh.

**Sprett.** See *Sprat*.

**Sprensidany.** ‘Corruptum à Lat. *Peucedanum*.’ Skinner. *Peucedanum officinale*, L.—Prior, p. 220.

**Spring.** ‘Young white-thorn quick, perhaps from the usual season of planting it for quick-fences.’ *Suff.* Moor.

**Spring Flower.** The *Polyanthus*, *Primula vulgaris*, L., var. *Hants.* Monthly Packet, N. S. xxx. 411.

**Spring Grass.** *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, L.—With. ed. ii.

**Spring Violet.** *Gentiana verna*, L.—*Durh.* (Teesdale). With.

**Sprit.** See *Sprat*.

**Sprot.** See *Sprat*.

**Spruce, or Spruce Fir.** *Abies excelsa*, Poir. Prior, p. 220.

**Spunk.** *Polyporus igniarius*, L.—‘Touchwood or *Spunk*.’ R. Syn. ed. ii. 18.

**Spurge.** The various species of *Euphorbia*.—Lyte. The **Caper Spurge** is *E. Lathyris*, L.; **Cypress Spurge**, *E. Cyparissias*, L. (Lyte); **Flax Spurge**, *E. Paralias*, L. (See Ger. 1216); **Myrtle Spurge**, *E. Lathyris*, L., a name invented by Turner (Herb.); **Petty Spurge**, *E. Peplus*, L. (Lyte); **Sea Spurge**, *E. Paralias*, L. (Turn. Herb.); **Sun**, or **Sun-following**, **Spurge**, *E. Helioscopia*, L. (Turn. Herb.); **Wood Spurge**, *E. amygdaloides*, L. (Turn. Herb.). All are mere book-names. Prior, p. 220.

**Spurge Laurel.** *Daphne Laureola*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 220.

**Spurge Olive.** *Daphne Mezereum*, L.—Prior, p. 220.

**Spurge-wort.** *Iris foetidissima*, L.—‘This herbe is called in the yle of Purbek, *Spourgewort*, because the iuyce of it purgeth.’ Turn. Herb. ii. 172.

**Spurrey, or Spurry.** *Spergula arvensis*, L. ‘On the stalk are set at distances, or joints, small narrow leaves, waving or bending in manner of a star or spur rowel of many points.’ Holme’s Acad. of Armory, ii. 98. Prior, p. 220.

**Spurt Grass.** See **Grass, Spurt.**

**Spurwood.** *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.—At Sidbury, *Dev.*, ‘they have a weed called *Spurwood*, or *Spearwort*, that they say runs up like a pike, and as sheep feed in their low grounds there, they eat this weed, and it tends much to the rotting of them.’ Ellis, Shepherd’s Guide (1749), p. 144.

**Spurwort.** *Sherardia arvensis*, L.—Prior, p. 220.

**Squabs.** See **Squatmore.**

**Squatmore.** *Glaucium luteum*, Scop. ‘Vulgarly called in Hampshire and Dorsetshire, *Squatmore*, or *Bruseroot*, as I was there informed, where they use it against bruises external and internal.’ James Newton in Phil. Trans. xx. 263 (1698), where there is a sufficiently remarkable account of the properties of the plant. Aubrey (Royal Soc. MS., p. 127) gives a similar account, and adds, ‘In our western language *squat* is a bruise, and a roote we call a *more*.’ In the south of England the plant is still known as **Squat** (Eng. Bot. [ed. iii.] i. p. 98). Lady Wilkinson has **Squabs**: a misprint? Coles (A. in E.) misprints the name *Spatmore*.

**Squill.** The general name for the various species of *Scilla*. Prior, p. 221.

**Squinancy, or Squinancy-wort.** *Asperula cynanchica*, L.—Prior, p. 221.

**Squinancy-berry.** *Ribes nigrum*, L.—Hal. *Lanc.*, where drink made from the fruit is used in quinsy (which was formerly called *sqinancy*) and other chest complaints. Prior, p. 221.

**Squirrel Tail.** *Hordeum maritimum*, L.—See **Grass, Squirrel-Tail.** Prior, p. 222.

**Squitch.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*N. Bucks.*; *Glou.* Grose; *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Nhamp. Nth. Gloss.*; *Sal.* (Lichfield) Annals of Agriculture, iv. 415; *Worc. Ib.* xvii. 38. Also **Squitch Grass.** With.

ed. ii.; *Warw.*; *Ireland*.—Sometimes extended to other grasses with similar habit and creeping rhizomes, as *Agrostis vulgaris*, L. (*Worc. Ann. Agric.* xvii. 38), *A. alba*, L. (*With. ed. iv. Glou., Staff.*), *A. stolonifera*, L. (also **Squitch Grass**), *Poa compressa*, L. (*Glou.*). Prior, p. 222.

**Squitch Grass, Black.** See **Black Squitch Grass**.

**Stab-wort.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Park. *Theatr.*, 747, where it is said to be ‘singular good in wounds, punctures, thrusts, and *stabbes* into the body.’ Prior, p. 222.

**Staff Rush.** *Juncus conglomeratus*, L.—‘The round-headed rush.’ Hal. *Yks. Hallamsh. Gloss.*

**Stagger-wort.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—‘The countrey people do call it *Staggerwoort* and *Stauerwoort*.’ Ger. 219. Park. (*Theatr.* 671) says ‘it is held to be a certaine remedie to helpe the staggers in horses;’ and Cole (A. in E. p. 144) adds, ‘indeed it is not without a signature thereof: the unevennesse of the edges of the leaves being like unto those uneven motions which horses make in that disease.’ Prior, p. 222.

**Stag Horn, or Stag’s Horn.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*W. Cumb.; Stirlingsh.*

**Stags-horn Moss.** (1) *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*

(2) *Hypnum purum*, L.—‘Nitidus & purus est Muscus, a terra & aliis sordibus liber, tener item & mollis, quam ob causam piscatores Lancastrienses eo utuntur ad purgandos vermes, hisque notus est nomine *Stags-Horn Moss*, ut me certiorum fecit Guil. Harrison.’ Dillenius, *Hist. Muscorum* (1741), 310.

**Stainch.** ‘A root like liquorice.’ *North. Hal. Ononis arvensis*, L.

**Stallions** (*Yks. W. Riding*), or **Stallions and Mares.** *Yks. (Wensleydale). Arum maculatum*, L.

**Stanch Girs.** See **Girs, Stanch.**

**Stancroppes.** ‘The herb *crassula minor*. See MS. Sloane, 5, f. 4, xv. Cent.’ Hal. *Sedum acre*, L.

**Standelwort, or Standergrass.** The species of *Orchis* and allied plants. ‘*Standelworte*, or *Standergrass*’ (Lyte, p. 217), from the German *Standelcruyt*. Ger. (Appx.) has *Standelwelks* for *Orchis macula*, L.—Prior (p. 222) has *Standerwort*. All these names refer to certain supposed properties of the plants. Cfr. **Dog Standard**.

‘Therefore, foul *standergrass*, from me and mine  
I banish thee, with lustful turpentine.’

Beaumont and Fletcher, ‘Faithful Shepherdess.’ Act ii. sc. 2.

**Stane-bark.** ‘Liverwort.’ *Roxb. Jamieson*. This should be *Marchantia polymorpha*, L., but more likely some lichen, perhaps *Parmelia saxatilis* is meant.

**Stane-raw.** *Parmelia saxatilis*, Ach.—*N. Scotland and Orkneys. Jamieson*. ‘A.S. *stan*, Isl. *stein*, stone, and *rawe*, hair.’

**Staner-wort.** See **Staverwort**.

**Stannmarch.** *Smyrnium Olusatrum*, L.—Ger. Appx. Prior, p. 222.

**Stannen-gusses.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—Som. (Weston-super-mare). Science-Gossip, 1881, p. 258.

**Star.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—N.-E. Scotl. 'A bunch of stars or bruckles to redd the tobacco pipes.' Gregor's Folklore of North-east of Scotland, p. 51. In Cumb. **Star Bent.** E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. See **Stare.**

**Star Flower.** (1) *Borrage officinalis*, L.—Dev.

(2) Various species of *Stellaria*.—N. Linc. : *S. Holostea*, L.—E. Suss.

(3) *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—Bucks.

**Star-fruit.** *Actinocarpus Damasonium*, Br. Prior, p. 222.

**Star Grass.** See **Grass, Star** : and add

(5) *Asperula odorata*, L.—'The peasantry of Cumberland frequently dry the pretty whorled leaves, which they call, not inaptly, *Star-gers*.' Trans. Cumb. Assoc. pt. vii. p. 137 (1883).

**Star-falling.** See **Star-shot.**

**Star-jelly.** See **Star-shot.**

**Star-lights.** *Geranium molle*, L.—S. Bucks.

**Star of Bethlehem.** (1) *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—Ger., who includes other species under the name. Tusser (Five Hundred Points) E. D. S. ed.; Bucks.; Ches.; Dev.; and a very general name for the plant. Prior, p. 223.

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—West. Friend; Notts.; Dumfriessh. 'The Blessed Sacrament blossoms as it were, and the product is not a passion-flower, but the little slender white ornament of our hedge-rows, which the peasants in the North of England call the *Star of Bethlehem*.' F. W. Faber, The Blessed Sacrament, ed. iii. p. 219.

(3) *Hypericum calycinum*, L.—'Goes very improperly under the name of the *Bethlehem Star*.'—Purton, Midland Flora, 232.

**Star of Jerusalem.** *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.—Lyte. Prior (p. 223) assigns the name to *T. porrifolius*, L.

Tusser (Five Hundred Points) E. D. S. ed., gives the name in a list of 'herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots.' It is probable he meant some more showy flower than either of the above.

**Star of the Earth.** Under this name a plant was referred to in 'A Receipt to cure Mad Dogs . . . communicated to the Royal Society by Sir Rob. Gordon' (Phil. Trans. xvi. 298), and is there identified with *Silene Otites*, L.—Ray (Hist. Plant. ii. 1895) says of this *Silene*, 'Haec herba vulgo Suffolciensi *Stella terræ* dicitur, estque in magna existimatione ad morsum Canis rabidi.' He subsequently, however, 'concluded that the plant meant was the *Coronopus* [*Plantago Coronopus*, L.]' (Phil. Trans. xl. 453). In E. Suss. *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir. is so called. Pratt erroneously assigns the name to *Geum urbanum*, L.

**Star-shot.** *Nostoc commune*, Vauch. Applied to it in the belief that it was the remains of a fallen star. For a full account of this

belief, see Britten's Popular British Fungi, pp. 82-84. *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Nhamp.* Sternb. Other names implying a similar notion, are **Star Falling** and **Star Jelly** (*Nhamp.* Sternberg). **Star-slime** (Palsgrave, Hal.); **Star-alough** and **Star-slubber** (Carr, Hal.); **Star-slutch** (*Ches.*); and **Shot-star** (History of Carrickfergus, 1811); *Forf.* Jamieson; *Ireland* (Coe. Derry and Donegal). See also **Fallen Stars** and **Spittle**.

**Star-thack.** 'A coarse grass which grows on sandy soil.' *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. See **Stare** (1).

**Star Thistle.** *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, L.—Lyte. *Centaurea solstitialis*, L.—Prior, p. 222.

**Star-wort.** (1) Although assigned by Prior (p. 223) and other authors to *Aster Tripolium*, L., the plant intended by Gerard is *Pallenis spinosa*, Cass. See **Sharewort**. **Sea Starwort** is a common modern book-name for *A. Tripolium* (Ger. 333).

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L., and *S. graminea*, L.—*Glou.*

**Starwort, Water.** A book-name for *Callitriche*. Prior, p. 246.

**Stars, Fallen.** See **Fallen Stars**.

**Starch-root** (*I. of Portland*), or **Starch-wort** (Ger.). *Arum maculatum*, L.—'Because formerly linen was starched with it, and pure and white starch is made of the root of it, but such as is hurtful to the hands of the landresse that useth it.' Coles, A. in E., p. 64. Prior, p. 223.

**Stare, or Starr.** (1) *Psamma arenaria*, R. & S.—*Lanc.* Prior, p. 223.

(2) *Carex vulgaris*, Fr.—*Scotl.*: 'Starr: perhaps a corruption of *Sture*, signifying rough or harsh.' Lightfoot, Fl. Scotica, ii. 560.

(3) *Carex arenaria*, L.—Prior, p. 223.

(4) 'Sedge, grass of the fens.' Hal. From the context it seems likely that (1) is intended.

**Starveacre.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—From its impoverishing the soil, or being indicative of poor land. Several other names of a like character have been given to the plant. See **Hungerweed** (1). *N. Bucks.*; *Ess.*; *Nhamp.*; *Oxf. Journ.* R. Agric. Soc. 1st S. xv. 207.

**Staunch.** *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, L.—Pratt gives this as an 'old name,' but we have not met with it elsewhere.

**Staverwort.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—Hal. Ger. 219. In Ger. Emac. 281, misprinted *Stanerwort*. Prior, p. 223. See **Staggerwort**.

**Staves-aker.** Commonly spelt **Stavesacre**. The seeds of a larkspur, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, L.—Topsell (Four-footed Beasts, p. 181) speaks of it as a purgative medicine for dogs. At the present day the seeds are sold under the same name to kill vermin in cattle. Hal. Prior, p. 223.

**Stay-plough.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—A mere adaptation of *Rest-harrow*. Prior, p. 223.

**Steckado.** See **Stickadoue**.



**Stedfast.** *Ricinus communis*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal.

**Steep-grass, Steep-weed, or Steep-wort.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—Ireland (co. Antrim); *Scotl.* (South), Lightfoot, *Fl. Scotica*, ii. 1131. See **Grass, Steep.**

**Steeple Bells.** *Campanula pyramidalis*, L.—*Dev.*

**Stein-raw.** *Parmelia saxatilis*, Ach.—*Orkneys.* Jamieson. See **Stane-raw.**

**Stench Girs.** See **Girs, Stench.**

**Stepmother.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—Gardens. *Yks.* (Northallerton, York; also **Step-daughters**); *North*, Hal., ('The flower of the Violet,' but no doubt the garden pansy is intended). Miss Alcott, in *Little Men*, refers to 'The story of the pansy (sic)—how the step-mother leaf sat up in her green chair in purple and gold; how the two own children in gay yellow had each its little seat, while the step-children, in dull colours, both sat on one small stool, and the poor little father, in his red night-cap, was kept out of sight in the middle of the flower.' We have not met with this in English literature.

**Stichewort.** 'The herb *linguavis*. It occurs in MS. Sloane, 5, f. 5.' Hal. *Stellaria Holostea*, L. See **Bird's-tongue** (1).

**Stick-a-back.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Ches.* (about Lymm **Stickle-back**); *Cumb.* (**Sticky-back**) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. It is a common amusement with children to put long pieces of the plant on each other's backs, where it clings to the clothes.

**Stickadoue.** *Lavandula Stæchas*, L.—A corruption of the old Latin name. 'The apothecaries do cal the flower *Stoccados* . . . . in English *Stekado, Stickadoue*.' Ger. 470. Prior prints it **Stickadove** (p. 224).

**Stickle-back.** See **Stick-a-back.**

**Sticky Buttons.** Heads of *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Dev.*

**Sticky Grass.** See **Grass, Sticky.**

**Stik pile.** *Erodium cicutarium*, L'Her.—Ger. Appx. Hal.

**Stikpylle.** 'The herb *acus demenys*' (sic). Hal. This would be *Scandix Pecten*, L., but we suspect the preceding is intended.

**Stinging Nettle.** (1) A general name for *Urtica dioica*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. In *E. Yks.*, **Tenging Nettle**.

(2) (**Sting Nettle**) *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.—Ireland (Co. Derry). See **Deye Nettle**.

**Stingy Nettle.** (1) *Urtica dioica*, L.—*Dev.* Friend. *Nhamp.* and *Oxf.*, where the fl. is soft.

(2) *Lamium album*, L., and other species. *Dev.* Friend.

**Stink Davie.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Clackmannansh.*

**Stink-horn.** *Phallus impudicus*, L.—'This is known to all our Country People by the name of *Stinkhorns*; Dr. Richardson.' R. Syn. ed. iii. 12. Hal. *Yks.* Hallamsh. Gloss. Prior, p. 224.

**Stink Plant.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—*N. Linc.* (Bottesford).

**Stink Tree.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Wight. Fl. Vect.* 'The fruit which is intensely acrid and bitter finally becomes disgusting from its odour, and hence the plant is sometimes called *stink tree* in this island.' Bromfield in *Phyt. O.S.* iii. 421. The wood when green participates in the same unpleasant smell to an almost equal degree.

**Stinkweed.** *Diplotaxis muralis*, DC.—'Imported about four years ago by means of a vessel laden with oats that was shipwrecked on the rocks here. . . . The farmers here (Kingsgate, Kent), not knowing what to call it, have, on account of its very offensive smell, given it the name of *stink-weed*.' *Annals of Agriculture*, xix. 82. *Thanet, Phyt.* v. 51. N.S.

**Stinking Alisander.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Stirlingsh.* In *Rural Cyclopædia*, **Stinking Elshinder**.

**Stinking Billy.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Lino.*

**Stinking Bob.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Bucks.* (Wycombe); *Cumb.* (**Stinkin' Bobby**) *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8; *N. Herts.*; *Suss.* (Hastings).

**Stinking Camomile.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*Lyte. N.-E. Yks.*

**Stinking Christopher.** *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8.

**Stinking Davie.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Scotl.* (Fife). Jamieson.

**Stinking Elshinder.** See **Stinking Alisander**.

**Stinking Gladdon, or Gladwyn.** *Iris foetidissima*, L.—*Ger.*

**Stinking Horehound.** *Ballota nigra*, L.—*Lyte, Turn. Names.*

**Stinking Nancy.** *Scabiosa Succisa*, L.—*Ches.*

**Stinking Roger.** (1) *Scrophularia nodosa*, L., and *S. aquatica*, L. *Ches.*; *Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8; *Ayrsh.*; *Irel.* (Belfast) *Flora Belfastiensis*; *Ulster*.

(2) *Rhamnus Frangula*, L.—*Ches.*

(3) *Ballota nigra*, L.—*Sal.* (Ellesmere).

(4) *Hyoecyamus niger*.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8.

**Stinking Tam.** *Ononis arvensis*, L.—*E. Bord.* 'The smell of the root is very disagreeable, and hence, in our district, the plant gets the name of *Stinking Tam*.' *Bot. E. Bord.*, p. 52.

**Stinking Weed** (*S. Scotland*, Lightfoot's *Fl. Scot.* ii. 1132), or **Stinking Willie**; *Moray, Fl. M.*; Jamieson. *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.

**Stinking Willow.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—'In some places.' *Phyt. O.S.* iv. 103.

**Stitch Hyssop.** *Genista anglica*, L.—*Hants.*

**Stitchwort.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Lyte. Hal.* (**Stichewort**). 'They are wont to drinke it in wine with the powder of acornes, against the paine in the side, *stitches*, *E. Suss.*, and such like.' *Ger.* p. 43. *Prior*, p. 224.

**Stitson.** *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L.—Dev. A corruption of Tutsan, which see.

**Stob-wort.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Ger. App. Hal.

**Stock.** (1) *Matthiola incana*, Br. (gardens). Prior, p. 224. A contraction of **Stock Gilliflower**, which see.

(2) *Trollius europæus*, L.—E. Bord. 'The common people call it *stocks*—a name which has the same meaning as its synonym cabbage daisy, and both are derived from the resemblance of the flower to a close cabbage-stock.' Bot. E. Bord.

**Stock-bill.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—With. ed. iv. Grose (**Stocksbill**); North, Ray (**Stocksbill**).

**Stock Gilliflower.** See **Gilliflower**, **Stock**.

**Stockings and Shoes.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Dev. Friend.

**Stone-break.** *Saxifraga granulata*, L.—Lyte. Ger. calls this **White Stone-break**, and *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, L., **Golden Stonebreak**. Prior, p. 224.

**Stone-crop.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Lyte. Hal. (**Stonerop**). Cumb.; N. and E. Yks.; Pulman (**Stwone-crop**); E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Also called **Little Stonecrop** (Turn. Herb.) and **Yellow Stonecrop** (N. Yks.). Prior, p. 224.

**Stoncrop, Great.** (1) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—Turn. Herb.

(2) *Sedum album*, L.—Lyte.

**Stone Bramble.** *Rubus saxatilis*, L.—Wilson's Synopsis (1744).

**Stoncrop, Shrub.** *Suæda fruticosa*, Forsk. With. ed. iv.

**Stone Crotties.** *Parmelia saxatilis*, Ach.—N. of Ireland.

**Stone Fern.** *Asplenium Ceterach*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 224.

**Stone Fir.** *Allosorus crispus*, Bernh.—Pratt says Southey so calls it.

**Stone-hore.** (1) *Sedum acre*, L.—Lyte. Ger.

(2) *Sedum reflexum*, L.—Prior, p. 224. Park.

**Stone-hot.** (1) *Sedum acre*, L.—Baxter.

(2) *Sedum reflexum*, L.—Prior, p. 224.

**Stone Liverwort.** See **Liverwort**, **Stone**.

**Stone Parsley.** *Sison Amomum*, L.—Lyte.

**Stone Rag, or Stone Raw.** *Parmelia saxatilis*, Ach.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Stone-weed.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Hants., Bromfield's MS.; Suff. Hal.

**Stone-wort.** A book-name for the species of *Chara*. Prior, p. 224.

**Stonnord.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Prior, p. 224.

**Stony-hard.** *Lithospermum officinale*, L.—North, Grose. Hal.

- Stool Bent.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* ; *Scotl.* (South), Lightfoot's *Fl. Scot.* ii. 1131. 'Stool, a cluster of rushes,' *Nhamp.* Sternberg.
- Stopwour.** 'The herb Alleluja.' Hal. *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—A corruption of *Stobwort*, or *Stubwort*.
- Stork's-bill.** A name usually applied in books to the genus *Erodium*, but in Turn. Herb. to *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*North*, Ray. Lyte assigns it to *Erodium moschatum*, L'Her.
- Stortioner.** (A corruption of *Nasturtium*, its common name in gardens.) *Tropæolum majus*, L.—*Yks.* (E. and N. Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.
- Stover Nut.** *Castanea vesca*, L. *Dev.* (Newton Abbot). 'On account of the abundance of chestnuts in Stover Park.' Friend.
- Strangle-tare.** *Orobanche*. In Ger. Index. Also applied by Ger. and Park. (Theatr. 1072) to *Vicia hirsuta*, L., and by Prior (p. 225) to *Vicia lathyroides*, L., and *Cuscuta europæa*, L.
- Strangle-weed.** (1) *Cuscuta*. Is said to be so called 'by country people' in Gard. Chron. Jan. 29th, 1870.  
(2) A book-name for *Orobanche*. Lyte.
- Strap, Black.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Hants*.
- Strap-wort.** A book-name for *Corrigiola littoralis*, L.—Prior, p. 225.
- Strawbed.** *Galium verum*, L., *Dev.* 'By transposition for *Bedstraw*.' Friend.
- Strawberry.** The general name for *Fragaria vesca*, L., and the garden varieties of *F. elatior*, Ehrh. Turner (Names) calls the plant 'a strawberry leafe,' and the fruit 'a strawberry.' *F. elatior* is 'called by the people of Godalmine (*Surr.*) the *Wild Strawberry*, to distinguish it from the *Wood Strawberry*.' Note on English Botany drawing of *F. elatior*, in the British Museum. Grete Herball (also *Strabery*); Ger. (Appx.) has *Strawberries*. The runners are called *Straberry Wires* in *Sal.*, see Shropshire Word-Book, p. 416. Lydgate, writing in 1483, spells it *Strawberry*, as it is now spelt. Also commonly called *Wild Strawberry*. Hal. has '*Strebery*, the *Strawberry tree*,' but from the context it is plain that the *Fragaria* is intended. Prior, p. 225.
- Strawberry, Barren.** A book-name for *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, L.
- Strawberry, Bog.** *Comarum palustre*, L.—*I. of Man*.
- Strawberry Clover.** A book-name for *Trifolium fragiferum*, L.—Prior, p. 225.
- Strawberry Plant.** (1) A garden species of *Potentilla*.—*N. Linc.* (Bottesford).  
(2) *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.  
(3) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Strawberry-tree.** A common garden name for *Arbutus Unedo*, L.—Lyte; from the appearance of the fruit. Prior, p. 225. In With. (ed. iv.) erroneously applied to *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, Spr.

**Strawberry Ware.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L., 'when the receptacles are large and swollen.' *Scotland*, Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

**Strebery.** See **Strawberry**.

**Streeds.** *Phragmites communis*, Trin.—*Moray*, Fl. M.

**Strike.** *Ustilago carbo*, Tul.—*Ches*.

**Strings of Sovereigns.** *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Antrim).

**Strit.** *Juncus lamprocarpus*, Ehrh.—*Irel.* (Belfast). *Flora Belfastiensis*.

**Stroil, or Stroyl.** *Triticum repens*, L.—Pratt. *Cornw.*; *Dev.*; in *W. Dev.* it is applied to other weeds as well, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6.; *Som.* ('Most commonly applied to the white worm-like roots which are turned up by the plough; *couch* is used for the plant generally.');

*West.* Hal.

**Stub-apple.** 'The wild apple. *East.*' Hal. *Pyrus Malus*, L.

**Stubblewort.** Perhaps a mistake for **Stubwort**. Markham's Eng. Housewife (1660), p. 35.

**Stubwort.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Lyte, 'doubtless from its growing upon the rootes of great olde trees.' Prior, p. 225.

**Sturdy.** *Lolium temulentum*, L.—'Near the sea-coast a sort of Poyson, I take it, called darnell, rises in the oats and other grain, very offensive to the brain, and cannot be cleaned out of the corn; ye country people call it *sturdy*, from the effects of making people light-headed.'—Description of the co. of Antrim, by Richard Dobbs, 1683. *Irel.* (Belfast); *Scotland*, Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia. The seeds of the plant cause giddiness, and as there is a sort of vertigo disease in sheep known as *sturdy* or *staggers*, it is not improbable that darnel has received the name from this circumstance. Meal is said to be *sturdied* when it has much darnel.

**Sturdy Lowries.** *Daphne Laureola*, L.—*Durh.* (Castle Eden).

**Sturion.** A corruption of *Nasturtium*. *Tropæolum majus*, L.—Prior, p. 225.

**Succamore.** *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—*Sul.*

**Succory.** *Cichorium Intybus*, L.—'Hodie vocat *Suckery*,' Turn. Lib. Tusser (Five Hundred Points) E. D. S. ed., spells it *Suckerie*, or *Suckery*. Prior, p. 225.

**Succory, Swine's.** A book-name for *Arnoseris pusilla*, Gært.

**Succory Dock Cress.** See **Cress, Dock**.

**Suck-bottle.** (1) *Lamium album*, L.—*Nhamp.* Sternb.

(2) Flowers of *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Suckies.** (1) *Pedicularis palustris*, L.—*Ayrsh.*

(2) Flowers of *Trifolium pratense*, L.

**Suckie Sue.** *Lamium album*, L.—*Berwicksh.*

**Suckle-bush.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Norf.*

**Sucklers.** (1) *Trifolium repens*, L.—*Nhumb.*

(2) *Trifolium pratense*, L.—‘The flowered heads are called by the common people *sookies*, or *sucklers*—a name which occurs in the Gentle Shepherd of Allan Ramsay:—

“Under that tree, and on the *suckler* brae,  
Where oft we wont, when bairns, to run and play.”

*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*, p. 54.

**Suckles.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Ger.*

**Suckling.** (1) *Trifolium repens*, L.—*E. Norf.* *E. D. S. Gloss. B.* 3; *Sal.*; *Suff. Moor.* *Hal.*

(2) *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Norf.* *Forby.* *Hal.*

(3) *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*East, Forby, Hal.*; *Suff. Moor.*

**Suckling, Lamb's.** See **Lamb's Suckling.**

**Suckling, Yellow.** An agricultural name for *Trifolium minus*, *Sm.*

**Suffolk Grass.** See **Grass, Suffolk.**

**Sugar plums.** *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Suisilk.** *Briza media*, L.—*Notts.* (*Mansfield.*)

**Sullen Lady.** A species of *Fritillaria*. *Holme's Acad. of Armory*, ii. 74.

**Sulphur-wort.** *Peucedanum officinale*, L.—*Lyte.* *Prior*, p. 225.

**Sumac, Wild.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Lyte.*

**Summer Farewell.** *Aster 'divergens.'*—*Som.* See **Farewell Summer.**

**Summer Lilac.** *Hesperis matronalis*, L. (both single and double). *Som.*

**Summerlocks.** *Primula vulgaris*, L. var. (the oxlip). *Yks.* (*Cleveland.*)

**Summer Rose.** *Kerria japonica*, L.—*Dev.* *Friend.*

**Summer Snowflake.** *Leucorum æstivum*, L.—*Prior*, p. 216.

**Sun Daisy.** *Helianthemum vulgare*, *Gaertn.*—*Linc.*

**Sun-dew.** The general name for *Drosera rotundifolia*, L., and other species.—‘This herbe is of a very strange nature and marvellous: for although that the Sunne doe shine hot, and a long time thereon, yet you shall finde it alwaies moist and be-dewed, and the small haieres thereof alwaies full of litle drops of water: and the hotter the Sun shineth upon this herbe, so much the moystier it is, and the more be-dewed, and for that cause it was called *Ros Solis* in Latine, which is to say in English, the dewe of the Sun, or Sundewe.’ *Lyte.* We agree however with Dr. *Prior* (p. 226) that ‘the Germ. name, *sindau*, leads us to suspect that the proper meaning of the word was ‘ever-dewy,’ from A.S., O.S., and Fris. *sin*, ever, rather than from *sun*. We find *sin* as a prefix with this meaning in *Singreen*; and in another form of the word, *Syndaw*, applied to *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L. In this latter case there is no reference to the sun, but the name is ‘from the Germane name *Sinnaw*, because the hollow crumpings and the edges also of the leaves, will containe the dew in droppes like pearles, that falleth in the night.’ *Park. Theatr.* 533.

**Sunflower.** (1) The common name for *Helianthus annuus*, L.—Prior, p. 226.

(2) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

(3) *Inula Helenium*, L.—*Stirlingsh.* Called **Wild Sunflower** in I. of Wight (Fl. Vect.).

(4) *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*

(5) *Helianthemum vulgare*, Gærtn.—*B. Cat.* 66. With. calls it the **Little Sunflower**.

(6) *Calendula officinalis*, L.—*Treas. Bot.*

(7) *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend. The flower 'openeth it selfe at the rising of the sunne, and shutteth againe at the sunnes setting, whereof it hath beene called of some *Bulbus Solsequius*.' *Ger.* 133.

**Sun-green.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Suss.*; *Wilts.* (*Devizes*). See **Sengreen**.

**Sun Rose.** A book-name for *Helianthemum vulgare*, Gærtn.—*Pratt.*

**Sun Spurge, or Sun-following Spurge.** A book-name for *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Turn. Herb.* Prior, p. 220.

**Surface Twitch.** See **Twitch**.

**Swaggering Grass.** *Briza media*, L.—*Lanc.*

**Swallow Pear.** 'The service apple.' Hal. *Pyrus torminalis*, Sm. Prior, p. 227.

**Swallow-wort.** *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*Lyte.* Prior, p. 227.

**Swans-ball.** *Polyporus squamosus*, L.—'In Surrey, *Swans-ball*, hoc ludunt pueri loco pilæ palmaris.' Merrett, *Pinax*, 42.

**Swappis.** 'Perhaps sedges. Teut. *schelp*, *carex*.' Scotland. Jamieson.

**Swarms.** *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.—*Yks.* (York).

**Sweeps.** (1) *Luzula campestris*, Willd.—*Sal.* (Shrewsbury). Cfr. **Chimney-sweeper**.

(2) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Derb.*

(3) The dark red garden variety of *Bellis perennis*, L. *Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Sweeps' Brushes.** (1) *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L.—*Dev.*

(2) *Luzula campestris*, Willd.—*Sal.* (Shrewsbury).

**Sweet Alice.** *Arabis alpina*, L.—*Dev.* A corruption of **Sweet Alison**, which name belongs more properly to *Alyssum maritimum*, L.

**Sweet Amber.** *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L.—Probably from its resinous odour. *Suss.*

**Sweet Archangel.** See **Archangel, Sweet**.

**Sweet Ash.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, L.—*Glouc.*

**Sweet Bent.** *Luzula campestris*, Willd.—*Ayrsh.*

**Sweet Betsy.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC.—*Kent* (Thanet). *Gard. Chron.*, July 16th, 1881, p. 80.

**Sweet Biller.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Dev.* (Barnstaple).

**Sweet Bitter (Suyt bitter).** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—This form of the common name *Bitter-sweet* is given by Lobel (*Observationes*, p. 136).

**Sweet Bracken.** See **Bracken, Sweet.**

**Sweet Briar, or Brier.** The general name for *Rosa rubiginosa*, L.—‘*Vulgus vocat swele brere*’: Turn. Lib. *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.* ‘In the neighbourhood of Plymouth (*Dev.*) *R. micrantha*, not *R. rubiginosa*, sometimes constitutes the sweetbriar of cottage gardens.’ Fl. of Plymouth, p. 136.

**Sweet Chervil.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 228.

**Sweet Chestnut.** A common name for *Castanea vesca*, L.

**Sweet Cicely.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—Ger. Emac. *Cumb.* (*Winder-wath*); *N. Yks.* In Markham’s Country Housewife’s Garden (spelt **Sweet Sicilly.** In *Yks. Sweet Oiss.* (*Curtis, Cat. of Settle Plants*, 1782). Prior, p. 228.

**Sweet Covey.** *Erodium moschatum*, L’Her.—Skinner.

**Sweet Fern.** See **Fern, Sweet.**

**Sweet Flag.** *Acorus Calamus*, L.—*W. Ches.* Prior, p. 79.

**Sweet Gale.** See **Gale, Sweet.**

**Sweet Grass.** See **Grass, Sweet**: and add—  
(3) *Zostera marina*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal).

**Sweet Hairhoof.** *Asperula odorata*, L.—*N. and E. Yks.*

**Sweet Hay.** *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L.—*Suss.* Monthly Packet, N. S. xxx. 410.

**Sweethearts.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Dev.* Friend; *Yks.* (York).

**Sweet Humlock.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—*Berwicksh.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Sweet John.** *Dianthus barbatus*, L.—Tusser (*Five Hundred Points*) *E. D. S.* ed. Prior, p. 228.

**Sweet Leaf.** *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L.—*Dev.* (Plympton). Friend.

**Sweet Mace.** *Achillea serrata*, L.—*Notts.* ‘I enclose a specimen of what is called *Sweet Mace*, a herb very much used in this part of Nottinghamshire (Newark). Loudon’s Gardener’s Mag., i. 470 (1826).

**Sweet Mary.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC.—*Bucks.*

**Sweet Nancy,** in gardens. The double-flowered variety of *Narcissus poeticus*, L.—*Ches.*; *Hants.*; *Norf.*

**Sweet Rush.** *Acorus Culamus*, L.—Baxter.

**Sweet Sedge.** See **Sedge, Sweet.**

**Sweet Vernal Grass.** See **Grass, Sweet Vernal.**

**Sweet Violet.** The general name of *Viola odorata*, L.—Lyte.

**Sweet William.** (1) The general name for *Dianthus barbatus*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 228.

(2) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.—*E. Linc.* Bullein, Book of Simples, fol. 46.



- Sweet Willow.** (1) *Myrica Gale*, L.—Ger. *Suss.*; *Wight*, *Sweet Withy* (Fl. Vect.). Prior, p. 228.  
 (2) *Salix pentandra*, L. (*Sweet Willy*) *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.
- Sweets.** *Myrrhis odorata*, L.—North, Hal.; *Yks.* (Craven) Holl.
- Sweth.** *Allium Schoenoprasum*, L.—Lyte, who says Turner calls it so. Prior, p. 228.
- Swichen.** *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.
- Swimming Herb.** *Lemna minor*, L.—Ger. Index.
- Swine Arnut.** (1) *Stachys palustris*, L.—*Banffsh.* Jamieson.  
 (2) *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, Beauv. Scotland. Jamieson.
- Swine-bread.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With.—*Invernessh.*
- Swine-carse.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal.
- Swine Fennel.** See *Sow Fennel*.
- Swine Thistle.** (1) *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—Hal. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Yks.* (Northallerton); (*E.*) E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. In Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia, *Swine-thistle*.  
 (2) *Sonchus arvensis*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*
- Swine Weed.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Nhamp.*
- Swine's bane.** See *Sowbane*.
- Swine's Cress.** See *Cress*, *Swine's*.
- Swine's Grass, and Swine's Skir.** See *Grass*, *Swine's*.
- Swine's Maskert, or Mosscoort.** *Stachys palustris*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Swine's Snout.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—Prior, p. 229.
- Swine's Succory.** A mere book-name for *Arnoseris pusilla*, Gaertn.—Prior, p. 229.
- Swinies.** *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Sword Flag.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—Prior, p. 229.
- Sword Grass.** See *Grass*, *Sword*.
- Swy.** 'The herb glasswort.' Hal. *Salicornia herbacea*, L.
- Sybie, or Sybow.** *Allium fistulosum*, L.—'In the old poets we find it Chasbollis; in Ballentinus Livy Chesbollis; in some of the early works on gardening, Shibols; in our modern works, Cibaule; until it arrives at the Scotch *Sybie*, or *Sybow*.' Gard. Chron. 1869, p. 8.
- Sycamine.** 'In old authors the woodbine' (Prior, p. 229). *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—We have not met with it so used.
- Sycamore.** *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Grose calls the fruit *Sycamore Chats*. Prior, p. 229.
- Syndaw.** *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L.—Turn. Names (*Syndow*). Lyte. Prior, p. 230. See *Sundew*.
- Synkefoyle** (Cinque-foil). *Potentilla reptans*, L.—From its five leaflets. Grete Herball. Ger. has *Sinkfield*.

**Syphelt.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Cumb.* Trans. Cumb. Assoc. pt. vii. 161 (1883). Cfr. *Cyphel*.

**Syves.** *Allium Schœnoprasum*, L.—*Scotland.* Jamieson.

**Tacker-grass.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Dev.* Friend; *Som.* (the usual name).

**Tad-broom.** Various species of *Equisetum*. *Som.* *Tad* = toad: cfr. *Tadpole*.

**Tade-stool.** See *Toadstool*.

**Tad-pipes.** See *Toadpipe*.

**Tags.** A species of *Narcissus*. *Cornw.*

**Tailor's Needles.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Cornw.*; *N. Dev.* From its long, beaked fruits. In *E. Cornw.* also *Tailders*. E. D. S. Gloss.

**Talewort.** 'Wilde borage.' Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

**Tamarisk.** The general book name for *Tamarix gallica*, L.—*Lyte*.

**Tam Furze.** *Ulex nanus*, Forst.—*Cornw.* (Tam = dwarf.)

**Tame Withy.** *Epilobium angustifolium*, L.—*Wight.* Fl. Vect. From its frequent growth in gardens, and its willow-like leaves.

**Tang.** Various large kinds of *Fuci*, but especially

(1) *Fucus nodosus*, L.—*Lanc.* (Lytham); *North.* Hal. Wr.; *Yks.* (Mid.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5 ('Tangles or frondent sea-weed'); *Orkney* and *Shetland*, Jamieson. Prior, p. 230.

(2) *Laminaria digitata*, Lam. *Yks.* (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. c. 13.

**Tang, Black.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Tang, Prick.** *Fucus serratus*, L.—*Scotl.*

**Tang, Sea.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam. *Yks.* (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4.

**Tangle.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam. *North.* Hal. Wr.; *Cumb.* (probably including various species of seaweed); *Lanc.*; *Yks.* (Whitby). Lam. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Also **Ware Tangle**. Prior, p. 230.

**Tangle, Cairn, or Carn.** *Laminaria digitata*, Lam. *Aberd.*; *Mearns*, Jamieson, who has also **Carl-tangle** (*Mearns*).

**Tangle, Red.** *Cuscuta Epithymum*, L.—*Norf.*

**Tank.** (1) *Pastinaca sativa*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal. Wr.

(2) 'Brydswete or tank. Hit hath leves lyke to hemlok, and a quite flower.' MS. Arundel 272, f. 46. Hal. 'We do not know what is here meant.

**Tanners' Apron.** *Primula Auricula*, L.—*Glou.* The name appears to be confined to the yellow variety.

**Tansy.** (1) The general name of *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—*Lyte*. Turn. Lib.—*W. Ches.*; *S. Cumb.*; *N. Yks.*, the name being there con-

fined to the leaves, the flowers being called *Buttons*. See *Buttons* (1). Prior, p. 230.

(2) *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—From the finely cut leaves resembling those of the true Tansy. *Ches.*

(3) *Potentilla Anserina*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Nhamp.*; *N. Yks.* See *Tansy*, *Wild.*

(4) *Senecio Jacobaea*, L.—*Aberdeensh.* 'Tansy, or ragwort.' Stat. Acct. of Scotland, xii. 965.

**Tansy, Dog's** (*Scotl.* Jamieson), or **Goose**. *Potentilla Anserina*, L. See **Goose Tansy**.

**Tansy, White.** (1) *Achillea Ptarmica*, L.—*Lyte.*

(2) *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.—Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 97.

**Tansy, Wild.** *Potentilla Anserina*, L.—*Lyte.* Turn. Names. *S. Bucks.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Nhamp.* 'The leaues are long, made up of many smaller leaues, like vnto those of the garden Tansie, but lesser.' Ger. 841. Prior, p. 231.

(2) *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.—Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 97.

**Taper.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Cockayne, iii. 331. See **Hag-taper**, **Hig-taper**, and **Hedge-taper**.

**Tar** (tare). *Vicia sativa*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Yks.* (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

**Tarbottle.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Oxf.* Cfr. **Darbottle**.

**Tar-fitch** (Tare-vetch). *Vicia hirsuta*, L.—*Sal.* (Wem). 'Tare-fytche, a corne lupyng, Palsgrave, subst. f. 69.' Hal. Wr. See **Tar-vetch**.

**Tar-fitch, Blue.** *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*Ches.*

**Tar-fitch, Yellow.** *Lathyrus pratensis*, L.—*Ches.*

**Tar Grass.** *Vicia hirsuta*, L., or, perhaps, *V. Cracca*, L.—'The wild vetch.' *Kent*, Pegge, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3; *Staff.* Hal. Plot's *Staffordsh.*, p. 347 (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3).

**Tar Vetch** (or **Tar-Vatch**). *Vicia hirsuta*, L.—*Dors.* Hal. has 'Tar-vetches. Tares. *South.*' [*V. sativa*, L. f]; *Wight*, E. D. S. Gloss. See **Tar-fitch**.

**Tare, or Tares.** A frequent agricultural name for (1) *Vicia sativa*, L. *Ess.*; *Middx.*; *Suff.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Moray.* Fl. M.

(2) *Vicia sepium*, L.—*Suff.*

(3) *Vicia hirsuta*, L.—*Ches.* Fitzherbert has **Terre**, and says, 'It groweth lyke fitches, but it is muche smaller.'

(4) *Lathyrus Aphaca*, L.—*Lyte.* Prior, p. 231.

**Tare, Tine.** See **Tine Tare**.

**Tare, Wild.** *Vicia sepium*, L. and *V. Cracca*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Tare-tyne**, a synonym for **Vetch**. At Hendon, *Middx.*, 'they haue the blue [*Vicia Cracca*, L.], the red [*V. sativa*, L. f] and the yellow [*Lathyrus pratensis*, L.] Tare-tyne, or wild sort of Thetch,

which is accounted an excellent sort of Grass.' W. Ellis, 'Modern Husbandman,' vol. iv. pt. 2, p. 77.

**Tarragon.** The general name for *Artemisia Dracunculus*, L.—Prior, p. 231.

**Tarrify.** *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, Br. Camb. 'An extremely common weed in the Fens, popularly known by the name of *Tarrify*, because, I suppose, it terrifies the farmer and weeder.' The Fenland, Past and Present, p. 299.

**Tassel.** (1) A teazel. *Dipsacus fullonum*, L.—'Cardo, a thystelle or a tassell,' Nominale MS. Hal. In Turn. Lib. Tasyll. In Turn. Names Tassel. In Moorfields there is 'a large close, called Tassel Close sometime, for that there were tassels planted for the use of cloth-workers.' . . . Stow's Survey of London (1598). Ofr. Tazzle.  
(2) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Tassel, Milky.** See Milky Dashell.

**Tassel, Purple.** *Muscari comosum*, Mill. Park. Parad. 118.

**Tassel-bur.** 'A thistle. Palsgrave.' Hal. Wr.

**Tassel Grass, or Tassel Pond weed.** Book names for *Ruppia maritima*, L.—Prior, p. 231.

**Tassel Rags.** See Rag, Tassel.

**Tassels, Siller.** *Briza media*, L.—Lammermuirs, Bot. E. Bord.

**Tazle.** (1) A teazel. *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L.—N.-W. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; Yks. (Cleveland).

(2) *Carduus heterophyllus*, L.—Yks. (Cleveland).

**Tea Scent.** *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, Desv. W. Cumb.

**Teasel.** The general name of *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L., and *D. fullonum*, L.—Turn. (Tasil). North. Grose. (spelt Teezle), E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 231.

**Teasel, Card.** See Carde Thistle.

**Teasel, Draper's.** *Dipsacus fullonum*, L.—Nemnich.

**Teasel, Fuller's.** See Fuller's Teasel.

**Tea Tree.** A common garden name for *Lycium barbarum*, L.

**Teeadsteecals.** Toadstools. Yks. (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4.

**Teile.** 'The birch-tree (Lat.). According to Junius, the lime-tree was so called.' Hal. Wr. Prior, p. 232, assigns the name Teil-tree to *Tilia europæa*, L., to which it no doubt belongs, being derived from the Latin name. Other spellings of the word are Teyl-tree, Tile-tree, Tillet-tree. Prior, p. 232.

**Tench-weed.** *Potamogeton natans*, L.—Hal. Wr. E. Anglia, Forby. Prior, p. 231.

**Tenging Nettle.** See Nettle, Stinging.

**Teng-tongues.** 'Water-cresses, as being pungent to the taste.' Yks. (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4. *Nasturtium officinale*, Br.

**Tentes.** The catkins of *Juglans regia*, L.—Lyte.

**Tent-wort.** *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L.—Merret (Pinax). 'It is . . . a Specifick against the Rickets. For this Reason, our Ancestors gave it the Name of *Tentwort*, deeming it a sovereign Remedy against Narrowness of children's Breasts, or the *Tubes Pectorae*, as Dr. Boot calls it . . . who observes that, according to the various Symptoms of the same Distemper, the English called it the *Taint*, swelling of the Joints, and in a more general Word, Rickets.' Threlkeld. Prior, p. 231.

**Tere.** Tares (*Vicia sativa*, L.). Tusser, E. D. S. Series D, p. 51.

'But rather sowe otes, or else bullimong there,  
Gray peason, or runcuals, fitches, or tere.'

It is probable, however, that Tusser merely spelt the word thus to rhyme with 'there,' as one of his great peculiarities was the spelling of rhyming words with the same vowels or consonants, so as to make them look alike. See Biographical Sketch of Tusser in same edition, p. xxii. See Tare (3).

**Terrididdle, or Terrydivle.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—Ches. (Frodsham), where children chew the roots, and say they are like 'stick liquorice.' Probably corrupted from Tether-Devil.

**Tether Devil.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.—Hal. Wr. Ches. Wilbraham.

**Tether-Toad.** *Ranunculus repens*, L.—Yks. (Huddersfield) E. D. S. Gloss.

**Tettrifol.** 'The plant trefoil.' Hal.

**Tetter-berry.** The berries of *Bryonia dioica*, L., which 'are good against all fretting and running cankers, gangraenes, and tetter, and therefore the berries [are] usually called of the country people, *Tetter-berries*.' Park. Theatr. 181. *Hants.*, where children have an idea that the juice of the fruit will, if it touches the skin, produce tetter. (Land and Water, Sept. 28, 1872.) Wr. Prior, p. 232.

**Tetter-wort.** *Chelidonium majus*, L.—Lyte. Ger. Hal. Wr. 'The juice often applied to tetter . . . will quickly kill their sharpnesse, and heale them also.' Park. Theatr. p. 618. Prior, p. 232.

**Teyl-tree.** See Teile.

**Thale-cress.** *Arabis Thaliana*, L.—Lightf. i. 358. A mere book-name adapted from the Latin, the latter being bestowed on the plant by Linnæus in commemoration of Thal (1542—1583), who included the plant in his *Sylva Hercynica*. Prior, p. 232.

**Thapes.** Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*E. Anglia.* Forby; *Norf.* (also Thebes and Thepes, Ray, and Thebes and Thepes, Hal.); *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3. A dialectal form of *Fabes*, which see. Prior, p. 75.

**Thatch.** See Thetch.

**Theabes, or Thebes.** See Thapes.

**Thepes.** See Thapes.

**Thetch, or Thatch,** but more frequently used in the plural. (1) *Vicia sativa*, L.—*S. Bucks.*; *Herts.* 'In Hertfordshire we call them *thetches*.'

Ellis; by whom a large variety is called *Gorethetch*. *Oxf. Hal.*; *West*, *Pulman*; *Worc.*

(2) *Vicia sepium*, L.—*Bucks.*

(3) *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm.—*Bucks.*

**Tetch-grass**, Wild. (1) *Vicia Cracca*, L.; (2) *V. hirsuta*, Koch.; Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*.

**Thethorne**. See **Thief**.

**Theve-Thorn**. See **Thief**.

**Thickening Grass**. See **Grass**, **Thickening**.

**Thief**. *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss. In Wycliffe's Bible (Judg. ix. 14; Ps. lvii. 10) is **Theve-thorn**, by which name Prior (p. 232) understands *R. cœsius*, L.: we think it more likely that *R. fruticosus* was meant. *Ofr. Lawyers*. Hal. quotes from Pr. Parv. 'Thethorne tre, *Rumnus*.'

**Thimble**. (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Ireland* (Co. Waterford).

(2) *Silene maritima*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Thimble, Fairy**. *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Camb.*; *N. Ess.*; *Norf.*

**Thimble, Lady's**. See **Lady's Thimble**.

**Thimble, Witches**. See **Witches' Thimble**.

**Thiretelle**. 'The herb *apium risus*.' Hal. Wr. *Ranunculus sceleratus*, L.

**Thirlstane Grass**. See **Grass**, **Thirlstane**. Prior (p. 206) has **Thirlestane**.

**Thistle**. (1) The general name for the genus *Carduus*. In *Leic.* Tistle, E. D. S. Gloss.

(2) *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Dev.*, 'sometimes so called by mistake.' Friend. Prior, p. 233.

See under their respective headings **'Argentine Thistle, Asses' Thistle, Ball Thistle, Bank Thistle, Barnaby's Thistle, Bell Thistle** (in Appendix), **Bird Thistle, Blessed Thistle, Blue Thistle, Boar Thistle, Bow Thistle, Buck Thistle, Bull Thistle, Bur Thistle, Carde Thistle, Carline Thistle, Corn Thistle, Cotton Thistle, Cursed Thistle, Dog Thistle, Fuller's Thistle, Gentle Thistle, Hare's Thistle, Horse Thistle, Hundred headed Thistle, Hundred Thistle, Lady's Thistle, Melancholy Thistle, Milk Thistle, Musk Thistle, Oat Thistle, Pricky Thistle** (in Appendix), **Queen Ann's Thistle, Red Thistle** (Appx.), **Scotch Thistle, Sharp Thistle, Silver Thistle, Sow Thistle, Star Thistle, Swine Thistle, Virgin Mary's Thistle, Water Thistle, Watling Street Thistle, Wavy Thistle, Wool Thistle**.

**Thistle Hemp**. 'A kind of early hemp.' Hal. Wr. *Cannabis sativa*, L.

**Thlaspi**. Given by Lyte as an English name of *Lepidium campestre*, L.

**Thonga.** *Himantalia lorea*, Lyngb. *Scilly Isles*, Journal Royal Agr. Soc. 1870, part ii. p. 384. Also **Sea Thonga**. R. Cat. 119.

**Thormantle.** 'The *Thormantle*, excellent as a medicine in fevers.' *Dev.* Mrs. Bray, *Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 274. Mr. Friend sees in this name a dedication to Thor: it is, however, doubtless only a corruption of tormentil. *Potentilla Tormentilla*, L.

**Thorn.** *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Yks.* Prior, p. 234.

See under their respective headings **Blackthorn**, **Buckthorn**, **Buckthorn (Sea)**, **Christ's Thorn**, **Dangle Thorn**, **Egyptian Thorn**, **Glastonbury Thorn**, **Hawthorn**, **Sallow**, or **Willow Thorn**, **Waythorn**, **Whitethorn**.

**Thorn Apple.** The common name for *Datura Stramonium*, L.—*Lyte* (**Thornie Apple**). *Ches.* Prior, p. 234.

**Thornberries.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Ches.*

**Thorn Broom.** (1) *Ulex europæus*, L.—*Ger.* Prior, p. 234.

(2) *Genista anglica*, L.—*Lyte*.

**Thorn-tree.** 'The medlar tree.' Hal. Wr. *Mespilus germanica*, L.

**Thorowaxe.** *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, L.—*Lyte* has **Throwaxe** and **Thorowleafe**. 'It may be called in englishe **Thorowwax**, because the stalke waxeth thorow the leaves.' Turn. Names. Also **Throughwort** (*Ger. Index*). Prior, p. 234.

**Thousand Flower.** *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. 'One of the many names of the Toadflax.' *Ches.*, Leigh. Cfr. **Mother of Thousands** (1).

**Thousand-leaf.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—Culpeper. *Ches.*, erroneously applied by Col. Leigh in his Glossary to *A. Ptarmica*. Also called **Thousand-leaved Clover**; *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Thowthystyle**, i. e. sowthistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*, L., quoted by Hal. from Pr. Parv. Cfr. *Suss.* **Thowthistle**, or **Thowtisle**.

**Thrash, or Thrashers.** Various species of *Juncus*. *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Loth.*; *Ayrsh.*, Jamieson. In *Fife*, **Threshie**; Jamieson has also **Thrush** and **Thrush-bush**.

**Thread-of-life.** *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L., the threadlike runners giving rise to new plants having suggested the name. *Nhamp.*

**Three Faces in a Hood.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Ger.* In Bulleyne's Book of Simples **Three Faces in one Hood**. In Turn. Names **Two faces in a hood**. *Sal.* and *Yks.* (**Three Faces under a Hood**). Warner (1771) also gives this form of the name. Prior, p. 234.

**Threefold.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—Hal. Wr. *Yks.* (Whitby) *E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4*; (*East.*) *E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2*.

**Three-leaved Grass.** A book equivalent for *Trifolium*. 'There be divers sortes of three-leaved grasses.' *Ger.* 1017. . . 'the flowers of *Three-leav'd grasse*.' *Roxburghe Ballads*, i. 261 (ed. Chappell). In *Cornw.*, *T. repens*, L.

**Threshie.** See **Thrash**.

**Thrift.** (1) *Arneria maritima*, Willd. Ger. Hal. *Ess.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. It is commonly so called in gardens. Prior, p. 234.

(2) *Sedum reflexum*, L.—‘*Thryft* aut stonecrop.’ Turn. Lib. and Herb.

**Thrift, Lavender.** See **Lavender Thrift**.

**Thrift, Sea.** *Salsola Kali*, L.—Turn.

**Thrimlin-jockies.** *Briza media*, L.—Yks. (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

**Thrisle, or Thrisel.** A thistle. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord., where several species are included; *Scotl.* Jamieson. The **Horse-thistle** seems to be *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—Mactaggart, Gallovidian Encycl., p. 104.

**Thrisel, Bur.** See **Bur Thistle**.

**Throatwort.** (1) *Campanula Trachelium*, L.; also extended to other species of *Campanula*. It was thought ‘soveraigne to cure the paine and inflammation of the necke and inside of the throte.’ Lyte. Hal. Prior, p. 234. Cfr. **Haskwort**.

(2) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Treas. Bot.

(3) *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—Culpeper.

**Throck-needle.** ‘A kind of herb mentioned in MS. Linc. A. 1. 17, f. 286.’ Hal. (Spelt **Throc-nedils**.) *Scandix Pecten*, L.?

**Throughwort.** See **Thoroughwort**.

**Thrum-wort.** (1) *Amaranthus caudatus*, L. Prior, p. 234.

(2) A book-name for *Actinocarpus Damasonium*, Br.—Treas. Bot.

**Thrum-wort, Great.** *Alisma Plantago*, L.—Pratt.

**Thrush, or Thrush-bush.** See **Thraash**.

**Thumble.** (1) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—*Edinb.*

(2) *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Thumble, Witches.** See **Witches’ Thimble**.

**Thunder Bolts.** (1) *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth. *Rutl.*

(2) *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*W. Ches.*; *Sal.* (**Thunder-bowt**); *West.* Hal.

(3) *Silene inflata*, L.—*Kent* (Higham), where the children snap the calyxes, which explode with a slight report.

**Thunder Daisy.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Som.* Friend.

**Thunder-flower.** (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*W. Cumb.* (**Thunner-flower**). A correspondent suggests that the name may have arisen from the fact that the immature capsule contains air, and when pressed between the finger and thumb bursts with a slight report. Children amuse themselves with it.

(2) *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. (See **Lightnings**); *Berw.* Bot. E. Bord.

(3) *Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.—*W. Cumb.*

**Thunder-plant.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—Treas. Bot.

**Thyme.** The general name of *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—Prior, p. 235.



- Thyme, Bank.** *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—*Berks.*
- Thyme, Basil.** A modern book-name for *Calamintha Acinos*, Clairv.
- Thyme, Creeping or Running.** *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—Lyte. Ger.
- Thyme, Horse.** See **Horse Thyme.**
- Thyme, Laced.** Thyme upon which dodder (*Cuscuta*) grows is so called by Turner.
- Thyme, Mother of.** See **Mother of Thyme.**
- Thyme, Shepherd's.** See **Shepherd's Thyme.**
- Thyme, Water.** This name first occurs in Walton's Complete Angler, chap. vi. 'Some think that he (the umber or grayling) feeds on water-thyme, and smells of it at his first taking out of the water.' What plant is here intended we are unable to determine; perhaps it is the water-moss, *Fontinalis antipyretica*, L. At present the name is applied to a plant which had not been introduced to this country in Walton's time, viz. *Anacharis Alsinastrum*, Bab. *Camb.*; *Yks.*, where it is 'so called by bargemen on the Foxton Canal.' Miss Plues (Rambles in Search of Wild Plants). Prior, p. 246.
- Thyme, Wild.** The general name for *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.—Turn. *Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8*; *Nhumb. Turn.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.*
- Thyme-weed.** *Anacharis Alsinastrum*, Bab. 'Throughout the Fens.' The Fen land, Past and Present, p. 307.
- Tick.** A variety of *Faba vulgaris*, L., well known to farmers, a little longer and broader than the common horse-bean. *Herts.* 'Here they call the small common field horse-bean *small ticks*, and the larger sort *great ticks*.' Ellis, Modern Husbandman, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 24.
- Tickle my Fancy.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—Hal. **Tittle my Fancy.** *Norf. Holl.*
- Tickler, or Tickling Tommy.** The seeds of *Rosa canina*, L.—*N. Dev.* 'Boys put them down one another's backs, when the tickling sensation is very vexatious.' Friend.
- Tidy-pipe.** *Equisetum* sp.—*N. Dev.*
- Tiger, or Tiger's Mouth.** (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Suss.*  
(2) *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*Suff.*; *Suss.*  
(3) Various species of *Linaria*. *Suss.*
- Tile, Tilet-tree, Tillet, or Tillet-tree.** *Tilia europæa*, L.—Hal. Prior, p. 232, 235. Hal. has also 'Tilleul, a kynde of frute, tilleul. Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 70.'
- Tills.** *Ervum Lens*, L.—'Pulse, lentils. *Var. dial.*' Hal. 'Wee in English [call it] *Lentills*, but the country people in Hampshire, and other countries, where they sow it in their fields for their Cattles foode, call it *Tills*, leaving out the *Lent*, as thinking that word agreeth not with the matter.' Park. Theatr., p. 1058. Prior, p. 235.
- Til-tree.** See **Teile.**
- Time.** An old spelling of **Thyme.**

**Timothy Grass.** *Phleum pratense*, L.—See **Grass, Timothy**. W. Ellis, writing in 1750, calls it **St. Timothy Grass** and **St. Timothy Seed**. It is sometimes simply **Timothy** (*Som.*).

**Tine.** ‘Wild vetch or tare.’ Hal. (1) *Vicia hirsuta*, Koch.

‘From wheat go and rake out the titters or *tine*.’

Tusser (Five Hundred Points, E. D. S. ed., p. 113).

(2) *Vicia Cracca*, L. Ellis, Modern Husbandman (**Tyne**).

**Tine-grass.** (1) *Vicia Cracca*, L.

(2) *V. hirsuta*, Koch. Ellis, Modern Husbandman. (**Tyne-grass**.)

**Tine-tare.** (1) *Vicia hirsuta*, Koch. Annals of Agriculture, i. 315 (1784).

(2) *Lathyrus tuberosus*, L.—*Ess.* (Ongar) Journ. Linn. Soc. (Botany), v. 188.

**Tine-weed.** *Vicia hirsuta*, Koch. Ellis, Modern Husbandman (**Tyne-weed**).

**Tinker-tailor Grass.** (1) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Som.* ‘So called from a game played by girls.’ Mr. Elworthy.

(2) *Lolium perenne*, L.—*Dev.* (**Tinker Tailor**), ‘from the game played by means of it.’ Friend.

**Tipsen-leaves.** *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L.—A corruption of **Tutsan**, which see; *Bucks.*; *N. Dev.* (**Titsy-leaf**, or **Tipsy-leaf**); *Cornw.* (**Titzen**).

**Tisty-tosty.** Cfr. **Paddock-pipe**. Friend.

(1) *Kerria japonica*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(2) *Viburnum Opulus*, L. (garden form) *Dev.* Friend. The flowers of each form a ball, thus recalling the cowslip balls used by children, which are called a *tosty* or a *tisty-tosty*. See Hal.

**Tithymall.** *Euphorbia*. Prior, p. 235. Hal. has **Titimall**.

**Titson.** See **Tutsan**.

**Titsy-leaf.** See **Tipsen-leaves**.

**Titters.** ‘A kind of weed.’ Hal. Wr. In Tusser (Five Hundred Points, E. D. S. ed.) it is synonymous with **Tine** (which see), and probably refers to *Vicia hirsuta*, Koch.

**Tittle my Fancy.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Norf.* Holl.

**Tivers.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*S. Bucks.* A corruption of **Clivers**.

**Toad Flax.** A common book-name for (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill. Lyte. Prior, p. 235. Coles (A. in E. 313) hazards the conjecture that it was given ‘because toads will sometimes shelter themselves amongst the branches of it.’ (!)

(2) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*Ches.* See **Flax, Toad**.

**Toad-flax, Bastard.** *Thesium linophyllum*, L.—Prior, p. 235.

**Toad-flax, Yellow.** *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.—*N.* and *E. Yks.*

**Toad-flower.** *Stachys sylvatica*, L.—*Yks.*

**Toad Grass.** See **Grass, Toad.**

**Toad Paddock.** A toadstool. *Lanc.* Hal.

**Toad Pipe**, or more frequently **Toad Pipes.** Various species of *Equisetum*, Hal., 'the herb Horsetail' Lyte (**Toadpipes**), *E. arvense*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8 (pronounced **Teadd-pipes**); *Lanc.* (Preston) Science Gossip, 1882, p. 164; (*N.-W. Linc.*) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; (*E. limosum*, L.) *Nhumb.*; *Yks.* Prior (p. 235) confines the name to *E. limosum*, L.

**Toads-cap.** 'Toadstool. *East.*' Hal.; *Norf.* Holl., who also has 'Toad-skep, fungus on old trees.' In Prompt. Parv., **Todyshatte**: 'lewede folkys callyn it tode hat.' MS. Arundel, 42, f. 3.

**Toads Cheeses.** 'Rank fungi.' *Oxf.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 165.

**Toads-heads.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Wilts.* (Minety) pronounced **Tooad's Yeds.**

**Toad-skep.** 'Fungus on old trees.' Hal. Wr. Probably *Polyporus giganteus*, Pers. Cfr. **Toads-cap.**

**Toad's-meat.** Toadstool. *Wight*; Hal., *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss. (**Tuoad's Meat**).

**Toad's Mouth.** *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—Pratt.

**Toadspit.** *Lemna minor*, L.—*Linc.*

**Toadstool.** The general name for fungi—more especially the species of *Agaricus*, but extended to *Polyporus* and *Boletus*—as distinguished from the edible mushroom. Grete Herball. (**Tode stoles**); *Hants.* Holl.; *Suss.* Holl.; *Yks.* (Northallerton, Wensleydale, Cleveland). **Tade-stool** (Bot. E. Bord.), or **Taid-stule** (Jamieson) is the Scottish form. See **Paddock Stool.**

**Toad-tether.** *Ranunculus repens*, L.—*Yks.* Baines (Flora of Yorkshire).

**Tobacco.** *Nicotiana Tabacum*, L.—Prior, p. 236.

**Tods-tail, or Tods-tails** (i. e. Foxes' Tails). *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Scotl.* Jamieson; *Elgin*; *Forf.*; *Moray.*

**Todyshatte.** A toadstool. Pr. Parv. Hal.

**Tolmeiner.** *Dianthus barbatus*, L.—'Sweete Williams, *Tolmeiners*, and London Tufts.' Ger. 480. Park. Parad. Prior, p. 236; who also spells it **Tolmeneer**. See **Colmenier**.

**Tom Thumb.** *Lathyrus pratensis*, L.—*Berks.* (Reading); *Suss.*

**Tom Thumb's thousand Fingers.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—*Kent* (Upnor).

**Tom-bacca.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—'Also called boys'-bacca, because the boys cut the small wood in pieces to smoke like cigars.' *Suss.* Parish.

**Tom-pimpernowl.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*Mid.-Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5; (Huddersfield), E. D. S. Gloss. (**Tompimpernel**).

**Tommy Toad.** A toadstool. *Lanc.* (Oldham).

**Tommy Tottles.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*N. Yks.* The name is sent us as 'Tommy Tottles broke his mother's brandy bottles;' but we hardly suppose that the whole phrase is in general use.

**Tommy Twa-sorts.** *Valeriana Phu*, L., variety with yellow leaves. *Yks.* (Thorpe Perrow); *Westm. Gard. Chron.* xvii. 601 (1882).

**Tongue-bleeder.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Leic.* (Belgrade); *Suff.* (Tongue-bleed); *E. Bord.* (Tongue-bluiders) Bot. *E. Bord.* See *Bluid-tongue*.

**Tongue Grass.** See *Grass, Tongue*.

**Tonup.** A turnip. *Hal. N.-W. Linc.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 6.

**Tooth Cross, or Tooth Violet.** Book-names for *Dentaria bulbifera*, L.—Prior, p. 236.

**Tooth-wort.** (1) *Lathræa Squamaria*, L.—*Ger.*, who says it 'riseth fourth of the grounde . . . having a tender, thicke, tuberous, or misshapen bodie, consisting as it were of *scales*' like teeth, whereof it tooke his name' (p. 1388). Usually considered to refer to the tooth-like scales of the root; but Mr. E. Lees says, 'After flowering, when the capsules are half-ripe, in form as well as in colour they simulate human teeth in a most remarkable manner.' *Pictures of Nature*, p. 46. Prior, p. 236.

(2) *Dentaria bulbifera*, L.—*Treas. Bot.*

(3) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—*Ger. Appx.* *Hal.*

**Torches.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Lyte*, who says, 'The whole toppe, with his pleasant yellow floures, sheweth like to a Waxecandle, a Taper, cunningly wrought' (p. 83, ed. 1619). *Coles* (A. in E.) says, 'The elder age used the stalks dipped in suet to burn, whether at funerals or for private uses.' *Cockayne* (iii. 331) says it is still so called. *Wr.* has *Torch-herb*. Prior, p. 236.

**Torfitch.** Wild vetch. *West.* *Hal.*

**Tormentil.** (1) *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth. (and *P. reptans*, L.). *Turn.* Names (where it is also spelt *Tormerik*). *Lyte.* *Hal.* 'The herb setfoil'; *Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Suff.* In Antrim and Down *Tormenting-root*, *E. D. S. Gloss.* *Hal.* has the spelling *Turmentille*.

(2) *Lamium purpureum*, L.—*Sal.* (Craven Arms). Prior, p. 236.

**Torrets.** See *Turrits*.

**Tory-tops.** Fruit of *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Cork).

**Totsane.** 'The herb *agnus castris*.' (sic) *Hal.* No doubt a mere spelling of *Tutsan*, which see.

**Tottard.** 'The herb *nascorium*.' *Hal.* We do not know this.

**Totter Grass, or Tottering Grass.** See *Grass, Totter*.

**Touch and heal.** (1) *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L.—*Bucks.*

(2) *Hypericum perforatum*, L., and (3) *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—*Ireland* (Antrim and Down) *E. D. S. Gloss.* (Touch an' hail).

**Touch-leaf.** *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L.—‘The still-prevailing Welsh custom, taught by mothers to their children, of placing its leaves—under the name of *touch-leaf* or *touching-leaf*—between the leaves of their bibles.’ Wilkinson, p. 101. *Hants.* (Touchan-leaves).

**Touch-me-not.** (1) A general name for *Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*, L.—*Glou.* ‘A plant called Noli-me-tangere, neer which if you put your hand, the seed will spurtle forth suddenly, in so much that the unexpectedness of it made the valiant Lord Fairfax to start, as Mister Robert [Bobart] at the Physick Garden in Oxford can tell you.’ Coles, A. of S. 39. Prior, p. 237.

(2) *Cardamine hirsuta*, L.—*Ches.* (Mobberley). This plant also shoots out its seeds when touched.

**Touch-wood.** *Boletus ignarius*, L.—*Ger.* This is ‘German tinder,’ which used to be used for fuses. Is it not more likely that the name is derived because it ignites with a touch, as it were, like ‘touch string,’ and ‘touch paper,’ than for the reason Prior gives? Touch string, &c. was known before German tinder became an article of commerce. Prior, p. 237.

**Tower Cress.** *Arabis Turruta*, L.—Prior, p. 237.

**Tower (or Towers) Mustard** (in reference to its habit of growth). *Turritis glabra*, L.—*Ger.*, who also calls it **Towers Treacle**. With. (ed. i.) calls it **Towerer**. The name has been transferred in modern books (*Treas. Bot. &c.*) to *Arabis Turruta*, L.

**Tower-wort.** A book-name for *Turritis glabra*, L.—*Treas. Bot.*

**Town Cress.** *Lepidium sativum*, L.—Lyte, who has also **Town Kars**. Prior, p. 237.

**Town-weed.** *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—‘From the growth of the plant in towns and town gardens, it is sometimes called *Town-weed*.’ Pratt. It would seem more probable that *M. annua*, L. is intended.

**Toywort.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—‘In the North part of England *Toywoort*.’ *Ger.* 215. Prior, p. 237.

**Trail, The.** Male catkins of the oak. *Quercus Robur*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest).

**Traleen Grass.** See **Traneen**.

**Traneen, or Traneen-grass.** *Cynosurus cristatus*, L., an Irish name for the plant, written *Trathnin* (cfr. J. White’s Essay on Grasses of Ireland (1808), 154), which is often met with in Irish general literature; not worth a *traneen* being equivalent to the English ‘not worth a rush.’ *Traleen-grass*, given at p. 230, is probably a mistaken rendering of the same name.

**Traveller’s Ease.** *Potentilla Anserina*, L.—*Warw.* So called because applied to gallied feet.

**Traveller’s Joy.** (1) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—Seems to have been invented by Gerard, who speaks of its ‘decking and adorning waies and hedges, where people traueil, and thereupon I haue named it the Traueilers Ioie.’ *Ger.* 739. *Cornw.*; *Dev.*; *Oxf.*; *Wilt.* Prior, p. 237.

(2) *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland) Cleveland Gloss.

**Treacle, Churl's.** See **Churl's Treacle.**

**Treacle, Countryman's.** (1) *Ruta graveolens*, L.—'Rue, or the Country Man's Treacle.' Short, *Medicina Britannica*, p. 246 (1846).

(2) *Valeriana officinalis*, L.—'It is called the Countryman's Treacle.' *Ib.* p. 295.

(3) *Allium sativum*, L.—*Cornw.* 'The Country men in Cornwall are great eaters of Garlick for healths sake, whence they call it there, the Country mans Treacle.' Childrey, *Britannica Baconica* (1661), 23.

**Treacle, English.** *Teucrium Scordium*, L.—'Angliæ germander aut englysche Triacle dicitur.' Turn. *Lib. Ger. Index*. 'Hæc planta in agro Cantabrigiensi English Treacle dicitur.' R. Cat. p. 67.

**Treacle, Poor Man's.** See **Poor Man's Treacle.**

**Treacle, Towers.** See **Tower Mustard.**

**Treacle Mustard.** See **Mustard, Treacle**, and add (3) *Thlaspi arvense*, L.—Turn. Names.

**Treacle Wormseed.** *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, Br. Ger. See **Wormseed.** Park. *Theatr.* 870.

**Treaclewort.** *Thlaspi arvense*, L.—Ger. Index.

**Tree Fern.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.—Wales.

**Tree Moss.** (1) *Usnea plicata*, Ach., from its growth on trees. Ger.

(2) *Lycopodium Selago*, L., from its tree-like growth. *Cumb.*

**Tree Sow-thistle.** *Sonchus arvensis*, L.—With. ed. iv.; *Sal.*

**Trefoil.** A general name for various species of clover (*Trifolium*), (often spelt **Treyfoil** in Ellis's *Modern Husbandman*); applied more especially amongst agriculturists and seedsmen to (1) *Medicago lupulina*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Nhump.* (Morton, who says, 'Trefoil as they call it by way of pre-eminence'); *Norf.* (**Black Trefoil**); *E. Yks.*, including *M. maculata*, L.

(2) *Trifolium minus*, Sm. *Ches.*; *Warw.* Prior, p. 239.

See under their respective headings, **Bean Trefoil**, **Bird's-foot** (1), **Bog Trefoil**, **Burgundy Hay**, **Olover** (**Heart**), **Herb Trefoil**, **Honeysuckle Trefoil**, **Hop Trefoil**, **Marsh Trefoil**, **Melilot Trefoil**, **Sour Trefoil**.

**Trefoil, Black.** *Medicago lupulina*, L.—*Norf.*

**Trefoil, Great.** *Medicago sativa*, L.—Surflet's *Country Farm*, p. 648.

**Trefoil, Water.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—With. *Warw.*; *Elgin*; *Moray* (**Water Triffle**).

**Trefoil, Wild.** *Trifolium minus*, Sm. *S.-W. Cumb.*

**Trembling Jockies.** *Briza media*, L.—*Yks.* (Whitby):

'A trimmling-jock i' t' house  
An you weean't hev a mouse':

It is believed to be obnoxious to mice. E. D. S. Gloss. O. 4 (**Trimmling Jockies**). Also called **Trembling Grass**: *Lanc.*; *Suff.*; *Yks.* (**Tadcaster**); *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

- Trewelufe** (Truelove). *Paris quadrifolia*, L.—Hal.
- Trick madam**. See **Trip Madam**.
- Triffoly**. A trefoil. Prior, p. 239.
- Trifolium**. This is becoming a general agricultural name for *Trifolium incarnatum*, L.—Cornw.; Yks. (W. Riding).
- Trifoly, Sea**. *Glauz maritima*, L.—Lyte, who says it is so named by Turner.
- Trifoly, Sour**. *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Lyte.
- Trimmling Jock**. See **Trembling Jockies**.
- Trinity**. *Tradescantia virginica*, L.—Kent (Higham). 'Given the name about Lee, because they say it blossoms all the Trinity.' Rev. O. H. Fielding: no doubt suggested by the three petals of the flower. See also **Herb Trinity**.
- Trinity Violet**. *Viola tricolor*, L.—Yks.
- Triple Grass**. See **Grass, Triple**.
- Trip Madam**. *Sedum reflexum*, L.—Wr. In Surfleet's Country Farm, p. 223 (1600), **Trick madame**; in Holme's Acad. of Armory (ii. 99), **Trick-madam**. Prior, p. 239.
- Tristram's Knot, The**. *Cannabis sativa*, L.—Bullein, Book of Simples, fol. 26.
- Troll-flower**. *Trollius europæus*, L.—Lyte. Ger. 'From Sw. troll, Da. trol, Fris. trol, a malignant supernatural being.' Prior, p. 239. 'Nomen vernaculum ex monte Pilato, ubi Troll-Blume dicitur.' F. J. Ruprecht, Flora Ingrica, i. 37.
- True-love, or Herb True-love**. *Paris quadrifolia*, L.—At the top of the stalk 'come foorth fower leaves directly set one against another, in maner of a Burgunnion crosse or a true love knot; for which cause among the aunicients it hath beene called herbe Truelove.' Ger. 328. Herts. Phyt. iii. 146, N. S.; Perthsh. Hal. has **Trewelufe**. In Cumb. **True Love's Knot**, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. Prior, p. 234.
- Truffle**. (1) The general name for *Tuber cibarium*, L.—'In French *Truffes* and *Truffles*.' Park. Theatr, p. 1319. Prior, p. 239.  
(2) *Bunium flexuosum*, With. Invernessh.
- Trumpet Flower**. *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—N. and E. Yks.
- Trumpet Keck**. See **Keck, Trumpet**.
- Tube Root**. *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—With. Baxter has **Tuber Boot**, which is of course the true meaning of the name.
- Tudnoore**. *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. Coles, A. in E., p. 53.
- Tulip**. *Tulipa Gesneriana*, L.—Prior, p. 239. Jamieson gives **Tulipase** as a Scottish form.
- Tulip, Chequered** (With. ed. iv.), **Drooping** (Ches.), or **Wild** (Nhamp.; Warw.). *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.
- Tulip, Yellow**. *Meconopsis cambrica*, Vig.—Som.

**Tunbridge Goldilocks.** See **Goldilocks, Tunbridge.**

**Tunhoof.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. Pr. Parv. (**Tunhouse**) Hal.; Ger. (Tune-hoofe); *Camb.*; *N. Ess.*; *Norfol.*; *Suff.* Prior, p. 239. See **Ale-hoof**. Hal. has 'Tunnif, the forget-me-not. East.' But we have little doubt but that the above, to which Wr. refers the same name, is intended.

**Turkey Eggs.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Berks.*

**Turkey Feather.** A book-name for *Padina Pavonia*, L., adapted from its old Latin name: '*Fucus maritimus gallopavonis pennas referens*. The Turkey's Feather.' B. Cat.

**Turkey Gilliflower.** *Tagetes erecta*, L.—Ger. p. 609.

**Turkey Grass.** See **Grass, Turkey.**

**Turkey-hen Flower.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—Ger.

**Turkey Pod.** *Sisymbrium Thaliana*, Hook. A name applied—we do not know why—by With. (ed. iv.) to the plant, or rather to the genus, *Arabis*, of which he gives it as the sole representative.

**Turk's Cap.** (1) *Lilium Martagon*, L.—*Surr.* Baxter. In gardens frequently called **Turk's-cap Lily**. Prior, p. 240. See **Park Parad.**, **Tulip**.

(2) *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Nhamp.* Wr.; *Som.*

**Turk's Head** (a corruption of **Turkey-hen**). *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Warw.*

**Turmentille.** See **Tormentil**.

**Turmit.** A very common mispronunciation of Turnip. '*Brassica Rapa*, L.—*Ches.*; *N.-W. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Hants.*; *Oxf.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3. (**Turmut**); *Som.* Holl.; *Suss.* Parish (**Turmut**); *Yks.* (Craven) Holl.; (Mid) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5; *Var. dial.* Hal.

**Turn again Gentleman.** *Lilium Martagon*, L.—*Bucks.*; *Glouc.*; *Heref.*; *Nhamp.*; *W. Worc.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Turncap.** *Lilium Martagon*, L.—Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 65.

**Turnip.** By old writers spelt **Turnep**. (1) *Brassica Rapa*, L.—Lyte. 'I haue hearde some cal it in englishe a turnepe.' Turn. Names. Prior, p. 240.

(2) *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Bucks.* (Great Marlow).

**Turnsole, or Torn sole.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—Prior, p. 240.

**Turr.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—Crosby Records: A Cavalier's Note Book, ed. by T. E. Gibson, p. 187.

**Turrets.** *Carex cæspitosa*, Sm. *Hants.* In White's Natural History of Selborne, a 'clumpy sedge' is spoken of under the name **Torrets**, probably this species.

**Tushalan.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—*Nhumb.*

**Tushylucky Gowan.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—*Dumfr.*

**Tussock Grass.** See **Grass, Tussock.**



- Tussocks.** *Agrostis vulgaris*, L., and *A. alba*, L.—*Gloiu*.
- Tutsan.** *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L.—*Lyte*. 'The leaves laide upon broken shins and scabbed legs, healeth them, and many other hurtes and griefes, whereof it tooke his name Tout saine or Tutsane, of healing all things.' *Ger.* 435. *S. Bucks.* (Tutsan-leaf); *Dev.* (Teignmouth); also *Titson*. See also *Tipsen-leaves*. *Hal.* has 'Tutson, the periwinkle. East,' no doubt meaning the same plant. *Prior*, p. 240.
- Tutties.** Flowers of *Prunus Cerasus*, L.—*Dors*.
- Tuzzy muzzy.** *Muscari comosum*, *Mill.* *Norf.* *Park. Parad.* 281.
- Twadgers.** (1) *Vicia sepium*, L., perhaps confined to the seeds. *Yks.* (Northallerton).  
(2) *Vicia sativa*, L.—*Yks*.
- Tway-blade.** The general name for *Listera ovata*, L.—*Lyte*. *Hal.* 'Twa-blade, a plant with two leaves;' *Yks.* *Hallamsh. Gloss.*; *E. Bord. Bot.* *E. Bord.* *Holme* (*Acad. of Armory*, ii. 58) has *Twy-foil*. *Prior*, p. 240.
- Twelve o'clock.** *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—*Som.* *Cfr. Eleven o'clock Lady*.
- Twice-writhen.** A name invented by *Turner* for *Polygonum Bistorta*, L., a mere translation of the specific name. *Prior*, p. 240.
- Twick-bine.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, *Gaertn.* *N. Dev.*
- Twig Rush.** *Cladium Mariscus*, L.—*Treas. Bot.* *Prior*, p. 24.
- Twig Withy.** *Salix viminalis*, L.—*Lyte*. Osiers are still called *twigs* in *Ches.*, and an osier-bed a *twiggerly*.
- Twike.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Linc.* *Brogden*.
- Twine-grass.** 'Wild Thetch.' *Ellis*, *Modern Husbandman*, vi. pt. 2, p. 48. *Vicia Cracca*, L., or *V. hirsuta*, *Koch*.
- Twiny Leg.** *Bartsia viscosa*, L.—*N. Dev.* (*Barnstaple*).
- Twist-wood.** *Viburnum Lantana*, L.—*Hants.* Used by plough-boys to twist into handles for their whips, which are called 'twists.' (See *Whip-crop* (2).)
- Twitch.** *Triticum repens*, L., and often *Agrostis vulgaris*, L.—*Beds.*; *Camb.*; *Ches.*; *Cumb.*; *Derb.*; *Leic.* *E. D. Gloss.*; *N. Ess.*; *N.-W. Linc.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 6; *Norf. Holl.* (*Twitch Grass*); *Nhamp.* *Nth. Gloss.*, *Sternb.* *Som.*; *Worc.* *Prior*, p. 240.
- Twitch, Black.** (1) *Festuca duriuscula*, L.—*Cumb.* *Hutchinson's Hist. Cumb. Midland Counties*, *E. D. S. Gloss.* B. 5.  
(2) *F. ovina*, L.—*Beds.* *Batchelor's Gen. View of Agric. of Beds.* (1803), p. 323.
- Twitch, Butter, or Button.** *Avena elatior*, L.—*Cumb.* *E. D. S. Gloss.* C. 8.
- Twitch, Running.** *Agrostis alba*, L.—*Midland Counties*, *E. D. S. Gloss.* B. 5.

**Twitch, Surface.** '(1) *Polygonum amiculare*, L., and (2) *Agrostis stolonifera angustifolia*, are indifferently called *surface twitch* or *red robin* by farmers.' Holdich, *Essay on Weeds*.

**Twitch, Water.** *Agrostis vulgaris*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.*

**Twitch-grass.** See *Grass, Twitch*.

**Two Faces under a Hat.** *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—*Suss.*

**Two-faces-under-the-sun.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Sal. (Worthen).* In *Turn. Names, Two-faces-in-a-hoode*.

**Twopence.** *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L. (*Prior*, p. 240), or **Twopenny Grass** (*Turn. Names*).

**Twopenny Grass.** See *Grass, Twopenny*.

**Twyfoil.** See *Twayblade*.

**Tyne.** See *Tine*.

**Umbrella Leaves.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.—*Yks.*

**Uncorn.** *Avena fatua*, L.—*N. Scott. Jamieson*.

**Undergrounds.** 'Anemones. *Dev.*' Hal.

**Unifoil.** *Maianthemum bifolium*, D.C. *Holme, Acad. Armoury*, ii. 58.

**Unshoe-the-Horse.** *Botrychium Lunaria*, L.—'Moonwort is an herb which they say will open locks, and unshoo such horses as tread upon it; this some laugh to scorn, and those no small fools neither; but country people that I know, call it *Unshoo the Horse*; besides I have heard commanders say, that on White Down in Devon-shire near Tiverton, there was found thirty hors-shoes, pulled off from the feet of the Earl of Essex his horses being there drawn up in a body, many of them being but newly shod, and no reason known, which caused much admiration; and the herb described usually grows upon heaths.' *Culpeper*, ed. 1653. *Prior* (p. 241), who also assigns the name to *Hippocrepis comosa*, L.

**Upright Bur.** *Lycopodium Selago*, L.—*Scott. Jamieson*.

**Upstart.** *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*Baxter. Prior*, p. 241.

**Urchin.** 'The key of the ash-tree.' Hal. This would be *Frazinus excelsior*, L.: We suspect, however, that the fruit of the Horsechestnut (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L.) is intended.

**Urchin Crowfoot.** See *Crowfoot, Urchin*.

**Urles.** 'Tares.' Hal. *Vicia sativa*, L.

**Uvula-wort.** *Campanula Trachelium*, L.—'In English . . . *Uvula wort*, of the vertue it hath against the paine and swelling thereof.' *Ger.* 366. See *Throatwort*.

**Valara.** *Valeriana officinalis*, L.—*S. W. Cumb. Cfr. Villera*.

**Valerian.** (1) The general name for the genus *Valeriana*, especially

*V. officinalis*, L. Lyte calls it Great Wild Valerian, to distinguish it from *V. dioica*, L., which he calls Small Wild Valerian. Prior, p. 241.

(2) *Polemonium cœruleum*, L.—Turner, Names.

**Valerian, Greek.** See **Greek Valerian**.

**Valerian, Red.** *Centranthus ruber*, D.C. 'Red Valerian hath been so called of the likenesse of the flowers and spoked rundles with Valerian, by which name we had rather have it called, then rashly to laie upon it an unproper name.' Ger. 551.

**Valleys.** The leaves of *Convallaria majalis*, L.; near Woburn (*Beds.*) and Bletchley (*Bucks.*) the plant being known as *Lilies and Valleys*.

**Vane, or Vearn.** Fern. Pulman.

**Variegated Nettle.** See **Nettle, Variegated**.

**Vatch** (a pronunciation of *Vetch*). *Vicia sativa*, L.—*Glou.*

**Vatch, Tar.** See **Tar-Vetch**.

**Vearn.** A spelling of Fern. Pulman. In *N. Dev.* *Veerdots* is applied to ferns generally.

**Velvet Dock.** See **Dock, Velvet**.

**Velvet-flower.** (1) *Tagetes patula*, L.—Turn. Names.

(2) *Amaranthus caudatus*, L.—Prior, p. 241.

**Velvet-leaf.** *Lavatera arborea*, L.—Prior, p. 241.

**Venus' Bath, or Venus' Basin.** Book-name for *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L., and *D. fullonum*, L.—Lyte. 'It is termed *Labrum Veneris*, and *Laver Lavacrum*, of the forme of the leaves made up in fashion of a bason, which is never without water.' Ger. 1006. Prior, p. 241. Also **Venus' Cap**. Pratt.

**Venus' Comb.** *Scandix Pecten*, L., from the Lat. *Pecten Veneris*. 'After [the flowers] come uppe long seedes, very like unto packneedles, orderlie set one by another like the great teeth of a combe.' Ger. 884. Prior, p. 241.

**Venus's Chariot drawn by two doves.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Ees.* (Chelmsford). The two long-stalked upper petals are concealed in the hooded sepal. When the hood is pushed back, these petals protrude, and are supposed to resemble doves, the flower representing the chariot. In *Dev.* the plant is called **Venus's Doves**.

**Venus' Hair.** *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, L.—A name given by Turner: 'it may be named in English *Venus heir*.' Turn. Names. Prior, p. 242.

**Venus's Looking Glass.** The garden-name for *Campanula Speculum*, L., from its old Lat. name *Speculum Veneris*. Ger. Prior (p. 242) erroneously assigns the name to *C. hybrida*, L.

**Venus' Navelwort.** See **Navelwort, Venus'**.

**Venus' Needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—Ger.

**Vernal Grass, Sweet.** See **Grass, Sweet Vernal**.

**Vervain.** *Verbena officinalis*, L.—Lyte (also **Varvey**n). *Glou.*; *Norf.*; *N. Yks.* Prior, p. 242.

**Vervain, Base or Flat.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—Lyte. See **Flat Vervain**.

**Vetch.** The general name for the genus *Vicia*, especially (1) *V. sativa*, L., which is the species cultivated under this name. *Lyte. Glou.* (or **Vatch**); *Suff.* Prior, p. 242.

(2) *Vicia sepium*, L.—Lyte, who calls it **Wild Vetch**. *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Suff.*

See also **Bitter Vetch**, **Corn Vetch**, **Ers-bitter Vetch**, **Horse-shoe-Vetch**, **Kidney Vetch**, **Liquorice Vetch**, **Milk Vetch**, **Tare Vetch**.

**Vetch, Grass.** *Lathyrus Nissolia*, L., 'a Vetch with grassy leaves.' Prior, p. 97.

**Vetch, or Fitch, Wild.** (1) *Vicia sepium*, L.—Lyte.

(2) *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.*; *Scotl.* (*Clackmannansh.*) (**Wild Fetch**).

**Vetchling.** A book-name for *Lathyrus pratensis*, L.—Prior, p. 242.

**Vethervoo** (Featherfew). *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—Pulman.

**Vetoy**n. 'The herb betony.' Hal. *Stachys Betonica*, Benth.

**Vew, or View.** *Taxus baccata*, L.—*Ches.* (Hal. gives **Vewe**); *Craven, Holl.*; *North, Grose* (**View Tree**); *Yks. Holl.*

**Vilip.** A pronunciation of Violet. *Viola odorata*, L.—*Dev.* Pulman has **Vylip**.

**Villera** (a corruption of Valerian). *Valeriana officinalis*, L.—*Ireland* (Antrim and Down), *E. D. S. Gloss.* See **Filaera** in Appx. and **Valara**.

**Vine.** 'Any trailing plant bearing fruit.'—Hal.

See also **Blood Vine**, **Hedge Vine**, **Isle of Wight Vine**, **Land Vine**.

**Vine, Irish.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal).

**Vine, White.** (1) *Bryonia dioica*, L.—*Ger.*

(2) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Rural Cyclopaedia*.

**Vine, Wild.** (1) *Bryonia dioica*, L.—*Hants.* Bromfield MS.; *Worc.* Prior (p. 249) gives this as **White Wild Vine**.

(2) *Tamus communis*, L.—Lyte. *IV. Ches.*; *Wight, Fl. Vect.*

(3) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—Lyte.

**Vine, Wood.** *Bryonia dioica*, L.—Pratt.

**Vinegar Plant.** A kind of mould, *Penicillium glaucum*, formed during acetous fermentation, and used for accelerating the manufacture of vinegar. *Treas. Bot.*

**Violet.** (1) The general name for the various species of *Viola*, especially *V. odorata*, L. Lyte, who also calls it **Garden Violet** and **Sweet Violet**. *Cumb.*; *E. Yks.*; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* Prior, p. 242.

(2) *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Warw.*

**Violet, Autumn.** See **Autumn Bellflower**.

See also **Blue Violet**, **Calathian Violet**, **Corn Violet**, **Damask Violet**, **Dame's Violet**, **Dog Violet**, **Garnesie Violet**, **Hedge Violet**, **Horse Violet**, **March Violet**, **Marian's Violet**, **Mercury's Violet**, **Pig Violet**, **Spring Violet**, **Tooth Violet**, **Trinity Violet**, **Water Violet**.

**Violet, English.** *Viola odorata*, L.—*Scotl.* Miss Plues. . . .

**Violet, Marsh.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Yks.* (W. Riding).

**Violet, Spanish.** *Lupinus luteus*, L.—*Coles*, A. in E. 393.

**Violet, Summer.** *Viola canina*, L., and *V. sylvatica*, Fries.—*Warn.*

**Violet, Sweet.** A very general name for *Viola odorata*, L.

**Violet, Water.** *Hottonia palustris*, L., from its general resemblance to the Stock (*Matthiola*), which was formerly called Violet. 'Water Violet . . . [hath] small white flowers like unto stocke Gilloflowers . . . [It] is called in Dutch *Water Violieren*, that is to saie, *Viola aquatilis*: in English water Gilloflower, or water Violet: in French *Gyrosfees d'eau*.' Ger. 678, 679.

**Violet, Yellow.** *Viola lutea*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Viper's Bugloss.** See **Bugloss**, **Viper's**.

**Viper's Grass.** See **Grass**, **Viper's**.

**Viper's Herb.** *Echium vulgare*, L.—*Lyte.* See **Bugloss**, **Viper's**.

**Vippe.** *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—*Hal.*, quoted from MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 25.

**Virgin Mary's Candle.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Ireland* (co. Limerick).

**Virgin Mary's Cowslip.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Sal.*; *W. Worc.*

**Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Ches.*; *Sal.*, in which county a legend similar to the following is still current.

**Virgin Mary's Milk-drops.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Monmouthsh.* The tradition that the spots on the leaves were caused by drops of the Blessed Virgin's milk is very widespread. Dr. T. W. N. Smart writes from Salisbury: 'I had an old woman weeding in my garden, and proposed to her to turn out a plant or two of it, to which she strongly objected, and said, "Do ee know, Sir, what they white spots be?" "No, I don't." "Why, they be the *Virgin Mary's Milk*! so don't ee turn 'em out, for it would be very unlucky!" See also **Lady's Milk**. At Weymouth (*Dors.*) the plant is called **Mary's Tears**, 'so called,' writes Miss S. M. Payne, 'from a legend, that some tears from the Virgin Mary, falling on the leaves of that plant, occasioned the white blotches on them; and that from her excessive weeping, one eye (which before was blue) became red, in consequence of which the plant has since borne flowers of the two colors.'

**Virgin Mary's Pinch.** *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.—*Berks.* (Maidenhead), 'from a tradition that the Blessed Virgin once pressed it with her thumb.' N. & Q. 4th S. iii. 414; x. 156. This is the plant referred to by Mr. Friend in 'Academy,' Aug. 11, 1883, p. 92, who thus ex-

plains the name: 'In Oxon and Northants there is a flower . . . which is said to have been stigmatised by the Virgin, and condemned to a life of inutility. She used to employ it for the manufacture of an ointment, but on one occasion

"She could not find it in time of need,  
And so she pinched it for a weed."

. . . Every leaf has a dark spot in the centre, just as though it had been pinched, on which account it goes by the name of pinch-weed.'

**Virgin Mary's Thistle.** *Carduus Marianus*, L.—*Bucks.*; *Ches.*; *Hants.*; *Norf.* (*Virgin's Thistle*). Hal. (*Carduus benedictus*).

**Virgin's Bower.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—With. ed. iv. *Irel.* Prior, p. 243. Various species of *Clematis*, especially *C. Flammula*, L.—*Ger.*

**Virginia Rose.** *Lupinus luteus*, L.—*Coles*, A. in E. 333.

**Vlix (Flax).** *Linum usitatissimum*, L.—*Dors.*

**Vuss, or Vuz.** A West country pronunciation of Furze. *Ulex europæus*, L.—*Pulman*. Also *Vuzzen*. *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.

**Vylip.** See *Vilip*.

**Waar.** Seaweed. See *Ware*.

**Waberan Leaf, and Wabert Leaf.** See *Waybread*.

**Wad.** *Isatis tinctoria*, L.—*Turn.* *Libellus*.

**Wagging Grass.** *Briza media*, L.—*N.* *Yks.* *Pulman* has *Waggin Grass*.

**Wag Wanton.** *Briza media*, L.—*Wade*, Cat. Pl. (1794), 22. Hal. *Bucks.*; also (at Wycombe) *Wig-wag Wanton*; *Dora.* *Dors.* Gloss. (also *Wagwant*); *Som.* Prior, p. 244 (*Wagwant*).

**Wake-at-noon.** *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—*Wight*, Phyt. iii. 971, O.S.

**Wake-pintle.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—Prior, p. 244.

**Wake Robin.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Lyte.* *Ches.*; *N.* and *E.* *Yks.*; *Suss.*; *Scotland*, *Jamieson*. Prior, p. 244.

**Wale-Wort.** See *Wall-wort*.

[**Wall, Water, White, and Wood** are applied, as distinguishing adjectives (especially in books), to many plant-names, for the most part not in actual use: we have not given these a separate entry unless circumstances seemed to require it.]

**Wall Barley.** See *Barley*, *Wild*.

**Wallflower.** (1) A frequent name for *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L., which 'groweth upon bricke and stone wals'. *Lyte.* *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Ger. 371. Prior, p. 245.

(2) *Helianthus annuus*, L.—*Sal.* In answer to an inquiry, *Miss Jackson* writes: 'I am quite sure about Wallflower being *Helianthus annuus*; it struck me as so odd that I made every inquiry about it.'

**Wallflower, White.** The white Stock, *Matthiola incana*, Br., var. *alba*. Mart. Mill.

**Wall Grass.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Dev. Friend.

**Wall-ink.** *Veronica Beccabunga*, L.—Dumfriessh. Stat. Acc. Scotl. ii. 464. *Stirlingsh.*; Irel. (Antrim, Down), also **Well-ink**.

**Wall Moss.** *Sedum acre*, L.—N. and E. Yks.

**Wall Pepper.** *Sedum acre*, L.—Lyte. Glou. (Fairford). Prior, pp. 178, 245.

**Wallwort.** (1) *Parietaria officinalis*, L.—Grete Herbal.

(2) *Sedum acre*, L.—Yks. (Wakefield).

(3) *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.—Turn. Names. Ger. Appx. *Sal.* (Much Wenlock) Shropsh. Wordbook. Baxter has **Walewort**. Prior, p. 244.

(4) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 101.

(5) 'The Walwort is an herb grows commonly about two cubits high; his leaf is rifted like Bugloss, the root outwardly is black, but within white and oyle.' Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 73. We do not know what is meant.

**Waller.** A willow. Staff. Poole.

**Wallow, or Wulow.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—Hal. *Sal.*

**Walnut.** The general name for *Juglans regia*, L.—Lyte. *Heref.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 12, where it is explained as 'the tree or fruit of the double walnut only;' West. Hal. 'A.S. *wealh-hnut*, from *wealh*, foreign, G. *wälsch*.' Lyte has **Walshe nut**, and Ger. 'Walnut, and of some **Walsh Nut**,' Prior, p. 244.

**Walwort.** 'The herb *filipendula*.' Hal.

**Waly, or Walysprig.** 'A small flower.' Scotland, Jamieson. We do not know what is meant.

**Wandering Jenny.** *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L.—Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Wandering Jew.** *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. *Suss.*

**Wandering Sailor.** (1) *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L.—Dev. Friend; *Dors.*

(2) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill.—Dev. Friend; *Som.*

**Wans.** The shrubby kinds of willow.—N.-W. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Warba Leaves.** *Plantago major*, L.—Moray.

**Ward-seed.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—Dev.

**Ware.** Various species of seaweed. Kent (Thanet). Grose. Hal.; Scott. Jamieson. See also **Bellware**, **Eelware**, **Honeyware**, **Kelpware**. Prior, p. 245. Other spellings are **Waar** (*North, Ray*), **Waur** (which see), **Weir** (*Nhumb.*, Grose; *North, Ray*).

**Ware, Red.** (1) *Laminaria digitata*, Lam.—Scott. Rural Cyclopædia.

(2) *Porphyræ*. Scott. Jamieson.

- Ware, Sea.** *Alaria esculenta*, Grev.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.
- Ware, Strawberry.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.—*Scotl.* Rural Cyclopædia.
- Ware Tangle.** *Laminaria*. *E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*
- Ware-wassel.** 'A stem of seaweed.' Hal.
- Warence.** *Rubia tinctorum*, L.—*Ger.* Appx. Hal. Prior, p. 245.
- Warlock.** (1) *Sinapis nigra*, L.—*Wight.* Fl. Vect.  
(2) '*Raphanus Raphanistrum*?' *Suff.* Ann. of Agriculture, v. 250.
- Warmot.** *Artemisia Absinthium*, L.—*Ger.* Appx. Hal.
- Wart Cress.** See **Cress, Wart.**
- Wart-flower.** *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Wart Grass.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—(*Cumb.*; *Derb.*) and *E. Peplus*, L. (*Linc.*; *Yks.*), the acrid milky juice of which is used as a cure for warts. Prior (p. 245) calls the former **Wart Spurge**. See also **Wartweed** and **Wartwort**.
- Wartweed.** (1) *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *N. Ess.*; *Glow.* (Fairford); *Norf.*; *Suff.*; *E. Yks.* Prior, p. 245.  
(2) *Euphorbia Peplus*, L.—*E. Yks.*  
(3) *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*Suff.* **Wretweed** is an *E.* Anglian form.
- Wartwort.** (1) *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Turn.* Lyte, who includes *E. Peplus*, L.—*Sal.*  
(2) *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*Glow.*  
(3) *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir. *Grete Herball.*  
(4) *Gnaphalium uliginosum*, L.—*Ches.*
- Waster Ledges.** *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. Cfr. **Easter-ledges**.
- Watch Guards.** A garden name for *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Ches.* (Frodsham).
- [Water. See Wall.]**
- Water Bells.** *Nymphæa alba*, L.—'Northern counties.' Cornhill Magazine, July, 1865.
- Water Blinks.** *Montia fontana*, L.—Prior, p. 245.
- Water Blob.** (1) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Leic.*; *Nhamp.* Wr. Sternb.; *Notts.*; *Yks.* (Wakefield) (**Watter Blob**).  
(2) *Nymphæa alba*, L.—*Nhamp.* Sternb.; *Yks.* (Wakefield).  
(3) *Nuphar lutea*, Sm.; *Dors.*; *Nhamp.* Sternb. See **Blob**.
- Water Can.** *Nuphar lutea*, Sm., and *Nymphæa alba*, L.—*With.* Ed. iv. Prior, p. 245, restricts the name to *Nuphar*.
- Water-cress.** See **Cress, Water.**
- Water-cup.** *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—*Baxter.* A mere translation.
- Water Fennel.** (1) *Callitriche verna*, L.—*Park.* Theatr.  
(2) *Enanthe Phellandrium*, L.—Prior, p. 246.



**Water flower.** *Geum rivale*, L.—‘This is of some called a *Water-flower*.’ Holme, Acad. of Armory, ii. 74.

**Water Grass.** See **Grass, Water**, and add—

(3) *Holcus lanatus*, L.—*Glou.* (Andoversford). The name appears to be extended to several other grasses which come up as natural weeds of the district amongst second years’ ‘seeds’; but the *Holcus*, which is extremely plentiful, is the grass to which the name is especially given.

**Water Lily.** See **Lily, Water**, and add—

(3) *Calla palustris*, L.—*Ches.*

(4) *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

Walton in ‘Complete Angler,’ chapter ii., alludes to water-lilies as if they grew on dry land. ‘Look down at the bottom of the hill there in that meadow, chequered with *water-lilies* and lady-smocks.’ It would seem as if some plant other than any of these we have enumerated were so called in Walton’s time.

**Water-lyngke.** ‘The herb *fabria minor*.’ Hal. We do not know this.

**Water Pine.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—*Ches.*

**Water Poppies.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. *Lin.* (Boston).

**Water Poplar.** *Populus fastigiata*, Desf. *Som.*

**Water Purpy.** *Veronica Beccabunga*, L.—*Scotl.* Pratt; *Sutherlandsh.* Hortus Medicus, 1683. In *Cumb. Water Purple*, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Water Socks.** *Nymphæa alba*, L.—With. Ed. iv.

**Water Soldier.** A book-name for *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—Prior, p. 246.

**Water Rose.** *Nymphæa alba*, L., and *Nuphar lutea*, Sm. Turn. Names.

**Water Rot.** *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—*W. Ches.*

**Water Sallow.** A species of willow. *Suff.* Moor.

**Water Thistle.** *Carduus palustris*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Water Torch.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Lyte.* Prior, p. 246.

**Water Violet.** *Hottonia palustris*, L.—*Ger.* Prior, p. 246.

**Waterweed, American.** *Anacharis Alsinastrum*, Bab. Prior (p. 247) calls it **American Riverweed**.

**Water Willow.** *Salix rubra*, Huds. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Water-wort.** (1) *Asplenium Trichomanes*, L.—‘Waterwort is Maidenhayre.’ *Ger. Appx.* Hal.

(2) *Elatine Hydropiper*, L.—Prior, p. 246. A mere book-name.

**Water Yarrow.** *Hottonia palustris*, L.—*Yks.* Baines (Flora of Yorkshire). The leaves are finely divided like those of the Yarrow.

**Watling Street Thistle.** *Eryngium campestre*, L., from its place of growth. *Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Waur, or Waure.** Various kinds of Sea-weed. 'Sea-woor, or Seawrack.' *Kent* (Thanet), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 11, C. 3. Hal. See *Ware*, *Woare*, *Woore*, *Ore*.

**Wave-wine.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L., and *C. arvensis*, L.—Morton's Cyclopædia of Agriculture.

**Wax Dolls.** *Fumaria officinalis*, L.—*Herts*; *Kent*, Pratt.

**Way Barley.** See *Barley*, *Way*.

**Way Bent.** *Hordeum murinum*, L.—'Called in Cābridgshire Way bent.' Turn. Names. See Bennet. Prior, p. 247.

**Waybread, or Waybred.** *Plantago major*, L.—A widely-extended name, spelt in many ways, and with numerous variations. Grete Herball (*Weybrede*); *North*, Turn. (*Waybrede*); Ger. (*Weybred*); Appx. (*Waybread*); *Ches.* (*Waybred*) (*Wilbraham* gives also *Waybrid* and *Wybrow*); *W. Ches.* (*Wayberry*); *North*, Grose; *Wilts.* (*Wayside Bread*); *E. Bord.* (*Waybrede*, *Wayborn*, *Waybret*), Bot. *E. Bord.*; *Scotl.* (*Wabran-leaves*, *Waberan-leaf* and *Wabert-leaf*), Jamieson. Hal. erroneously has 'the plantain tree.' Prior, p. 247.

**Wayfaring Tree.** *Viburnum Lantana*, L.—A name invented by Gerard, who calls it *Wayfaring Man's Tree*, of which Parkinson says (Theatr. 1449): 'Gerard calleth it in English the Waifaring tree, but I know no traveller doth take either pleasure or profit by it, more then by any other hedge trees.' Prior (p. 247) gives also *Wayfarer Tree*. In Aubrey's Nat. Hist. of Wilts (p. 56), probably by a mistake, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.

**Wayfron.** *Plantago major*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. *E. Bord.*

**Way Grass.** 'Knot grass.' Hal. *Polygonum aviculare*, L.

**Wayside Bread.** *Plantago major*, L.—*Wilts.*

**Way Thistle.** *Carduus arvensis*, L.—Dr. J. Hill (Herb. Brit. 1769). Prior, p. 233.

**Waythorn.** *Rhamnus catharticus*, L.—Lyte. *Sal.* Prior, p. 247.

**Waywind.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L., and *C. sepium*, L.—*Oxf.* (*C. sepium*); *Warw.*

**Way-wort.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—Hal. 'Wey wort is *Ipia maior*.' Ger. Appx.: this would appear to be *Stellaria aquatica*.

**Weasel Snout.** *Lamium Galeobdolon*, Cr. *Gluu.* 'The flower of the dead nettle is like a Weasells face, and is called Galeopsis, which in Greek signifies the same.' Coles, A. of S., 35.

**Weather Glass.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*S. Bucks.* See *Poor Man's Weather-glass* and *Shepherd's Weather-glass*.

**Weather-wind.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L. Cfr. *Withwind*. Hal.

**Weather-wind, Cow's.** See *Cow's Weather-wind*.

**Weeby.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Clackmannansh.*; *Forfarsh.*

**Weedbind.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L., and *C. sepium*, L.—Turn.

- Weedwind.** (1) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—Lyte.  
 (2) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—Ger. Index. Prior, p. 247.
- Weeping Widow.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Nhamp.*; *Staff.*
- Weeping Willow.** (1) The general name for *Salix babylonica*, L.  
 (2) *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*N. Dev. Friend.* Prior, p. 247.
- Weieworth.** 'The herb pimpernel.' Hal.
- Weir.** Seaweed. See **Ware.**
- Welchnut.** See **Welsh-nut.**
- Welch-parsley.** *Cannabis sativa*, L.—Hal.
- Welcome Home Husband.** *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, L.—Hal. *Yks.* Hallamshire Gloss.
- Welcome-to-our-house.** *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, L.—'Among women, *Welcome to our house.*' Ger. 407. Prior, p. 247.
- Weld.** *Reseda Luteola*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 247.
- Weld, Dyers Greening.** *Genista tinctoria*, L.—Ger.
- Well Grass.** *Nasturtium officinale*, Br.—*Scotl. Jamieson.* See also **Horse-Well-Grass.**
- Well-ink.** *Veronica Beccabunga*, L.—*Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8*; *Irel.* (Antrim, Down) also **Wall-ink.** One correspondent spells it **Well-link.**
- Well Kerse.** *Nasturtium officinale*, L.—*Scotl. Jamieson.*
- Welogh.** The willow. Hal.
- Welsh-nut.** *Juglans regia*, L.—*Dors. Dors. Gloss.*; *Wilts. Hal.* spelt **Welch-nut.** Pulman.
- Welsh Poppy.** A common book-name for *Meconopsis cambrica*, Vig. Prior, pp. 186, 243.
- Weremod.** Wormwood. Hal.
- Wethewynde.** The plant woodbine. Hal.
- Weybred.** *Plantago major*, L.—Ger. Emac.
- Weyl Esh, i. e. wild ash.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*N.-W. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.*
- Weythernoy.** *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal.
- Weywort.** 'The herb *ipia major.*' Hal. See **Way-wort.**
- Whacker or Whackering, Gerse.** See **Gerse, Whacker or Whackering.**
- Wharre.** *Pyrus Malus*, L.—*Ches. Wilbraham. Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15.* Hal. Prior, p. 248.
- What's your Sweetheart.** *Lolium perenne*, L., from its use in rustic divination.—*Suss.*
- Wheat.** The general name for *Triticum sativum*, L.—Prior, p. 248.

The named varieties of wheat are very numerous; the following are amongst the most distinctive and important. **Bearded Wheat**, called also **Glog Wheat** (*E. Anglia*, Forby), **Cone Wheat** (very generally), and **Durgan Wheat** (*Kent*, Hal.); **Red Wheat**, called also **Duck Wheat** (*Kent*, Hal. Wr.); **White Wheat** (the two latter kinds from the colour of the grain); **Spring Wheat**, also called by **Lyte March Wheat** and **Summer Wheat**; **Winter Wheat**; **Egyptian Wheat** (*Triticum compositum*, L.); **Spelt Wheat** (*T. Spelta*, L.). See also **Black Corn**, **Block Wheat**, **Buck Wheat**, **Cow Wheat**, **Duck Wheat**, **Durgan Wheat**, **French Wheat**, **Indian Wheat**.

**Wheat Barley.** See **Barley**, **Bare**.

**Wheat-bennet.** At Hendon, Middx., 'they have . . . the Wheat-bennet, which, when ripe, shews their grass is fit to mow, and this is a Rule they often go by.' W. Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, vol. iv. pt. 2, p. 77 (1750). This grass we cannot identify.

**Wheat Bine.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—*Herts*.

**Whicken.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—Hal. *Yks.* (Craven) Holl. Hallamsh. Gloss. Ger. has **Whicken-tree**.

**Whickenins.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Cumb.* (Winderwath).

**Whickens, or Wickens.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Durh.*; *Yks.* (Cleveland Gloss.).

**Whicks, or Wicks.** (1) *Triticum repens*, L.—*Cumb.* E. L. Linton (spelt **Whicks**); *N.-W. Linc.*, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *North*, Hal.; *Yks.* (Wakefield. Hallamsh. Gloss.), (E), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

(2) *Agrostis*, various species, *Yks.*, also **Wickens**.

(3) Thorn plants for hedges. *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Ches.* Hal.

**Whimberries.** Bilberries. *Lanc.* Hal. Prior, p. 248.

**Whin, or Whins.** (1) *Ulex europæus*, L., and *U. nanus*, Forst. Lyte. *E. Anglia*, Forby; *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *N.-W. Linc.*, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *North*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1; *Nhumb.* (flowers **Whin-bloom**); *Vur. dial.* Hal.; *Suff.*; *Yks.* (or **Whin-bush**), (E), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; (W. Riding) E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7; (Swaledale) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 1; (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4. *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Ayrsh.*; *Dumfriessh.*; *Invernessh.*; *Moray*; *Irel.* (Antrim, Down), also **Whims**. Hal. has 'Whincow, a bush of furze,' Fermanagh. Prior, p. 248.

(2) *Ononis arvensis*, L.—'Anonis is called in Cambrýgeshire a *whyne*.' Turn. Lib. See **Cammock Whin**, **Cat Whin**, **Heather Whin**, **Lady Whin**, **Land Whin**, **Moor Whin**, **Moss Whin**, **Needle Whin**, **Petty Whin**.

**Whin-berry.** A common name for *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Prior, p. 248.

**Whin-wrack.** *Holcus mollis*, L.—*E. Bord.* So called 'because it is found to occupy places where whins have been removed.' Bot. E. Bord. p. 215.

**Whip-beam.** *Pyrus Aria*, Sm.—*Herts.*? ‘When it grows in coppices it serves the plough-boy to make himself a horse-whip.’ Ellis, *Modern Husbandry*, vii. pt. 2, p. 91.

**Whiperop.** (1) *Pyrus Aria*, Sm.—Hal. *Wight*, Fl. Vect.

(2) *Viburnum Lantana*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect. The long, straight, and very tough shoots of both these species are cut for whip-handles by waggons.

(3) *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Wight*, Phyt. O. S. iii. 420.

**Whip-tongue.** *Galium Mollugo*, L.—(Prior, p. 248), but *G. Aparine* is no doubt intended. Cfr. **Bluid-tongue**. Prior, p. 248.

**Whipulstre.** The name of some tree mentioned by Chaucer (*Canterbury Tales*; *Knight's Tale*). The quotation is as follows:

‘But how the fire was maken up on height,  
And eke the names, how the trees height,  
As oke, firre, beche, asp, elder, elme, popelere,  
Willow, Holme, Plane, Boxe, Chesten, laure,  
Maple, thorne, berche, ewe, hasel, *whipulstre*,  
How they were felde, shall not be told for me.’

In several counties a *whipple-tree* is the cross bar to which plough horses are yoked, and it is usually made of ash. It is possible that the ash may be the tree intended, as it is not otherwise mentioned in the list, though almost all other British trees are enumerated.

**Whirl Bent.** *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Whistle-wood.** (1) *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—*Yks.* (Wakefield).

(2) *Acer campestre*, L., and *A. Pseudo-platanus*, L.—*Clackmannansh.*

**Whit-aller.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Som.* See **Black Aller** in Appx.

**Whit Sunday.** *Narcissus biflorus*, L.—*Dev.* See *Friend*.

**Whitsun-boss.** The cultivated form of *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Glou.*

**Whitsun Gilliflower.** See **Gilliflower**, **Whitsun**.

[**White.** See **Water.**]

**White Ash.** (1) *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—*Lyte*.

(2) *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*Som.* (‘the only name’).

**White-ash Herb.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.? ‘A herb which grows amongst grass.’ Ellis’ *Country Housewife's Companion* (1750), p. 128. ‘*White-ash* is much rejected by cattle.’ *Ib.* p. 318.

**White-back.** *Populus alba*, L.—Hal. *Norf.* Holl., in allusion to the white underside of the leaves.

**White-beam.** *Pyrus Aria*, Sm.—Johnson in Ger. Emac, who calls it **White-beam Tree**. Prior, p. 248.

**White Blow.** (In Ger. Index **Whitblow**.) (1) *Saxifraga tridactylites*, L.—Ger.

(2) *Draba verna*, L.—Ger. Cfr. **Grass**, **Whitlow**. Prior, p. 249.

**White-caps.** *Agaricus campestris*, Schaeff.—*Ess.* ‘At Stapleford Abbot, in Essex, the people call them *White-caps*, laughing at those

cockneys who take them for mushrooms.' Sowerby, *English Fungi*, t. 304.

**Whiteheads.** 'Spikes of *Typha latifolia*, L., when the downy matter has ripened and lost the colour which leads to the designation *Blackheads*.' *Dev. Friend*.

**White Ladies.** This name is given to the snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*, L.) in 'Strathmore,' a novel by 'Ouida,' but whether in actual use we do not know. It has the ring of a genuine English plant-name.

**White-leaf-tree.** *Pyrus Aria*, Sm.—Evelyn (*Sylva*). From the silvery under-surface of the leaves.

**White Nancy.** See **Nancy, Sweet**.

**White Rice.** See **Rice, White**.

**White-root.** *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All. 'The roote is white and thicke.' Ger. 755. Lyte. Prior, p. 249. Gerard (p. 645) assigns the name also to *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—'In Yorkshire . . . it is called *White roote*, but that name belongeth more properly unto Salomons seale;' but this was an error on his part. See **White Bot**.

**White Rot.** (1) *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—'They call it *White rot*, and not white roote, as Gerard saith, for the Country people doe thinke their sheepe will catch the rot, if for hunger they should eate thereof, and therefore call it the white rot, of the colour of the herbe, as they have another they call the red rot, which is *Pedicularis* red Rattle.' Park. Theatr. 534.

(2) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L.—*W. Ches.*; *Sal. Prior*, p. 249.

**White Tansy.** *Achillea Ptarmica*, L.—Lyte.

**White-thorn.** *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—Lyte. *Ches.* (rarely); *Cornw.*; *Dev.*; *Warw.*; *Yks.* Prior, p. 249.

**White-weed.** (1) *Achillea Ptarmica*, L.—*Irel.* (Belfast) *Flora Belfastiensis*.

(2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. *E. Yks.*

**White-wood.** (1) *Tilia europæa*, L.—Hal. *Worc.* (**Whitwood**). Hal.

(2) *Viburnum Lantana*, L.—*Dors.* See **Whitten-tree**. In *Ches.* all other kinds of timber besides oak are distinguished as *Whitewood*.

**Whitwort.** (1) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—Lyte. Ger. *Wight*, Fl. Vect.

(2) *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All. Turn. Prior, p. 249.

**Whitlow Grass.** See **Grass, Whitlow**.

**Whitten-tree.** This name is assigned by Lyte to *Viburnum Opulus*, L.; he says, 'I take this to be a shrub that is called in English Whittentree, whereof are two kinds, one in all points agreeable with *Sambucus palustris* [*V. Opulus*], the other altereth in leafe; for his leaves be like to Elme or Witch Hasell, and this kinde is very tough and flexible.' This second tree is *V. Lantana*, L., and this, from the white underside of its leaves, seems to be the right, as it is at present

the actual, claimant of the name in *Berke* (Prior), and of similar names elsewhere. Gerard, however, follows Lyte in assigning it to *V. Opulus*. *V. Lantana*, Mr. Akerman writes in 'Archæologia,' xlii. 125, 'is universally known by the rustic population of the Southern, Midland, and Western counties by the name **Whiten-tree** or **Whiten-beam**;' and Aubrey (Royal Soc. Ms. fol. 137) says, 'In and about Cranbourn chace growes naturally a tree with a white leafe; it is no bigger than a cherry tree; they call it **Whiting** or **Whitewood**.' Mr. Friend gives **Whitney** as a *Dev.* name for the shrub, and says, 'In Devonshire they have a saying, "as tough as a Whitney stick," and farm lads always used to seek this wood for their rustic whips,' &c. Hal. has **Whitten**.

**Whitty.** (1) A willow. Pulman. Hal.

(2) *Pyrus domestica*, Sm. *Worc.* (Bewdley Forest) Phyt. O. S. iv. 1102. See **Whitty Pear**.

**Whitty Pear.** (1) *Pyrus domestica*, Sm. *Worc.* (Bewdley Forest). 'There was an undoubted feeling of superstitious protection attached to the tree, whose fruit was commonly said in the vicinity "to keep out the witch" from their habitations, and for this reason they hung up the hard fruit, which would remain for a long time without decaying, in their houses. The tree is commonly called by the foresters **Whitty**, or **Whitty Pear**; perhaps derived from the old English word "witten," to know, meaning the wise tree. They distinguish it from the mountain ash, which they simply call **Witchen**; and though a protective power is attributed to a stick of that tree, yet the "whitty pear," they say, is stronger.' Phyt. O. S. iv. 1102.

(2) *Pyrus torminalis*, Sm.—*Worc.*

**Whitty-tree.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—*West*, Hal.

**Whooping Cups.** *Peziza coccinea*, L.—*Suss.*, where the fungus is boiled as a cure for whooping-cough.

**Whortleberry.** (1) *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Lyte. *S. Dev.* (the fruit **Whorts**); *Kent* (**Whirtleberry**), E. D. S. Gloss. O. 3; *N. Yks.* Prior, p. 249.

(2) *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.—Lyte.

**Whorts, or Worts.** (1) *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—Lyte. *S. Dev.* (the fruit only); *W. Suss.* Holl.; *West*, Grose. See also **Black Whorts**. Prior, p. 249.

(2) *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.—Lyte. (**Red Whorts**.)

(3) 'A small blackberry.' Hal. probably means a small, black, berry, in which case no doubt *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, and not *Rubus*, is intended.

**Whorts, Marsh.** See **Marsh Worts**.

**Whuns.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—*Irel.* (Antrim, Down).

**Whusselwood.** 'The alder, of which whistles are made.' Hal. Is not this rather the elder, *Sambucus nigra*, L.?

**Whuttle Grass.** *Melilotus officinalis*, Willd.—*Roxb.* Jamieson.

**Whya-tree.** *Robinia Pseudacacia*, L.—Mr. R. Wood writes from

Manchester, 'In the neighbourhood where I was brought up, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the *Acacia* was frequently called the *Whya tree*, and in fact nearly all old people know it best by that name. When I was first told of [trees] being found in the bogs, my informant told me of them as *Whya trees*.'

**Wibrow.** *Plantago major*, L.—*Ches.* Hal.

**Wich-elm.** Hal. See **Elm**, **Witch**.

**Wick.** (1) A plant of hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Yks.* Also **Wickwood**.

(2) *Triticum repens*, L.—*Yks.* (W. Riding). Cfr. **Whicks**.

**Wicken, or Wicken Tree.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—Hal. Turn. *Ches.*; *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6; *Nhumb.* Turn.; *Sal. Shrop.* Word-book. Prior, p. 191. Cfr. **Whicken**.

**Wicken Grass.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.

**Wickens.** (1) *Triticum repens*, L.—*North*, Grose; *Yks.*

(2) Hedge thorns (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.). *Yks.* (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4; also **Wicks**, **Wickthoorns**, or **Wickwood**.

**Wickey.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—Hal. (**Wicky**), *Ches.* Leigh's Gloss.; *Derb.*; *Sal. Shropsh.* Word-book.

**Widbin.** (1) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—*Bucks.*

(2) *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—A Scotch form of **Woodbine**.

'The rawn-tree in [and] the *widd-bin*

Haud the witches on cum in.'

Gregor's Folk-lore of North-East of Scotland, p. 188.

**Widbin Pear-tree.** *Pyrus Aria*, Sm.—*Bucks.*

**Widdy.** Various species of *Salix*. *Dev.* (or **Withy**); *Yks.* (Mid.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, explained as a twig of the sucker kind, and including twigs of hazel.

**Widgeon Grass.** *Zostera marina*, L.—*Ireland* (co. Dublin).

**Widow Wail.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Sal.* By early writers the name was applied to *Cneorum tricocco*, L.: 'it is called in English. *Widow Wayle quia facit viduas*.' Ger. 1215.

**Widow Wisse.** *Genista tinctoria*, L.—'Widow Wisse, y<sup>t</sup> is greening weed.' Ger. Index.

**Wiffs.** *Withies* (*Salix* sp.). *Kent*, Hal.

**Wiggin, or Wiggen Tree.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—*Cumb.* Hal.; *Westm.* Phyt. N. S. ii. 251; *Yks.* (Wakefield), (*Hallamsh.* Gloss. spelt **Wigan**); *Wales*, Miss Plues.

**Wiggle-waggles** (*Suss.*), **Wig-wag Wanton** (*S. Bucks.*), or **Wiggle-waggle-wantons** (*Berke.*) *Briza media*, L.

**Will-fire** (wild fire). (1) *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.—*Mearns.*; *Moray*.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Scotland* (*Mearns.*), Jamieson.

'The wild marsh marigold shines like fire.'—Tennyson, *May Queen*.



- Wild Lily.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—Dev. Friend.
- Wild Williams.** *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—Lyte. Prior (p. 250) has **Wild Sweet Williams**.
- Wilding, or Wilding Tree.** *Pyrus Malus*, L.—Lyte. Hal. *Sal.* Prior, p. 250.
- Wilf.** A willow. *North*, Hal.; *Yks.* Cleveland Gloss. (E.) E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4; (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.
- Wilgers.** *Salix viminalis*, L.—Dev. (Barnstaple). Hal. gives *Wilghe* as an A.S. form.
- Wiley, or Willy, or Willies.** The genus *Salix*. *Cumb.* The shrubby species are so called, the tree species being distinguished as **Willy-trees**. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *North*, Hal.; *Scotl.* (**Willie** and **Willan**), Jamieson. Halliwell gives *Willy-beer*, a plantation of willow.
- Williams.** *Dianthus barbatus*, L.—‘In the trade we hear only of “*Williams*,” without the pleasant prefix which has so long been associated with this plant.’ Garden, Jan. 22, 1881, p. 102.
- Willie-run-hedge.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Stirlingsh.* Jamieson.
- Will Kail (Wild Kail).** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*S. Lanarksh.* Jamieson.
- Will-of-the-wisp.** *Nostoc commune*, Vauch. Prior, p. 250.
- Willow, or Willow Tree.** The general name for the various species of *Salix*. Turn. *Ayrsh.* (occasionally). Prior, p. 250. *Salix viminalis*, L.—*S.-W. Cumb.* (**Willow Tree**); *N. Yks.* *Salix alba*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.  
See Bay Willow, Bleeding Willow, Crack Willow, French Willow, Goat Willow, Ground Willow, Herb Willow, Kit Willow, Mock Willow, Stinking Willow, Sweet Willow, Water Willow, Weeping Willow.
- Willow, Black.** *Salix pentandra*, L.—*Sal.* ‘This species is much sought after by the Irish harvest-men, who call it the *black willow*, and cut it for their shillelahs.’ Leighton, *Flora of Shropshire*, p. 485 (1841).
- Willow, Blooming.** *Epilobium angustifolium*, L.—*Ireland* (Donegal). Journal of Botany, 1881, p. 235. Cfr. **Blooming Sally**.
- Willow, Drooping.** (1) *Salix babylonica*, L.—Dev. Friend.  
(2) *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—Dev. Friend.
- Willow, Duck.** *Salix alba*, L.—N. and Q. 1st S. ix. 571.
- Willow, Rese-bay.** A book name for *Epilobium angustifolium*, L.
- Willow, Snake-skin.** See **Snake-skin Willow**.
- Willow, White.** *Salix alba*, L.—Prior, p. 250.
- Willow, Wild.** *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—South. ‘By the bank the *wild willow*, with its woody stem, willow shaped leaves, and pale red flowers, grows thickly.’ R. Jeffries, *Bound about a Great Estate*, p. 34.

**Willow Bays.** See **Bays, Willow.**

**Willow Blossom.** *Phlox.* *Dev.* Friend.

**Willow Grass.** See **Grass, Willow.**

**Willow-gull.** Male catkins of *Salix Caprea*, L.—*Kent.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.

**Willow Herb.** (1) A common book-name for the various species of *Epilobium*. Prior, p. 251. *E. hirsutum*, L.—Dr. J. Hill, *Herb. Britt.* 1769. *W. Ches.*; *Yks.*

(2) *Lysimachia vulgaris*, L.—*Ger.*

**Willow Herb, Bay.** See **Bay Willow.**

**Willow Herb, Golden or Yellow.** *Lysimachia vulgaris*, L.—*Lyte.*

**Willow Herb, Hooded.** See **Hooded Willow Herb.**

**Willow Herb, Spiked.** *Lythrum Salicaria*, L.—Prior, p. 251.

**Willow Poplar.** *Populus nigra*, L.—*Camb.* Loudon's *Arboretum.*

**Willow-thorn.** *Hippophae rhamnoides*, L.—*Baxter.*

**Willow-weed.** The land form of *Polygonum amphibium*, L.—*E. Yks.* *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.—*N. Yks.* *Polygonum lapathifolium*, L.—*Fens.* With. ed. vii.; *N. Yks.* 'Polygonum pensylvanicum, &c.; persicaria; smartweed.' *Midland Counties*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 5.

**Willow-wort.** *Lysimachia vulgaris*, L.—Prior, p. 251.

**Willy.** A willow. *Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Willy, Sweet.** *Salix pentandra*, L., from its pleasant, aromatic smell. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Wilt.** 'A sort of rush or sedge.' *East*, Hal.

**Wimanis Medewort.** See **Medewort, Wimanis.**

**Wimberry.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—*Ches.*; *Lanc.* Hal.

**Wimble-bent.** A long tall grass. Hal. *Cpr.* Bent.

**Wimblestraw.** *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.—*Nhamp.* Sternb.

**Wimot.** 'The herb *ibiscus*.' Hal. *Althæa officinalis*, L.

**Winberry.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—*Ger.* Emac. Hal. *Ches.*; *North*, Ray, *Grose*; *Sal.* Prior, p. 251.

**Wincopipe.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—See **Wink-a-peep.**

**Wind.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—'Anglis the comon bynde aut the lytell wynde.' Turn. Lib.

**Wind-berry.** *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.—*North*, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15. With. ed. vii.

**Wind Flower.** *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—Used by *Ger.*, &c. as a general name for the genus *Anemone*. *S. Bucks.*; *Ches.*; *Dev.*; *Glou.* (garden Anemonies and *A. Pulsatilla*, L.); *N.* and *E. Yks.*; *Pulman.* Prior, p. 251.

**Wind Plant.** *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*Linc.* (Bottesford), pronounced as if rhyming to bind.

**Wind Rose.** *Papaver Argemone*, L.—*Ger.* Prior, p. 251.

**Windweede.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Lyte.*

**Windles.** *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—A general name for the dry stalks of many grasses and several other pasture plants. *Ches.* 'The straw of wild grass. *North.*' Hal.

**Windlestraws.** The old stalks of various species of grass. *Grose.* *North* ('Bents'), Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15; *Yks.* (Mid.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7 (**Winnlesthreea**), (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4 (**Windlestreea**); *Irel.* (Antrim, Down) (**Winnelstroe**). (1) *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—*E. Bord.* (**Winnelstrea**) Bot. E. Bord.; *Ayrsh.* (**Winnelstraw**).

(2) *Phragmites communis*, Trin. Pratt (probably an error).

(3) *Apera Spica-Venti*, Beauv. 'Some in English, much agreeable to the Latine name, call these *Windle-strawes*. Now I take this to be the Grasse with which we in London do usually adorne our chimneys in Sommer time: and we commonly call the bundle of it handsomely made up for our use, by the name of Bents.' Johnson in *Ger. Emac.*, 6. The second part of this quotation is erroneously referred by us at p. 37 to *Phalaris arundinaceu*, L. See also Park. *Theatr.* 1159. Prior, p. 251.

(4) *Cynosurus cristatus*, L. *North*, *Grose*; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2; *Scott.* Jamieson (**Windlestrae**, and **Wyndelstrae**); *Irel.* (Fermanagh, Tyrone). Prior, p. 251.

(5) *Triticum repens*, L.—*Cumb.* (**Winnelstrea**) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Windlestraw Grass.** See **Grass**, **Windlestraw**.

**Wine-Berry.** (1) *Ribes rubrum*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *Yks.* Hull, Hallamsh. Gloss.; *N. Scott.* Jamieson. Prior, p. 251.

(2) *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—*Coles*, A. in E. 271. Culpeper. Thoresby (Letter to Ray), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 17.

(3) *Ribes nigrum*, L.—*N. Scott.* Jamieson.

(4) *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.—'Wyneberris is Vaccinia.' *Ger. Appx.*

**Wink-a-peep.** *Anagallis arvensis*, L.—*Ches.*; *Sal.*; *Staff.* (**Wink and Peep**), *Science Gossip*, 1876, p. 70: 'from the habit the flower possesses of closing and winking in damp, and opening or peeping again in fine weather.' Bacon calls it **Wincopipe**.

**Winlin-berries.** Fruit of *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Dot.* E. Bord., p. 97.

**Winnelstraw.** See **Windlestraw**.

**Winter Aconite.** *Eranthis hyemalis*, L.—Prior, p. 2.

**Winter Barley.** See **Barley**, **Beare**.

**Winter Cherry.** The garden name of *Physalis Alkakengi*, L.—*Lyte.* Prior, p. 251.

**Winter Crack.** 'A small green plum, the fruit of which ripens very late.' *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. 'A kind of bullace.' Hal.

**Winter-cress.** See **Cress**, **Winter**.

- Winter Geranium.** *Dev.* Friend.
- Winter Gilliflower.** See **Gilliflower**, **Winter**.
- Winter-green.** *Pyrola minor*, L.—Turn. Prior, p. 251.
- Winter Hellebore.** *Eranthis hyemalis*, L.—Prior, p. 108.
- Winter Kecksies.** See **Kecksies**, **Winter**.
- Winter-picks.** Fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Suss.* Parish.
- Winter Rose.** *Helleborus niger*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Winter-weed.** (1) *Veronica agrestis*, L.—*Sal.*  
 (2) *Veronica hederifolia*, L.—*Beds.* Batchelor's Gloss.; *E. Norf.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3; *Sal.* Prior, p. 252.  
 (3) *Stellaria media*, L.—*Hal.*
- Wire Bent.** *Nardus stricta*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 252.
- Wire Grass.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Glou.*
- Wire Ling.** *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.
- Wire Rush.** *Juncus glaucus*, L.—*Yks.* Cleveland Gloss.
- Wire Thorn.** *Taxus baccata*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6, where it is explained as 'the wood of the yew-tree when found buried under the peat.' *North*, *Hal.* Cfr. **Whya tree**.
- Wireweed.** *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Norf.*; *Suff.*; *Wight*, Fl. Vect.
- Wirmsed.** 'The herb *feniculus porcus*.' *Hal.*
- Wirwivle, or Wyrwivle.** *Hippophae rhamnoides*, L.—*Norf.*
- Wisdom of Surgeons.** *Sisymbrium Sophia*, L.—A mere translation of its old name *Sophia chirurgorum*. Prior, p. 252.
- Wish me well.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*W. Ches.*
- Wit.** 'Wit is *Hyoscyamus luteus*.' *Ger. Appx.* *Hal.* *Nicotiana rustica*, L.
- Witch.** *Ulmus montana*, Sm. *Lyte.*
- Witch-bells, or Witch's Bells.** See **Bells**, **Witch**.
- Witch Elm, or Wych Elm.** See **Elm**, **Witch**.
- Witch Gowan.** See **Gowan**, **Witch**.
- Witch Hazel.** See **Hazel**, **Witch**. *Witch Halse.* *Dev.* Friend.
- Witch-wood.** (1) *Euonymus europæus*, L.—*Suff.*  
 (2) *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—*Hal.* *S.-W. Cumb.* From its supposed efficacy against witchcraft.  
 (3) *Ulmus montana*, Sm. *Cumb.*; *Yks.* (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4.
- Witchen, or Witchin.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—*Hal.* *Nhamp.* *Sternb.*; *Worc.* (Bewdley) *Phyt.* O. S. iv. 1102. Prior, p. 252.
- Witches' Butter.** *Exidia glandulosa*, Bull.—Prior, p. 252.
- Witches' Milk.** *Hippuris vulgaris*, L.—*Lanc.* (Southport); *Scotl.* Jamieson.

**Witches' Pouches.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, DC.—Moray; Elgin.  
Flora M.

**Witches' Thimble.** (1) *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—Lanarksh.  
Jamieson.

(2) *Silene maritima*, L.—Prior, p. 252.

(3) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—Nhumb. Henderson, Folk-lore of the  
Northern Counties; E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.; Edinburgsh.; Forfarsh.  
Jamieson.

(4) *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.—North, Jamieson.

**With.** A twig of willow. Hal.

**Withers.** *Poa aquatica*, L.—Dev. Friend.

**Witherspail.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—Roxburghsh. Jamieson.

**Wither-wine.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L., and *C. arvensis*, L.—Morton's  
Cyclopædia of Agriculture.

**Withe-tree.** *Salix aurita*, L.—S.-W. Cumb.

**Withiwind, Black.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—Lyte.

**Withiwind, Small.** *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—Lyte.

**Withwind, or Withwine**, sometimes **Withywind, or Withywine.**

(1) *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—Turn. Dev.; Dors.; Glou.; Som.; Wilts;  
West generally. Prior, p. 252.

(2) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—Turn. Dev. (Withywind); Som. Holl.  
(Withywine); Wilts, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19; West generally; Hal.  
(‘the wild convolvulus’).

(3) *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—Culpeper.

(4) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—Glou. (Cotswolds) Cotswold Gloss. (Withy-  
wind).

(5) *Myrica Gale*, L.—Hants, Pratt (Withywind).

**Withwind, Sea.** *Convolvulus Soldanella*, L.—Ger. Prior, p. 207.

**Withy, Wythy, or Wythies.** Various species of *Salix*. Lyte.  
S. Bucks; Ches.; Dev. (also Widdy); Glou. Grose, E. D. S. Gloss.  
B. 3; Hants, Holl.; Suss. Parish; var. dial. Hal.; Wilts, E. D. S.  
Gloss. B. 19; Yks. (Wakefield). *Salix viminalis*, L.—Cornw. Prior,  
p. 252.

**Withy, Cane.** A species of *Salix* mentioned by Lyte; perhaps  
*S. vitellina*, L.

**Withy, Dun.** A species of *Salix* mentioned by Lyte; probably  
*S. Caprea*, L.—See also Gold Withy, Hoar Withy, Mouser Withy,  
Osier Withy, Sweet Withy.

**Withy, Red.** A species of *Salix* mentioned by Lyte.

**Withy, Twig.** *Salix viminalis*, L.—Lyte. Still known as ‘twigs’  
in Ches.

**Withy-herb, Red.** *Epilobium hirsutum*, L.—Lyte.

**Withywind.** See **Withwind**. Ger. calls *Convolvulus sepium*, L.,  
Great Withywind, and *C. Soldanella*, L., Sea Withywind.

**Withywind, Cow's.** See **Cow's Weatherwind.**

**Witten Pear.** *Pyrus domestica*, Sm. *Worc.* (Bewdley) Phyt. O. S. iv. 1102.

**Witty-tree.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—*Worc.* Phyt. N. S. ii. 567.

**Wizzards.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Moray*, Jamieson.

**Woad.** (1) *Genista tinctoria*, L.—*Yks.*

(2) *Reseda Luteola*, L.—With. (ed. iv.) calls this **Wild Woad.** *N. Yks.*

(3) *Isatis tinctoria*, L.—*Lyte.* Prior, p. 252.

**Woare.** Seaweed. Hal. *Nhumb.* Grose. Cfr. **Ore** and **Ware.**

**Woats.** *Avena sativa*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Wocks.** Oaks. *West*, Hal.

**Wode-whistle.** *Conium maculatum*, L.—Hal.

**Woldman's Beard.** 'The herb marestail.' Hal. Probably some *Equisetum*.

**Wolds, or Woulds.** *Reseda Luteola*, L.—With. ed. iv.

**Wolf's-bane.** (1) *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Lyte*, who calls it **Blue Wolf's-bane.** *Staff.*

(2) *Eranthis hyemalis*, L.—*Ger.* Prior, p. 253.

**Wolf's-claws.** *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Lyte.* 'In English Woolfes foot or Woolfes clawe.' *Ger.* 1374, a translated name. Prior, p. 253.

**Wolf's-fists.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—'In Latine Lupi crepitus, or Woolfes Fistes.' *Ger.* 1386.

**Wolf's Milk.** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.—*Pratt.* Prior, p. 253.

**Wolves'-thistle.** 'The plant camalion.' Hal. *Carlina acaulis*, L. 'Wooluisthistle is chamæleon.' *Ger.* Appx.

[**Wood.** See **Water.**]

**Woodbind.** (1) *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Grete Herball* (**Woodbynde**). Turn. has **Wodbynde.** *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

(2) *Hedera Helix*, L.—*Scotland.* *Pharmaco-pinax* (1625).

**Woodbind, Bell.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Bullein*, fol. 21.

**Wood-bine.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Lyte.* *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Glou.*; *Oxf.*; *Yks.* (*Craven*) (**Woodbinn**). Prior, p. 253.

**Wood-blades.** *Luzula sylvatica*, Bich. Prior, p. 253.

**Wood-broney.** *Fraginus excelsior*, L.—*Ger.* Appx. Hal.

**Wood Grass.** See **Grass, Wood, and Shadow Grass.**

**Wood-nep.** 'Ameos.' *Ger.* Appx. Hal. This would be *Ammi majus*, L.; but we doubt the correctness of the application.

**Wood Pea.** *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, Wimm. *Pratt.* Prior, p. 176.

**Wood Reed.** A book-name for the genus *Calamagrostis*. Prior, p. 254.

**Woodrip.** *Asperula odoratu*, L.—*Scotl.* Jamieson.

- Wood rowe** (Lyte), or **Wood rowel** (Turn.). *Asperula odorata*, L.
- Woodruff.** The general name for *Asperula odorata*, L.—Spelt in various ways. Turn. (**Woodrofe**) ; *S.-W. Cumb.* (**Woodroof**) ; *N. Yks.* (**Woodie-ruffle**) ; *E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.* ; Jamieson has **Woodrip**. Prior, p. 254.
- Wood Rush.** A book-name for the genus *Luzula*. Treas. Bot. *Luzula sylvatica*, Bich. Prior, p. 254.
- Woodsore, Woodsour, or Woodsower** (Ger. Appx.). (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Turn. Hal.  
(2) *Berberis vulgaris*, L.—*Oxf.*
- Wood Waxen, or Wood wax.** *Genista tinctoria*, L.—Lyte. Hal. (**Wood-wex**). ‘Hath many tough branches proceeding from a woodie roote.’ Ger. 1134. Prior, p. 254. Another form is **Wood Weash** (*North*, Holl. ; *Yks.* (E) E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4.) ; and another, **Wudwise** (*S. Scotland*). Mac-taggart’s Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopædia.
- Woodman’s Rose.** *Rubus spectabilis*, Pursh. *Kent* (near Hythe, where it has been naturalized in a wood for about thirty years). *Journal of Botany*, 1881, p. 251.
- Woold.** *Reseda Luteola*, L.—‘So called by the Dyers in London.’ Martyn, *Flora Rustica*, 1793. Prior, p. 248.
- Wool Thistle.** *Carduus eriophorus*, L.—Dr. J. Hill, *Herb. Brit.* 1769.
- Woollen.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—‘In English Mullein, or rather *Woolen*.’ Ger. 630. Prior, p. 254.
- Woolly Hardhead.** *Scabiosa Succisa*, L.—*Cornw.*
- Woore.** Various species of seaweed. *Kent* (Thanet). Grose ; *South and East*, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16. Also **Wore**.
- Worm-grass.** See **Grass, Worm**.
- Wormit.** Wormwood. *North*, Hal.
- Worm-seed.** *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, Br. ‘Called in many places Worme seede, and I thereupon calling it English Worme seede, but by Gerard Treakle Worme seede, is much used by the countrey people where it groweth to kill the wormes in children.’ Park. *Theatr.* 870. The qualifying adjectives were added to distinguish the plant from *Artemisia Santonica*, Lam., which was more generally known as Worm-seed. Prior, p. 255.
- Wormwood.** *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—*S. Bucks.* *Artemisia Absinthium*, L.—*N. Yks.* Prior, p. 255.
- Wormwood, Sea.** *Artemisia maritima*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.
- Worts, Irish.** *Dabeocia polifolia*, Don. With. ed. iv.
- Wots.** Oats. *Avena sativa*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6 ; *Yks.* (E.) E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2 ; (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4. *Var. dial.* Hal.
- Wound Rocket.** *Barbarea vulgaris*, Br. ‘Wound rocket, for it is good for a wounde.’ Turn. Names.

**Woundwort.** (1) The species of *Stachys*. See **Clown's Allheal**.

(2) *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, L.—Pratt. Prior, p. 255.

(3) *Solidago Virgaurea*, L.—With. ed. iv.

(4 & 5) 'Woundwort i. Consownd.' Ger. Index, with references to *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L., and *Symphytum officinale*, L.

**Woundwort, Clown's.** See **Clown's Allheal**.

**Woundwort, Knight's.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—Lyte. Prior, p. 255 (**Knight's Water Woundwort**).

**Wrack.** Various species of *Fuci*. *Scotl.* Jamieson (also **Wraik** and **Wreck**).

(1) *Ulva latissima*, L.—Lyte, who spells it **Wrake**.

(2) *Fucus serratus*, L., and *F. vesiculosus*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. 'Sea weed thrown ashore.' Prior, p. 256.

(3) *Triticum repens*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Roxb.* Jamieson.

**Wrack, Cart.** *Algæ.* *Scotland.* 'The Algæ which under the general name of *Cart-wracks* are rolled ashore by the gales.' Engl. Fl. v. 268.

**Wrack, Grass.** See **Grass Wrack**.

**Wrack, Kelp.** See **Kelp Wrack**.

**Wrack, Lady.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.—*Scotl.* 'They [the people of Jura] take a quantity of *lady-wrack* and red fog and boil them in water.' Martin, 'Western Isles.'

**Wrack, Sea.** (1) A synonym of **Seaweed**: 'Sea wrake or Sea weede.' Park. Theatr.

(2) *Zostera marina*, L.—*Irel.* (Belfast). Fl. Belfastiensis.

**Wrack, Whin.** See **Whin-Wrack**.

**Wrack-box.** The vesicles on some species of seaweeds. *Galloway*, Jamieson.

**Wraik.** See **Wrack**.

**Wreck.** Sea-weeds. *Yks.* (Cleveland), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 2. Appx.; *Scotl.* Jamieson. Hal. has **Wreke**.

**Wren's Flower.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Dev.* (Plymouth).

**Wretweed.** (1) *Norf.* Hal. (E). E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3; *Suff.*

(2) See **Wartweed**; *wret* = *wart* in E. Counties.

**Wringle-straw, or Wringle-strea.** The old stalks of various species of grasses. *Grose.* Hal. *North*, Ray, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15; *Yks.* (Holderness), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

**Wudwise.** See **Woodwax**.

**Wuk.** Oak. *Quercus Robur*, L.—*Glou.* Cotswold Gloss. Pulman (**Wucks**).

**Wulow.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—*Sal.* Hal.

**Wuts.** Oats. *Avena sativa*, L.—*Ches.*; *Glou.* (Cotswolds) Cotswold Gloss.; *Suss.* Parish; Pulman.



**Wybrow.** *Plantago major*, L.—*Ches.* Wilbraham. **Wybrae** (Leigh), who in his Glossary also gives **Wibrow Worrow**. We suspect *Worrow* to be a misprint; Wilbraham, from whom Leigh apparently quotes, has **Wibrow**, **Wybrow**.

**Wych Elm.** See **Elm**, **Witch**.

**Wych Hazel**, or **Wych Halse** (*Som.*). *Ulmus montana*, With. See **Hazel**, **Wych**. Prior, p. 256.

**Wych-wood.** *Ulmus montana*, With. *S.-W. Cumb.*

**Wychen.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn.—*Ches.* Leigh's Gloss.

**Wymot.** *Althæa officinalis*, L.—*Ger.* Appx.

**Wythan, Moss.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Wythe** or **Wythes.** Various species of *Salix*. *Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Yackrans**, or **Yackrons.** Acorns. *North*, Grose; *E. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, (Mid.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4.

**Yack-yard.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*N. Linc.* (Bottesford). (N. W.)

**Yack-yar.** 'A plant, possibly oak-herb.' E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.

**Yaits.** Oats. *Avena sativa*, L.—*Cumb.* Hal.

**Yak.** *Quercus Robur*, L., and *Q. sessiliflora*, Sm. *Cumb.* (Centre and S. W.) **Yaak**, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8; *North*, Grose, Hal.; *Yks.* Cleveland Gloss. (E), E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, (Mid.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5; (Holderness) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7, (Swaledale) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 1, (Whitby) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4. **Yak-berries**, acorns. *Yks.*

**Yakker.** Acorns. *Dors.* *Dors.* Gloss.; *Hants*, in New Forest, **Yeaker**; *West*, Hal. In *Yks.* **Yakkorns**, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7.

**Yallow.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Lanc.*

**Yannut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With. *Yks.* (Holderness, E. and W.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7. See **Yennet**.

**Yark-rod.** *S. Jacobæa*, L. 'Ragwort; *Senecio.*' *N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6. Cfr. **Yack-yard**.

**Yar Nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With. *Yks.* (Craven) Holl.; *North*, Hal. Jamieson; *Linc.*

**Yarr.** *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*S. Lanc.*; *Banffsh.* Jamieson; *Stirlingsh.* Prior, p. 256.

**Yarrel.** 'A weed. *Suff.*' Hal. Probably *Spergula arvensis*, L.

**Yarrow.** A general name for *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Grete Herball*; *W. Ches.*; *S.-W. Cumb.*; *Herts.*; *Oxf.*; *E. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, p. 256.

**Yarrow, Soldier's.** *Stratiotes aloides*, L.—*Lyte.*

**Yarrow, Water.** See **Water Yarrow**.

**Yarroway.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—Hal. *Norf.* Holl.

**Yawl.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Scilly Islands*. Journ. Royal Agric. Soc., 1870, Part ii. p. 384.

**Yawr.** *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*Cumb.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Yeaker.** Acorns. *Hants* (New Forest).

**Yedwark.** *Papaver Rhæas*, L., and *P. dubium*, L.—*Derb.* See **Headache**.

**Yek.** *Quercus Robur*, L.—*N. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. See **Yak** and **Yik**; *North, Hal.*

[**Yellow.** As in the case of **Water**, etc., this adjective is prefixed (especially in books) to many names; we have not given these a separate entry, except where circumstances seemed to require it.]

**Yellow Blobs.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Leic.*

**Yellow Caul.** *Ranunculus acris*, L., *R. bulbosus*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*Wight*, Fl. Vect.

**Yellow Centaury.** *Chlora perfoliata*, L.—*Ger.* *Yks.* (Wakefield).

**Yellow Crane.** *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.—*Nhamp.* Nth. Gloss.

**Yellow Cups.** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L., *R. acris*, L., and *R. repens*, L.—*Bucks.*

**Yellow Elshinders.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Yellow Flower.** *Brassica Napus*, L., and *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Ches.*

**Yellow Jack.** *Narcissus Jonquilla*, L.—*Surr.* (Bletchingley).

**Yellow Rattle.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Lyte.* *N. Bucks.*; *W. Ches.*; *N. Yks.*; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. Prior, pp. 194, 257.

**Yellow Rocket.** (1) *Barbarea vulgaris*, Br. *Warw.* Prior, p. 196.

(2) *Reseda Luteola*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

(3) *Lysimachia vulgaris*, L., in gardens. *Bucks.* Prior, p. 257.

**Yellow (or Yaller) Rod.** *Linaria vulgaris*, L.—*Ches.* (Delamere).

**Yellow Rose.** *Kerria japonica*, DC. *Dev.* Friend.

**Yellow Sanctuary.** *Chlora perfoliata*, L.—*Chesh.*

**Yellow Tang.** *Fucus nodosus*, L.—*Orkney.* Rural Encyclopædia.

**Yellow Tar Fitch.** *Lathyrus pratensis*, L.—*Ches.*

**Yellow-weed.** (1) *Brassica Napus*, L.—*W. Ches.*

(2) *Reseda Luteola*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord. With. Ed. . . calls it **Dyers Yellow-weed**.

(3) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**Yellow-wort.** *Chlora perfoliata*, L.

**Yellows.** (1) *Reseda Luteola*, L.—*Nhamp.* Sternb.

(2) *Brassica campestris*, L.—*Notts.* Deering (Cat. Stirp. 1738).

(3) *Genista tinctoria*, L.—*Midland Counties.* E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.

**Yennet.** See **Yennut**.

**Yennut, or Yenut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With. *Yks.* (Holderness, N.) E. D. S. Gloss. C. 7. **Yennet** (Mid.), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5, (Northallerton), (Whitby), E. D. S. Gloss. C. 4.

**Yerb-a-grass.** *Ruta graveolens*, L.—The pronunciation 'in some parts of England' of **Herb of Grace** (which see). The Gardener, 1871, p. 306.

**Yer-nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With. *Ches.* Wilbraham; *North*, Grose; *Yks.* (Mid.) E. D. S. C. 5, (Whitby) E. D. S. C. 4.

**Yerrow.** *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—Lyte.

**Yets, or Yetts.** *Avena sativa*, L.—*Cumb.*; *Dur.*; *Nhum.* Grose; *E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.; *Var. dial.* Hal.

**Yeugh.** An old spelling of **Yew**.

**Yew, or Yew Tree.** The general name for *Taxus baccata*, L.—Lyte. *S.-W. Cumb.* Prior, p. 257.

**Yew-brimble.** *Rosa canina*, L.—Pulman.

**Yik.** *Quercus Robur*, L.—*N. Cumb.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8. See **Yak** and **Yek**.

**Yoke Elm.** See **Elm, Yoke**.

**Yorkshire Fog.** *Holcus lanatus*, L.—*Yks.*

**Yorkshire Sanicle.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—With. Prior, p. 259.

**Yorkshire Whites.** *Holcus lanatus*, L.—Pratt.

**Yor nut.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With. Prior, p. 259.

**Youth wort.** *Drosera rotundifolia*, L.—Ger. 1367. Prior, p. 259.

**Yowe Yorlings.** *Bunium flexuosum*, With. *Cumb.*, in the central part **Yowe-yornals**, E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.

**Yronhard.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Ger. Appx. Hal.

**Yur.** *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*W. Cumb.*

**Zedge-mocks.** *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—*Dors.* Dors. Gloss.

**Zeg.** Various species of *Carex*. *Glou.* (Cotswold) *Cots.* *Glou.*



## APPENDIX.

*Names which have not previously appeared in the body of the work are printed in Clarendon type; those upon which only additional information is given are printed in small capitals. When \* is affixed in cross references it means that the name is only to be found in the Appendix.*

**AARON'S BEARD.** add (5) *Dev.* Friend.; *Aberdeensh.*

**Abel.** In W. Ellis' *Modern Husbandman*, vol. vii. pt. 1, p. 107, apparently *Populus alba*, L., though the author seems to regard it as different.

**Adder-and-Snake plant.** *Silene inflata*, L.—*N. Dev.*

**ACHARNE.** add This is the pronunciation at Beechingly, *Surr.*

**ACORN-TREE.** *Quercus Robur*, L.—*N. Linc. E. D. S. Gloss.*

**ADDER'S MEAT.** add (1) *Dev.* Friend.

(3) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Cornw.*

(4) 'Fern, commonly known as *Adder's meat*, and accordingly feared and avoided by country children.' *West.* Pulman.

(5) *Tamus communis*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Adder's Poison.** *Tamus communis*, L.—*Dev.* (Barnstaple.)

**Adder's Spit.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Cornw.*

**ADDER'S TONGUE.** (1) *Dev.* Friend.

(3) add *Som.*

(5) add *Dev.* Friend.

(7) *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sm. *Dev.*

(8) *Achillea Ptarmica*, L.—*Aberdeensh.* Friend.

**ADONIS-FLOWER.** add 'We usually call it Adonis-flower.' Park. Parad. 293.

**AFFADIL.** There is some confusion in our note on this. The quotation from Turn. Lib. refers to *Asphodelus ramosus*, L.; but in his *Herbal* (1551) Turner says, speaking of this plant, 'I could never see this herb in England but ones, for the herbe that the people calleth here *Affodil* or *daffodill* is a kynd of narcissus' [misprinted '*Narassus*' in the 1568 ed.]. Earlier authorities (*Prompt. Parv.*, &c.) certainly intend the *Asphodelus*; but it is evident from Turner's remark that *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus* was known as *Affodil* in his time. See *New English Dict.* for further illustrative quotations.

**Agald.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Wilts.*

**Aggles.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Dev.* (Barnstaple.)

**Agreen.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*N.-E. Cumb. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 8.*

**AITNACH.** *add* The berries are called *Aitnachs* in *N. Scotland*.  
See also *Etnagh-berries*.

**AKERS.** Acorns. *N. Hants*, E. D. S. Gloss.

**AKKERN.** *add* *W. Worc.*, where 'Sound as an *akkern*' is a local proverb.

**Alder, Death.** See **Death Alder**.\*

**Algar.** 'That useless Sea-Weed, called *Algar*.' Childrey, *Britannia Baconica* (1661), 27. Probably used for sea-weeds in general, like the Latin *Alga*.

**Alick** (a contraction of **Alexanders**) *Smyrnium Olusatrum*, L.—*Kent* (Dover; where our informant writes 'men, women and children, sailors and country-folk, all call it by one name—*Alick*').

**Aligopane.** (A Scottish corruption of *Elecampane*), *Inula Helenium*, L.—*Jolly*, *Life of John Duncan*, 250.

**ALLER.** *add* *Dev.* Fl. *Plymouth*.

**ALLER, BLACK.** *add* (2) *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—*Som.* 'Often so called to distinguish it from the Whit-Aller or Elder.' Mr. Elworthy.

**ALL-HEAL.** (1) *add* 'Take the Flowers and Stems of the herb *All-heal* (the flowers are white and very small).' Bradley, *Fam. Dict.* 1725, s. v. *Cancer*.

**All-heart.** *Ulmus suberosa*, Ehrh. 'The Elme . . . is called of some *Allheart*.' Maplet, *Greene Forest*, 416 (1567).

**Allom-tree.** *Ulmus campestris*, L.—'The juice of the bark of this tree is extracted by boiling it, and applied to sprained limbs.' Mac-taggart, *Scottish Gallov. Encycl.*

**AMBER.** *add* (2) *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L.—*S. Kent.* 'Because of its smell.'

**AMBROSE.** Following Dr. Prior, and, like him, led astray by the varying use of the Lat. *Ambrosia*, we have assigned this name to *Chenopodium Botrys*, L.—But in *Lyte* and *Turn.* Names there can be no doubt that *Teucrium Scorodonia*, L., is meant. The former says, 'It is called in English Wood Sage, Wilde Sage, and *Ambros*.' We do not find that *Ambrose* as an *English* name was ever applied otherwise.

**American Lilac.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC. *Dev.* Friend.

**AMERICAN WATERWEED.** *add* *Glou.*

**Amouret.** *Briza media*, L.—'Each squamose head resembling those of the common *Amourets*.' Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* xxiii. 1257 (1702).

**ANISE.** *add* (3) *Koniga maritima*, Br. *Dev.* Friend.

**ANTHILL GRASS.** *add* W. Ellis (*Modern Husbandman*, vol. i. pt. i. 43) says, 'Anthill Grass is certainly an unwholesome sort, made so by the . . . dung of the ants.' It is not quite clear, however, whether any species in particular is intended.

**APPLE, CANE.** *add* 'In the rocky parts of the county of Kerry about Loughlane, and in the islands of the same Lough, the people of the country call it the *Cane Apple*.' Phil. Trans. xix. 510. The name occurs in 'An Appendix to the Legacie of Husbandry . . . relating . . . to the . . . natural history of Ireland' (1652). 'Cane-Apples. Where any grow, what store?'

**APPLE, FIR.** *add Surr.*

**APPLE-PIE.** *add* (1) *Dev.* Friend. (*Apple-pie flower.*) *N. Hants*, E. D. S. Gloss.

**Arb-rabbit.** (A corruption of Herb Robert.) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**ARBEAL.** *add* See **Dutch Arbel.\***

**Arbell.** A spelling of *Abele*, *Populus alba*, L.—'The *Abele* or *Arbell*.' Modern Husbandman, VII. ii. 181; also *Arbele*, p. 182. Mr. Elworthy writes it *Arbale*, and says, 'the only name for the timber in *Som.*; the tree is often *Silver Poplar*.'

**ARCHANGEL.** *Lanium album*, L.—*add Dev.* Friend.

**ARCHANGEL, RED.** *add Norf.*

**ARGOL.** See **Orchal.**

**ARN.** *add Aberdeen.*

**ARNUT.** *add Ireland (Antrim; Down; Donegal).*

**Arpent, or Arpent-weed.** *Sedum Telephium*, L.—*Hants.* A corruption of *Orpine*. Ellis (Modern Husbandman, iii. pt. 2, pp. 177—181) speaks of this as a most destructive weed, especially to corn-crops, because of its 'quick and great increase': his animadversions upon its 'pestiferous' and 'horrid' nature are amusingly energetic.

**ARSMART.** Usually applied to *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L., but Ellis (Mod. Husbandman, III. i. 47) seems to intend the land form of *P. amphibium*, L., under the name.

*add* (2) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, Yks. (Ripon).

**ASARABACCA.** *add* 'Azarabaccara is given as an English name for the plant by Lobel' (Obs. p. 328).

**Ash, French.** *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Derb.*

**ASH, GROUND.** (1) *add Warw.*

**ASH-KEYS.** *add Dev.* Friend. *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**ASH, QUAKING.** *add N.-E. Scotland.*

**ASP.** *add Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn) E. D. S. Gloss.

**AULD WIVES' TONGUES.** The poems to which Gerard alludes are noticed in N. and Q. 6th S. i. 272.

**Aul' man's Bell.** *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—*N.-E. Scotl.* (Buchan), where it is 'regarded with a sort of dread, and commonly left unpulled.' Gregor's *Folk-lore of North-East of Scotland*, p. 148.

**Anlmoneya.** This spelling of *Anemones* is found in *Phil. Trans.* xiv. 778 (1684).

**Aunt Mary's Tree.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—*S. Cornw.* 'Aunt being a term of endearment in that locality, therefore they call the Virgin "Aunt Mary."' *Science Gossip*, 1881, p. 267.

**Ayver.** *Lolium perenne*, L.—*Cornw.* (Looe); *Dev.* (Torquay). *Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, vii. 473.

**BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.** *add*

(1) *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss.

(8) *Dev.*; *Som.* Friend.

(9) *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

(12) *Norf.*; *West.* common. Friend.

(14) *Donegal.*

(16) *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss.

(17) *Dev.* Friend.

(18) *Geranium lucidum*, L.—*Lanc.* (Preston). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 164.

(19) *Geranium Robertianum*, L. (Little Bachelor Button), *Suss.* Friend.

(20) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(21) 'A small rose, not much bigger than a daisy.' *N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. 'A beautiful red button-shaped flower.' *Mactaggart, Scottish Gallovidian Encycl.*

**BAD MAN'S OATMEAL.** *add* Mr. W. G. Piper writes, 'In Durham, *Centium maculatum*, L.; at Hartlepool, *Cochlearia officinalis*, L., but also less frequently applied to other plants with inconspicuous white flowers, as *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.'

**Baldberry.** *Orchis maculata*, L., and *O. latifolia*, L. *West Lowlands of Scotland.* *Science Gossip*, 1881, p. 277. Cf. *Balderry*, which is probably the correct word.

**BALDMONEY.** *add* 'An herb having the same qualities as the "saving tree."' *Mactaggart, Scot. Gallov. Encycl.*

**Balsam Herb.** *Tanacetum Balsamita*, L.—*Culpeper.*

**BAME** (Balm). *Melissa officinalis*, L.—*Som.* (the only name). See *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 511, E. E. T. S.

**BANNUT.** *add.* *Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn) 'a small kind of walnut.' E. D. S. Gloss.

**Barnacle-grass.** *Zostera marina*, L.—*Ireland* (Derry).

**BASAM.** *add* Mr. Pengelly says, 'The word *bazzam*, or *bassam*, was applied primarily to the flower of the heather, and secondarily to anything having a colour more or less resembling that of the heather bloom.' *Trans. Devon. Ass.*, vii. 440, which see for illustrative quotations.

**BAWME.** *add* *Yks.* (Cleveland).



**Bawsey Fern.** *Lastrea cristata*, Presl. Bawsey, *Norf.*, where it grows.

**Bazies.** Flowerheads of *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Kent*.

**Bead-bind.** *Tamus communis*, L.—*Hants*. E. D. S. Gloss.

**Beanweed.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Herts*. A farmer living near William Ellis 'observed that his sheep were so much in love with a certain weed called *Beanweed*, that when they had an opportunity they would run greedily in quest of it. It grows in the moory ground of vales, comes up about a finger's length, in the spring time of the year, like a bean, and most of all in wet weather; the leaf of this beanweed is of so sammy a nature that it feels, on being squeezed, as if it was greased, and being thick withal, it contains much sap in it, and thereafter it presently breeds the rot in the bodies of the sheep.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, p. 164.

**BEARBINE.** add (1) *Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn).

(2) *Kent*; *Middx.* (Brentford). In Ellis' *Country Housewife* (p. 286), *Bearbind*: 'apply the rough part of the leaf *bearbind* to a green wound.'

(3) *Kent*.

(5) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Kent*.

**Bear Moss.** *Polytrichum commune*, L.—*Ootheca Wooleyana*, p. 102.

**BEAR'S BREECH.** add Mr. Boulger writes: 'The name occurs in a vernacular list of names of indigenous plants in Rudder's *Hist. of Gloucestershire*. I am inclined to think a *Helleborus* is meant.'

**BEARS' EARS.** add *Yks.* (Almondbury). E. D. S. Gloss.

**Becky-leaves.** *Veronica Beccabunga*, L.—*Dev.* (Torquay). Friend.

**BEDWINE.** (2) add 'Vine is a common term in the South of England generally for any twining or scandent plant: thus *Clematis Vitalba* is called *Bed-vine*, or corruptly *Bed-wine*; *Tamus communis*, wild vine, &c.' *Gard. Chron.* 1843, p. 756.

**BEE-FLOWER.** (1) add *Kent*.

**Beech, Hay.** See *Hay Beech*.

**Beef and Greens.** A variety of *Primula vulgaris*, L., having a red and green calyx. *Yks.* *Gard. Chron.*, Mar. 24, 1883, p. 372.

**BEEF.** add With respect to the resemblance of its seeds to the Greek  $\beta$  not being very apparent, it has been suggested that the likeness is to the old form of the letter ( $\beta$ ). *Chenopods* are remarkable for the horseshoe shape of the embryo of the seed.

**BEGGARWEED.** add (6) *Cuscuta europæa*, L.—*Dors.* (Sherborne). *Ann. Agric.*, xii. 553 (1789).

**BEGGAR LICE.** add *Glou.* (Cotswolds).

**BELDAIRY.** add *Ayrsh.* (Belldera). *Stat. Acc. Scotl.*, i. 747.

**Bell, Aul' man's.** See *Aul' man's Bell*.\*

**BELL, DEAD MAN'S.** (1) add *Caithness*. *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* xv. 128.

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**BELL, HARE.** *add* (2) *Ireland* (co. Derry).

**Bells, Harvest.** See **Harvest Bells**.

**BELLS, HEDGE.** (1) *add South.* Hal.

**BELLFLOWER.** (2) *add Dors.* (Broadwindsor).

**Bell-ling.** *Erica cinerea*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**BELL THISTLE.** *add Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Belladonya.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L. See **Friend**, Devonshire Plant Names.

[**BELLS, YEVERING**, should be erased; it is not a plant-name.]

**Bend.** *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb.—*Ches.* (Delamere). Cf. **Bent**.

**BENNERT.** *add* 'The out-fields are thick-set with what they call *Bennert* (small comfrey).' From a letter from a Scotch farmer printed in W. Ellis' *Modern Husbandman*, iii. pt. ii. 161 (1750). This is no doubt *Bellis*, which was the *Consolida minor* of old writers. See **Consound**.

**BENNET, HERB.** *add* **LYTE**.

**Bennet-weed.** *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.—*Herts.* 'The black Bennet is worse than the white Bennet.' Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, iv., pt. i. p. 64.

**BENT.** *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss. As to the use of the word in Aberdeenshire, Mr. J. P. Soutter writes: 'Especially *Luzula campestris*, but also used generically for any harsh rough dry pasture which cattle reject, as *Juncus squarrosus*, *Nardus*, &c.; also to dry pastures by the sea, especially to the harsh dry clumps of *Pumma arenaria*.' In *Beds.*, Batchelor says the name is applied to *Lolium perenne*. The reference of the quotation from Gerard to *Phalaris arundinacea* is an error. See **Windlestraw**. (3) Mactaggart has '*Benty grass*, coarse grass which grows in marshes.'

**Bent, Fine.** '*Agrostis filiformis*.' Cheviots. Ann. Agric., xxvii. 179.

**Bent, Fly.** See **Fly Bent**.\*

**BERGAMOT.** (2) *add Dev.* Fl. Plymouth.

**Besom Heath.** See **Heath, Besom**.\*

**Besom Moss.** *Polytrichum commune*, L.—*Cumb.* Hutchinson (1794).

**Beswin, Beswind.** '*Convolvulus major*.' *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss. Perhaps *C. sepium*, L., is intended.

**BETHLEM STAR.** *add* (2) *Hypericum calycinum*, L., 'goes very improperly under the name of the *Bethlehem Star*.' Purton, *Midland Flora*, 352.

**BETONY, WATER.** *add Kent* (Maidstone). Science Gossip, 1881, p. 211.

**Betony, Wild.** *Dryas octopetala*, L.—*Ireland* (Burren Mountains, Co. Clare). Wade, *Plant. rar. Hibern.* (1804), 41.

**BETONY, WOOD.** *add* (2) *Ajuga reptans*, L.—*Ireland*. ‘The herb women sell by the name of *Wood Betony*.’ Threlkeld.

**BIGG.** *add* *Norf.*

**BILBERRY.** *add* *Derb.* Reliquary, v. 157; *Leic.* Phil. Trans., xlix. 829.

**BILLER.** (3) *add* *Antrim and Down.*

(4) *Ēnanthe crocata*, L.—*N. Dev.*

**Billy Bright-eye.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Ireland* (*Antrim and Down*).

**BILLY BUTTON.** *add* (5) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. *Ess.*

(6) Flowerheads of *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Billy-come-home soon.** Garden Candy-tuft (*Iberis* sp.). *Sal.*

**BIND.** *add* *Yks.* (*Craven*). Cfr. *Craven Gloss.*, Ed. II. i. 35.

**Binder.** *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Hants.*

**BINDWEED.** (2) *add* *Surr.*

(7) *Vicia hirsuta*, L.—*Herts.* Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, iii. pt. i. 48.

**BINDWEED, BLUE.** *add* Cfr. Parkinson, ‘*Cumpana cærulea* . . . . Blew Bindweed.’

**BINE.** (2) *add* *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**BINNWOOD.** *add* *S. Scotl.* Mactaggart, Gallov. Encycl. (Binweed).

**Birch-ball.** *Polyporus squamosus*, L.—‘In plaga boreali *Birch-ball* . . . hoc ludunt pueri loco pilæ palmaria.’ Merrett, *Pinax*. 42.

**Bird-in-a-bush, or Bird-on-a-thorn.** *Corydalis solida*, L.—*Nhamp.* (*Brackley*).

**BIRDSEED.** (1) *add* *Dev.* Friend; *Aberdeensh.*

(4) *Sinapis arvensis*, L., is called ‘bird seed or wild mustard’ in Sinclair’s *Statist. Account of Scotland*, i. 217.

**BIRD’S EYE.** *add* (1) *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Som.*

(4) and (5) *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

(9) *Nhamp.*; *Oxf.*

(10) *Derb.*; *Yks.* (*Cleveland*).

(14) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. *Dev.* Friend.

(15) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**BIRD’S MEAT.** *add* (2) *Plantago major*, L.—*Aberdeensh.*

**Biscuit.** The root of *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Sibth. *Ireland* (*Antrim and Down*). E. D. S. Gloss.

**BISHOP’S WEED.** *add* (3) *Mentha aquatica*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**BISHOP’S WORT.** *add* (2) *Camb.* Ger. 926.

(3) ‘Bishop-wort (*bisceop-wyrt*), one of the mints, from which the peasant makes his “hum-water.”’ J. R. Wise’s *New Forest* (Ed. iii.),

p. 166; this is further identified at p. 283 as *Mentha aquatica*. *Hunts.* (New Forest).

**BITTERSWEET.** (1) *add* 'If you tast [the berries] you shal find them just as the crabs which we in *Sussex* call Bittersweet, viz. sweet at first and bitter afterwards.' *Culpeper*.

(2) *add Hunts.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**BLACKBERRY.** (1) and (2). *add N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. 6.

**Blackberry Token.** *Rubus cæsius*, L.—*Wilts.*

**Black bides.** Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—'This term for that fruit not very common.' *Mactaggart, Gallov. Encycl.*

**BLACK CAP.** *add* (2) *Phallus impudicus*, L.—*Cumb.* *Hutchinson* (1794).

**BLACK GRASS.** (1) *add Beds.* *Batchelor*.

(5) *Agrostis stolonifera*, L.—*Ess.* (Laindon). *Ann. Agric.* xxi. 71.

**BLACK-HEADS.** *add Aberdeensh; Dev.* *Friend; Irel.* (Co. Fermagh). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 43.

**Black jacks.** Heads of *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Sal.* *Shropsh. Word-book*.

**Black Oak.** See *Oak, Black*.

**Black Soap.** (1) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*S. Dev.* *Friend*. Probably *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L., is the plant intended.

(2) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Dev.* *Friend*.

**Black Twitch.** *Festuca ovina*, L.—*Beds.* *Batchelor*. *Gen. View. Agric. Beds.* (1808), p. 323.

**Black Willow.** See *Willow, Black*.

**Blacksmith's Apron.** *Ramalina evernioides*, Nyl. *Dillenius, Hist. Muscorum*, p. 163.

**Bladder-lock.** *Alaria esculenta*, Grev. *Kincardinesh.* (Nigg). *Stat. Acc. Scotl.*, xi. 200.

**Bladder Wrack.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.—*Ireland* (Donegal).

**Blaebows.** *Linum usitatissimum*, L.—'Blue flax bells; the flowers of flax.' *Mactaggart, Gallovid. Encycl.*

**Blags.** Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Yks.* (Almondbury). E. D. S. Gloss.

**BLANKET-LEAF.** (1) *add Dev.* *Friend*. (2) *Stachys lanata*, L.—*Dev.* *Friend*.

**BLEABERRY.** (1) *add Cumb.* *Hutchinson* (1794).

**BLEEDING HEART.** *add* (3) *Dielytra spectabilis*, DC. *Dev.* *Friend*. (4) *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Blethart.** *Rumex sanguineus*, L.—'Bloodwort.' *Derb.* *Reliquary*, v. 157.

**BLOB.** (1) *add Yks.* (Almondbury). E. D. S. Gloss.

**BLOOD WALL, BLOODY WALLIER, and BLOODY WARRIOR** are probably corruptions of **BLOODY WALLFLOWER**. A 'variety with double blood-coloured flowers . . . is called the Old Bloody Wallflower.' Miller's Gard. Dict., Ed. VIII. (1768).

**BLOODWORT.** (2) *add* Pharmacopinax (1625).

(7) *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—Lisle's Husbandry, p. 388.

**BLOODY BUTCHERS.** *add* Oxf. (Standlake); W. Worc.

**BLOODY FINGERS.** *add* (2) *Orchis mascula*, L.—Glou. (Chedworth).

**BLOODY WARRIOR.** *add* Hants. E. D. S. Gloss.

**Blooming Willow.** See **Willow, Blooming**.

**Blossom Withy.** *Phlox acutifolia*, L.—Dev. Friend.

**Blue Ash.** *Syringa vulgaris*, L.—Glou. (Chedworth). The white variety is called **White Ash**.

**BLUE-BELL.** *add* (1) *Derb*.

(2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm. *add* Cornw.; *Derb*.; *Durh*.; *Kent*.; *N.-E. Lanc*.; *Nhumb*.; *Ruth*.; *Surr*.

(3) *Vinca major*, L.—Dev. Friend.

**BLUEBERRY.** *add* Ireland (Donegal).

**BLUE BLAWORT.** *add* Aberdeensh.

**BLUE BUTTONS.** *add* (1) In Agric. Surv. the name is assigned to 'Centaureas of sorts' (*Staff.*), but *Scabiosa Succisa*, L., is probably intended.

(4) *Vinca major*, L.—Dev. (Chudleigh), and *V. minor*, L.—Dev. (Wybridge). Friend.

**Blue Cat's tail.** See **Cat's tail, Blue.\***

**BLUE DAISY.** *add* (2) *Jasione montana*, L.—Ches. (Delamere).

**BLUE GRAMFER GREYGLES.** Supply 'Dors.' before N. & Q.

**BLUE GRASS.** *add* *Carex panicea*, L.—Renfrewsh. Stat. Acc. Scotl., vii. 518.

**Blue jacket.** *Polemonium cœruleum*, L.—Ireland (co. Antrim).

**Blue men.** *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—N. Bucks.

**BLUE ROCKET.** *add* *A. Napellus*, L.—Ireland. Taylor on Poisons, p. 816. (2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm. *Irel.* (co. Fermanagh). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 43.

**BLUE VIOLET.** (2) *add* Dev. Friend (also *V. odorata*, L.).

**Blue Weed.** *Echium vulgare*, L.—Herts. ? W. Ellis, Modern Husbandman, vol. vi. pt. III. p. 39 (1750).

**BOAR-THISTLE.** *add* (1) *Som.*; *Herts.*, Ellis; and still in use in *Suff.* In an extract from a letter by Cotton Mather in *Phil. Trans.*, xxix. 64 (1714), we find mention of 'A thistle call'd the *Boar-thistle*; very short and prickly, with a large and long root.'

**BOGBEAN.** *add S. Scott.* Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia.

(2) *Primula farinosa*, L.—'Called by the people of Craven [*Yks.*] Bog-bean.' Naturalist, i. 249.

**BOG-BERRY.** *add* 'They are usually called in this Country [Ireland] Bog-berries.' Threlkeld. Miss Edgeworth uses the name in Eton Montem.

**Bog-hop.** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.—'In the North.' Gard. Chron., Nov. 8, 1879, p. 586.

**BOG ONION.** *add Ireland.* Mart. Mill. See **Onion, Bog.**

**Bonfire.** ? A plant-name.

'Lilly, germander, and sops-in-wine,  
with sweet-bryer  
and *bon-fire*,  
and strawberry-wyer,  
and collumbine.'

Refrain of a song in Robin Goodfellow. Percy Soc. reprint of 1628 ed., pp. 19, 20.

[**BONGRACE MOSS.** This is a mere book-name, and should be omitted: it is adapted from the description of a moss in Petiver's Museum, cert. i. no. 70, which has 'a scarlet cap . . . with its leaves turned downwards, resembling a small umbrella or *Bongrace*.' Ph. Tr., xix. 397.]

**Bonnets, Blue.** See **Blue Bonnets.**

**BOOR TREE.** *add Irel.* (Co. Fermanagh). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 43.

**BOOTS.** *add Sal.* (Wellington). Shropsh. Word-book. See Barnefield's App. Shep., p. 15, Roxb. Club.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.** (1) *add Dev.* Friend.

**Borage, Wild.** *Echium vulgare*, L.—*Surr.* Ellis, Modern Husbandman, iii. 1, 44 (1750). *Wild Burrage-root.* Ib., iv. 1, 77.

**Bore-thistle.** (Aubrey.) See **Boar-thistle.**

**BORETREE.** (1) *add Co. Donegal.*

**Boswell.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Herts.* ? Ellis, Modern Husbandman, vol. ii. pt. I. p. 18.

**BOTHERUM.** *add* (2) *Veronica hederifolia*, L.—*Ches.* (Banbury). Also **Dotherum.**

**BOTTLE.** *add Centaurea Cyanus*, L.

'Gay Lark-heels soon, and *Bottles* will o'er-run  
The fields with num'rous crops, tho' never sown.'

Rapin on Gardens, Ed. iii. p. 30 (1728). English'd by Mr. Gardiner.

**Bottle-ore.** *Fucus nodosus*, L.—'There are several sorts of this *Alga-marina*; the gross Bottle-ore, which has hollow nobs, or pustules, in it, is reckoned to make the best *kelp*.' Borlase, Observations on the Islands of Scilly, 1756, p. 120.

- BOTTLE BRUSH.** *add* (4) *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*Yks.* (Almondbury).  
E. D. S. Gloss.
- Bouncing Bess.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC. *Dev.* Friend.
- Bovisand Soldier.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC. *Dev.* (Bovisand, where the plant is very abundant.) Friend.
- Bow Bella.** *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*W. Worc.*
- [Box, PRICKLY. Delete this.]
- Box-wrack.** A kind of sea-wrack.
- BOYS LOVE.** *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Bragge.** *Lolium temulentum*, L.—*Cfr. Dragge.*  
'But *Bragge* amongst the corne aspires proudlie  
On emptie eare lookinge above the reste,  
Advancinge his highe creste presumptuouslie  
Even to the stars as though he were the beste,  
Whoe, beinge lyhte, and fruitlesse of all grayne,  
For want of weight, shoves all pride is vayne.'  
Thynne's Emblemes and Epigrames (E. E. Text Society), p. 22.
- BRAKE.** *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Bramble, Hawk's bill.** See *Hawk's bill Bramble.*
- Bramble, Mulberry.** See *Mulberry Bramble.\**
- BRANDY-BOTTLE.** *add Berks.* 'The flowers are so called about Reading.'
- Brandy Mazzard.** A variety of *Prunus Avium*, L.—*Dev.* (Plymouth). Fl. Plymouth.
- BREAD-AND-CHEESE.** *add* (1) *Dev.* Friend; *Kent*; *Linc.*; *Sal.* Ireland (Antrim and Down).  
(2) *add Oxf.* (Standlake); *Sal.*  
(5) *Agrostis vulgaris*, L.—*Suss.*
- BREAD-AND-MILK.** *add Glamorgansh.* (Swansea).
- BRECKON.** *add S. Scotl.* Mactaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopædia.
- Brennet.** *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—*Som.* (Yeovil). *Cfr. Brown Net.*
- Bride-weed.** *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill. *Sal.* (Shrewsbury). Shropsh. Word-book.
- Bridget-in-her-bravery.** *Lychnis chalcidonica*, L.—*Linc.* Journ. Hort. Ap., 4, 1878.
- Bright-eye.** *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—'Bright-eye with its glossy leaves.' Borders of Tamar and Tavy, i. 274.
- Brighten.** A species of lichen. *Hants.* (New Forest). 'For weak eyes, *brighten*, another lichen, is recommended.' J. R. Wise's New Forest (Ed. iii.), p. 176.
- BRIMBLES.** *add Sal.*

**Brisgean.** See **Sheep's Briken.**

**Broad weed.** *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*N. Dev.*

**Broom-grass.** An unusual spelling of *Brome-grass* in *Ann. Agric.*, xxi. 77.

**Broyant.** *Tamus communis*, L.—*Montgomerysh.* It is used to rub on the joints of animals, especially of pigs that are lame from a disease which is there called *broyant*. *Botanical Studies at Wilm-slow*, by John Slater.

**Bruise-root.** See **Squatmore.**

**BRUM.** add (2) *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm. *Sal.* Shropsh. Word-book.

**Buck-breer.** *Rosa canina*, L.—*Ireland* (Antrim and Down).

**Buckie Lice.** See **Lice, Buckie.**

**Buckie Briar.** *Rosa canina*, L.—*Ireland* (co. Fermanagh). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 43. *Antrim and Down.*

**BUCKIES.** add *Ireland* (Co. Fermanagh). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 43. *S. Scotl.* Mactaggart, Gallov. *Encycl.*

**Bull-buttercup.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Ess.*

**BULL DAISY.** add *Yks.* (Cleveland).

**BULLFRIST.** add in actual use in *Suff.*

**Bull-flower.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Bull-jumpling.** *Trollius europæus*, L.—*N. Yks.* *N. & Q.* 6th S., ii. 412.

**BULL-PATES.** add *Sal.* Shropsh. Word-book (Bull's-pates). 'Bullpits or Bullpeats. Tufts of coarse grass very blunting to the scythe.' *Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn), *E. D. S. Gloss.*

**Bullpoll.** *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—'The *bullpoll* sends up tall slender stalks with graceful feathery heads.' *Round about a Great Estate*, p. 37.

**BULLRUSH.** (1) add *Ger.* *Oxf.*

(2) add *Sal; Som.* Friend; *Surr.* Mr. Friend also gives it for 'Juncus, the common rush which grows in ditches and pools.'

**BULLS-AND-COWS.** add *Warw.* *Midland Naturalist*, 1883, p. 84.

**BULL TOPPIN.** add 'A tuft of rough grass in sedgy places. *Derb.* Reliquary, vi. 94.

**Bull's Eye.** (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. *Dev.* Friend.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Dors.* (Broadwindsor).

**Bumble bees.** *Prunella vulgaris*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**BUMBLEKITES.** add *Durh.*

**BUMMELL.** add *Hants.* *E. D. S. Gloss.*



- Bun.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. *Mid. Yks.* E. D. S. Gloss, C. 5, p. 68.
- Bungelberry.** *Rubus saxatilis*, L.—*Cumb.* Hutchinson (1794).
- BUNK.** (1) *add Suff.* N. and Q., 6th S. iv. 256.
- BUNNERTS.** *add Also Bunnun.* *Yks.* (Cleveland).
- BUNNY MOUTH.** *add Kent* (Rochester).
- Bunny Rabbit.** *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend. Cfr. *Bonny Rabbit.*
- Bur, Hedge.** See *Hedge Burs.*
- BURGUNDY HAY.** *add Ellis* (Pract. Farmer, 85) calls it *Burgundy Fodder.*
- Burn-blades.** 'A large broad-leaved plant which is found growing on the banks of burns.' Mactaggart, Gallov. *Encycl. Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.
- BURNET.** (1) *add Derby.*
- Burnt-ear.** *Ustilago segetum*, Tul.—*Hants.* Lisle, Observations on Husbandry (1757), p. 150.
- BURNT WEED.** For '*W. Meuth*' read '*Westmeath.*'
- Burren Myrtle.** See *Myrtle, Burren.*
- BUR THISTLE.** *add S. Scott.* (Bur-thistle). Mactaggart, Gallov. *Encycl.*
- BURSTWORT.** *add Ger.*
- BURWEED.** (1) *add Herts.* Modern Husbandman, IV. ii. 4. *Burr*, the fruit of the same plant. Ed. VI. ii. 71.
- BUTCHER'S BROOM.** *add Ess.*
- BUTTER-AND-EGGS.** (2) *add Kent; Yks.*
- BUTTER-BLOB.** *add* (2) Buttercups. *Yks.* (Almondbury). E. D. S. Gloss.
- BUTTERCUP.** *add* (1) The popular belief that buttercups give butter its yellow hue is accepted by Ellis (Mod. Husb. v. 2, 91), who says, 'Cows feed in summer on grass mixt with yellow flower, that causes butter to look of the same colour.'
- (5) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Dev.* In *Som.* Big Buttercup. Friend.
- Buttercup, Bull.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Ess.*
- BUTTERCUP, WATER.** *add Dev.*
- BUTTER DOCK.** *add Lake district* (Butter Dockin) as also *R. alpinus*, L., for the same reason. *Cumb.* Trans. Cumb. Assoc., pt. vii. 167.
- BUTTERLEAVES.** *add* 'In *Sal.* the name is applied to various leaves used in packing the butter for market . . . sometimes the Sicilian Beet (*Beta cicla*) is cultivated expressly for the sake of its long, cool, green butter-leaves.' Shropsh. Word-book.

**Butter-pats.** Fruit of *Viola canina* (*sylvatica*, Fr.), *Lanc.* (Preston). From its resemblance to the half-pounds in which butter is made up for market in that locality. *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 164.

**Butter Plant.** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.—*Selkirksh.* Stat. Acc. Scotl., ii. 62.

**Butter Rose.** (1) *Ranunculus acris*, L., and other 'Buttercups.' *Dev. Friend.*

(2) *Primula vulgaris*, L.—*N. Dev. Friend.*

**BUTTONS.** add (3) *Medicago scutellata*, L., which is occasionally grown in gardens as a curiosity. 'Snails or Buttons.' *Rea's Flora* (1676), p. 190.

**Buttons, Gentleman's.** See **Gentleman's Buttons.**

**Cabbage Daisy.** *Trollius europæus*, L.—*E. Bord.*, from the resemblance of the flower to a close cabbage stock. *Bot. E. Bord.*

**Callards.** Cabbage. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**CAMIL.** add (2) *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Dev.*

**CAMMICK.** add (4) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*N. Dev.* Cfr. **Cammock.**

**CAMMOCK.** 'There are two sorts of this stinking weed; the one has a honey-suckle head, the other spires up with a sort of grassy leaf above a foot high, and smells strongest.' *Ellis, Modern Husbandman*, iii. 1, 45. The first is *Ononis arvensis*, L.; the second we cannot identify.

**CANDLE GOSTES.** Under this heading for **Gandle gosses** read **Gander gosses.**

**CANDLE WICK.** add (2) *Typha latifolia*, L.—*Lake District.* *Flora of Lake district.*

**CANKER.** (3) add *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**CANKER ROSE.** (1) add *Suff.*

**Cap-dockin.** *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf. *Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Caper, Mount.** See **Meadow Rocket.**

**Captain-over-the-garden.** (Capt'n-ower-t'-gardin). *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Cardies.** *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*Irel.* (Co. Antrim). *Science Gossip*, 1881, p. 278.

**CARL-DODDIE.** add *Scabiosa Succisa*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal).

**CARNATION-GRASS.** add Also other species of *Carex*: *C. panicea*, L.—*W. Suss.* (*Science Gossip*, 1880, 189); *C. glauca*, L.—*Sal. ib.* 213; *C. hirta*, L.—*Som.*

**Carsons.** *Nasturtium officinale*, Br. *Mactaggart, Gallov. Encycl.*

**Castle Gilliflower.** See **Gilliflower, Castle.**

- Cassock.** 'Cassock (from *cassac*), any kind of binding weed.' *Hants.* (New Forest). J. R. Wise's New Forest (ed. 3), p. 166.
- Cat-bed.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC. *N. Linc.* (Kirt-on-in-Lindsey).
- CATCHFLY.** add (2) *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C. 6.
- Cat-claws.** *Ranunculus repens*, L.—*Lanc.* (Preston). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 164.
- Cat-foot Poplar.** *Populus nigra*, L.—*S. Lanc.* This name is in use amongst cabinet-makers, and refers to the dark knots in the wood, which are said to resemble the marks of cat's feet.
- CAT O' NINE TAILS.** add (2) Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Cat Rose.** *Rosa arvensis*, L.—*Ches.* As a distinction from *Rosa canina*, L., the dog rose.
- Cat-rash or Catrush.** *Euonymus europæus*, L.—'Perhaps from its having a green bark like a rush.' *Archæologia*, xlii. 126 (locality not specified). Cfr. *Catty tree*.\*
- CATS AND KEYS.** add *Dev.* Friend. (2) Fruit of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- CAT'S-EYES.** (1) add *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Kent* (Rochester).
- CAT'S-HEADS.** add (2) A kind of apple. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- CAT'S TAIL.** (2) add *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *E. maximum*, L.—*Berks.* (Sunningwell). *N. & Q.*, 5th S., xi. 337.  
(6) add *Herts.* Ellis, Mod. Husbandman.
- CAT'S TAILS.** add (1) *Som.* (Willow).  
(3) *Anacharis Alsinastrum*, Bab. *Irel.* (Co. Fermanagh). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 43.  
(7) *Dev.* Friend.
- Cat's tail, Blue.** *Echium vulgare*, L.—*Herts.* Ellis, Modern Husbandman, vol. viii. p. 296.
- Cat's tail, Green.** *Herts.* Ellis, Modern Husbandman, vol. viii. p. 297. We cannot identify the plant from the description given: 'The green sort grows in wetish, flat, loamy land, where it mats, branches, and hangs together like Twitch grass, and choaks the corn.'
- CAT-TREE.** add (2) *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—*Sal.* (Wellington). Shropsh. Word-book.
- Caten-aroes.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Lanc.* (Preston). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 164.
- Catty-tree.** *Euonymus europæus*, L.—*Sal.* (Pulverbach). 'Theer's a piece o' *Catty-tree* o' the fire, it stinks enough to pison a body, jest like as if a tum-cat 'ad bin about.' Shropshire Word-book. Cfr. *Cat-tree*, (1) and *Foul-rush*.
- CAT WHIN.** add (6) *Ononis arvensis*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

- 'A low-growing fenny species of whin, good coverts for the Scotch wild beasts.' Mactaggart, Gallov. Encycl. (Cat whinns). Is this (3)?
- CENTURY.** (1) *add Dev.* Friend.
- Chaff.** 'The Newhaven fishermen . . . . denominate all the finer seaweeds *chaff*.' Landsborough's Pop. Hist. of British Seaweeds, p. 1 (1849).
- CHALICE-FLOWER.** *add* Parkinson (Parad. 68) says, 'The cup doth very well resemble the chalice, that in former days with us, and beyond the Seas, is still used to hold the Sacramentall Wine, that is with a narrower bottome and a wide mouth.' *N. incomparabilis* is the species referred to.
- Champion.** A spelling of Campion, not uncommon in old books. 'Champions are of several sorts, and many plants are called *Lychnis*.' Flora, by John Rea (1676), p. 149. Perhaps *Lychnis chalconica* was more particularly so called—'Flower of Bristol, *Champion*, or *Non-such*.' The Flower Garden, by Wm. Hughes (1683), ed. iii. p. 23.
- Chaney Ash.** *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Ches.* (Delamere).
- Chariot and Horses.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Herts.* (Hitchin). See *Venus' Chariot drawn by two doves*.
- Charlick.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Chase-the-devil.** Given as a name for *Nigella damascena*, in Cameron's Gaelic Names of Plants, p. 3.
- CHEAT.** (2) *Camelina sativa*, L.—*Nhamp.* 'In this Countrey 'tis call'd Dutch Flax and *Cheat*.' Morton, Nat. Hist. Nhamp.
- CHEESE.** *add Kent.*
- (2) The receptacle of *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*Dumfries* (Moffat).
- Cheese-and-bread.** Young shoots of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Yks.* (Almondbury). E. D. S. Gloss. Cfr. *Bread-and-Cheese*.
- CHEESE-CAKE.** (2) *add Yks.* (Cleveland).
- CHEESE-RENNET.** *add Ireland* (Co. Donegal).
- Cheiper.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L., 'so called, because children make a shrill noise with its leaves.' Roxb. Jamieson.
- Cherry, Hog.** See *Hog-Cherry*.
- Ches-seed Weed.** *Bromus secalinus*, L.—*Herts.* Ellis, Modern Husbandman, iii. 1. 50. *Chess*, Ib. viii. 304. *Chess-grass*, New Experiments, 71.
- CHIBBALS.** *add Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn), E. D. S. Gloss. 'Onions grown from bulbs.'
- Chickens.** *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend. Cfr. *Hen-and-Chickens*.
- CHICKWEED.** (2) Given as a name for *Galium Aparine*, L.—(*Herts*?) in Ellis, Modern Husbandman, viii. p. 302.
- (3) *Lamium amplexicaule*, L.—'It is thought to be wholesome for sick birds, whence called *Chickweed*.' Threlkeld.

**Chick-weed, Germander.** See **Germander Chickweed.**

**CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.** add (3) *Malcolmia maritima*, Br. Dev. Friend.

(4) *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—Dors.

**Chirma.** *Calltha palustris*, L.—Nhamp. (Brackley). Perhaps from some confusion with *Nuphar luteum*, the flowers of which resemble those of *Calltha*. Cfr. Churn (2).

**Christ's Eye.** *Salvia Verbenaca*, L.—'Wild Clary is most blasphemously called *Christ's Eye*, because it cures diseases of the eyes.' Culpeper.

**CHRISTMAS.** add Dev. Friend. Kent; Leic. E. D. S. Gloss.

**CHURL.** add W. Worc.

**CICELY.** add Derb. Reliquary, vi. 95.

**CINQUEFOIL.** (2) add On the South Downs of Sussex 'Sainfoin is unknown but by the name of *cinquefoil*.' Annals of Agriculture, iii. 133 (1785).

(3) *Medicago lupulina*, L.—'Trefoil . . . with us is vulgarly and erroneously called *cinquefoil*.' New Experiments, 74.

**Clapweed.** *Silene inflata*, L.—Herts. 'Bears a white blossom and branches out in great numbers of stalks, draws a great deal of the ground's goodness to maintain its growth, and takes up much room, to the killing of the corn that grows near it.' Ellis, Modern Husbandman, iii. 2, 53.

**CLAVER.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—Irel. (Co. Antrim). Science Gossip, 1881, p. 278.

**Claver Sorrell,** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—Langham's Garden of Health (ed. 2), p. 12.

**Clay Pea.** A variety of field pea grown in Som. Lisle, Observations on Husbandry (1757), p. 193.

**Cliden.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—West. Friend.

**Clitch-button.** (1) *Galium Aparine*, L.—Dev. Friend.

(2) *Arctium Lappa*, L.—Dev. Friend.

**CLIVER.** add (2) *Galium verum*, L.—Herts. Ellis, Modern Husbandman, iii. 1, 110.

**Clobweed.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—Herts. W. Ellis, Modern Husbandman, iii. 1, 111.

**CLOCK.** (1) add Leic. E. D. S. Gloss.; Som.; Ireland (Antrim and Down).

(3) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—Scotch Borders.

**CLOT.** add (3) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—In Aubrey's Wilts MS. (Royal Soc.), 'Clote or torch-flower' (fol. 125); 'Hedgetaper clote' (fol. 124).

**CLOVER, HEART.** In second line, for 'Clover' read 'Trefoil.'

**Clover, Lady's.** See **Lady's Clover.**

**CLOVEWORT.** *add* (2) Mr. Friend tells us that *Ranunculus acris* is still so called at Brackley (*Nhamp.*).

**CLOW.** *add* In actual use in *Suff.*

**Cluster-berries.** *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.—*Derb.* (Kinder).

**Clyders.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Coach and Horses.** ‘Tall “coach and horses” (aconite) with fringed leaves with blue flowers, the sheath eagerly drawn from the stamens by our child-hands, to reveal the prancing steeds for the state-coach.’ *Ingleside and Wayside Musings*, by Rev. J. R. Vernon, pp. 214, 215 (1878).

**COB-NUT.** *add* *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Cock-flowers.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Hants.*

**Cock foot.** *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland). See **Cock’s foot.**

**COCK GRASS.** *add* (3) *Plantago lanceolata*, L.—*Som.* See **Grass, Cock.**

**COCKLE.** *add* (4) *Vinca major*, L., ‘by a curious confusion of the flower Periwinkle with the fish, and of periwinkles with cockles.’ *Glou.* ? Friend.

**COCKLE.** (2) *add* *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**COCK ROBIN.** *add* *N. Dev.* Friend.

**COCKS.** *add* *Durh.* ; *Sal.*

**Cock sorrell.** *Rumex Acetosa*, L.—*Yks.*

**Cockspire.** ‘An herb or grass by [the farmers] called *cockspire* (cocks foot), which is said to produce a relaxation of the shoulder’ in sheep. *Cumb.* 157, 189. Cocksfoot is *Dactylis glomerata*, L., but possibly some other plant is here meant. *Agric. Surv.*

**CODLINS-AND-CREAM.** *add* *Berks.* ; *Surr.* ; *E. Suss.*

**Coe-grass.** *Juncus bufonius*, L.—*Som.* Said to be the cause of *coe* or sheeprot.

**Collar bags.** Smut in wheat. ‘*Collar bags*, or smut.’ *Kent.*—xvi. 311. *Ann. Agric.*

**Collier, Far.** A variety of *Primula Auricula*, L.—‘The *Collie* as the French call it, or the *farre Collier* as we in English, hath a pale greenish leafe without dents, and somewhat a large flower, and of a dainty violet purple colour, somewhat sad, but very lively.’ *Park. Theatr.*, 537.

**Colt’s tail.** *Equisetum arvense*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**COMB, LADY’S.** See p. 130 : it should have been on page 116.

**Comfer Knitbeen.** See **Knitbeen, Comfer.**

**Cones or Cone Wheat.** Bearded wheat. *Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn), E. D. S. Gloss.

**COPPER-ROSE.** *add* In actual use in *Suff.*

**Corn-grass.** See **Grass, corn.**

**CORN-THISTLE.** *add* *S. Scotl.* (corn-thistle). Mactaggart, Gallov. Encycl.

**Cottagers.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Waterford), ‘because they belong to the poor people.’

**COUCH.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*add Suff.* (Ipswich). *Dactylis glomerata*, L., and *Holcus lanatus*, L.—‘The farmer calls them both couch.’ Ann. Agric., xxxviii. 455.

**Cough-grass.** See **Grass, Cough.**

**Country Lawyers.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss. Cfr. **Lawyers.**

**Coventry Marians.** *Campanula medium*, L.—A variant of the names *Coventry Rapes* and *Marians Violet* (which see). ‘Like the Belfoures, or *Coventry Marians* . . . . the *Coventry Marians Violet*.’ Lyte (1619 ed.), 123.

**COWBERRY.** (1) *add Cumb.*; *N. Derb.*; *S. Yks.*

**Cowbind.** *Bryonia dioica*, L.

‘And in the warm hedge grew lush eglantine,  
Green cowbind and the moonlight-coloured May.’  
Shelley, *The Question*.

**Cow-cranes.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Nhamp.* (Brackley).

**Cow-garlic.** See **Garlic, Cow.**

**COW GRASS.** *add* (4) *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Derry).

**Cow-itch.** See **Itching-berries.**

**COWMACK.** *add* Perhaps the allied *Silene inflata*, L., is intended, which was supposed to have the property indicated: ‘I had a maid (said one), lately used to the dairy-countries, who, when I had a cow not apt to take bull, went into the grounds and gathered a large handful of spattling-poppy, and held it to the cow, and she eating it readily went to bull in two days after, and this, she said, in their country seldom failed.’ Lisle’s *Observations in Husbandry*, ed. 2. (1777), vol. ii. p. 106.

**COW-MUMBLE.** (2) In actual use in *Suff.*

**Cow-paigle.** *Primula veris*, L.—*Herts.*

**COWS AND CALVES.** *add Glou.* (Chedworth), where it is called **Cow and Calf.** *add Dev.* Friend.

**Cows’ Eyes.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Cornw.*

**Cows’ Grass.** ‘In some parts of Norfolk it [*Dactylis glomerata*, L.] is called *cows’ grass*, from their being very fond of it.’—Ann. Agric., xxxvii. 454.

**COW-PARSLEY.** *add Cumb.*

**COW-PARNIP.** *add* 'An old woman in the parish gives her cows a creel-full of this plant in the season for supper, and she says that the milk-pail next morning bears testimony to its virtues.' *Aberdeensh.* (St. Fergus). *Stat. Acct. Scotland*, xii. 192.

**Cow Sinkin.** *Primula 'elation.'* *Cumb.*, Hutchinson (1794). *Cfr. Cow-stripling.*

**Cow's LICK.** *add* Burnett (*Med. Botany*, ii.) says it is a common practice to give small quantities to horses in their corn, to make their coats glossy and fine; and that a decoction made with 1 lb. of the fresh root is the best physic for horned cattle.

**COWSLIP.** *add* (7) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(8) *Ranunculus acris*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(9) *Primula Auricula*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Cowslip, Virgin Mary's.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.—*Sal.* Shropsh. Word-book.

**COWSLOP.** *add Sal.*: also *COWESLOP*, Shropsh. Word-book.  
*add* (2) *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Dev.*

**COW-WEED.** (1) *add Ess.* Ray, in *Phil. Trans.*, xix. 625.

(2) *Ranunculus fluitans*, L.—*Hants.* (Ringwood), where 'their cows are fed night and morning on a weed procured out of the river Avon.' —xl. 555.

**Crack-nut.** Fruit of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Cradle-dock.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Ches.* (Newton by Daresbury).

**CRANBERRY.** (1) *add Also Cranberry Wire.* *Cumb.* *Trans. Cumb. Assoc.*, pt. vii. 140 (1883).

**Cranes.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.—*Cumb.* Hutchinson (1794).  
*Cfr. Crones.*

**CRAW-TAES.** *add* (1) *Scilla nutans*, Sm. *W. and S. Scotl.*

**CRAWFOOT.** *add* (2) *Orchis mascula*, L., and *O. maculata*, L.—*Yks.* (W. Riding).

**CRAZY.** (1) *add Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn) E. D. S. Gloss.

**Crazy Bet.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Wilts.* (Salisbury). 'She knew where to find the first "crazy Betties,"' Round about a Great Estate, p. 24.

**Creed.** *Lemna minor*, L.—'The pond all green with *creed* or duckweed.' Round about a Great Estate, p. 26. *Cfr. Greeds.*

**Creeping Charlie.** *Sedum acre*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**CREEPING JENNY.** (1) *add Dev.* Friend.

(4) *Sedum reflexum*, L.—*Heref.*

(5) *Sedum acre*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(6) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. *Dev.* Friend.

**Creesy-creesy.** 'A buttercup.' *Glou.*



**CREES, YELLOW.** (2) *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Herts.* ‘The Horse-gold Weed, or, as some call it, the *Yellow Cresse.*’ Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, iv. (pt. i.) 56. (1750).

**Cress, Garth.** See **Garth Cress.**

**Cress, Horse.** See **Horse Cress.**

**Cressel, or Cresset.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L. ‘The leaves of the square-stemmed figwort, which they called *cresset* or *cressel.*’ Round about a Great Estate, p. 80.

**CRESS, MEADOW.** add Dale, *Pharmacologia*.

**CREWEL.** add Dors. (*Broadwindsor*).

**CROCODILE.** add (2) *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. A small variety which grows in hedgerows, and is exceedingly bristly. *Som.* Friend.

**Crowdy-kit.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L.—*Dev.* Gloss. Friend, which see, and cfr. *Fiddle-wood*.

**Crowdy Kit o' the Wall.** *Sedum acre*, L.—*Dev.* Gloss. Friend, which see.

**CROSS-FLOWER.** add (5) *Scilla nutans*, Sm. *Dev.* Friend.

(6) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**CROWFOOT.** (3) *Orchis mascula*, L.—add *Lanc.* (*Preston*). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 164.

(6) *Plantago Coronopus*, L. Lobel, *Obs.* Stirp. 239.

**Crowfoot, White.** *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L.—*Sal.* (*Clun, Ludlow*). *Shropsh. Word-book*.

**Crow Gall.** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L. *Ger.* 1377.

**CROW-LING.** (2) *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*Yks.* (*Cleveland*). Cfr. **Ling, Crow.**

**CROW-PEAS.** add (2) The pods of *Vicia sepium*, L., and other Vetches. *Cumb.* Cfr. **Craw peas.**

**CROWPECK.** add ‘There is a common saying in the New Forest that “two crow-pecks are as good as an oat for a horse”; to which the reply is, “that a crow-peck and a barley-corn may be.”’ J. B. Wise’s *New Forest* (ed. 3), p. 281.

**CROW-FIGHTLE.** add (2) *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—*Beds.*

**CROW-TOES.** (2) *Ireland* (*Co. Down*).

**Crumple Lily.** *Lilium Martagon*, L., and *L. tigrinum*, L., from the turning back of the petals. *Dev.* Friend.

**Cucklemoors.** *Arctium Lappa*, L.—*Dors.* *Pulteney MS.*

**CUCKOLD.** add *Som.* (**Cuckold Dock**).

**CUCKOO.** add (1) *Cornw.*

(2) *Dev.*; *Rutl.* N. and Q., 6th S., iii. 406.

(4) *Dev.* Friend.

(5) Cones of *Pinus sylvestris*, L. *Ess.*; *Yks.* (W. Riding).

(6) *Scilla nutans*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(7) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. *Dev.* Friend.

(8) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

CUCKOO-BUD. *add*

‘Peeping ’neath the waving thorn  
Where the pouch-lipped cuckoo-bud  
From its snug retreat was torn.’ *Clare.*

We cannot say what is meant. Perhaps *Arum maculatum*?

Cuckoo-button. *Arctium minus*, Schkuhr. *N. Dev.*

CUCKOO-FLOWER. (1) *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss. *Wight* (*O. latifolia*, L.).

(3) *add Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

(5) *add Dev.*; *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

CUCKOO-MEAT. (1) *add Sal.*; *E. Suss.*

(4) *Rumex Acetosella*, L.—*Ches.* (Delamere).

CUCKOO-PINT. (1) *add Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

*add* (3) *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *E. Suss.* (also Cuckoo-pintle).

• Cuckoo's beads. Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Sal.* (Ellesmere). Shropsh. Word-book.

CUCKOO'S BREAD. (1) *add Dev.* Friend.

CUCKOO'S BREAD AND CHEESE. (1) *add Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

(2) *add W. Worc.*

CUCKOO'S CAPS. *add Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Shropsh. Word-book.

CUCKOO'S EYE. *add Kent* (Rochester).

CUCKOO'S SORREL. (1) *add Ireland* (Co. Derry).

(2) *Rumex Acetosella*, L.—*Irel.* (Co. Fermanagh). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 43.

CUCKOO'S SOUR. *add* ‘*Trifolium*, geaces-sure vel pri-lefe, occurs in Abp. Ælfric's Vocabulary, x cent.; and Mr. Wright says in a footnote, “*Geaces-sure* or *gaces-sure*, literally *cuckoo's sour*, was the plant we now know by the name of woodsorrel, which is still called in some parts of the country *cuckoo sorrel*.”’ See *Vocab.*, vol. i. p. 30. Shropsh. Word-book.

CUCKOO-SPIT. *add* (3) *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*W. Worc.*

CUCKOO'S STOCKINGS. *add* (3) *Viola ‘canina’ (sylvatica, Fr.). Carmarthensh.*

Cucumbers. The seed-vessels of *Iris Pseudacorus*, L., which, when green, bear a close resemblance to young cucumbers. *Dev.* Friend.

CUDWEED AMERICAN. Correct this entry to ‘**Cudweed, American**’

CUPS-AND-SAUCERS. *add* (2) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Curdwort.** *Galium verum*, L.—*Herts.* Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 110. . . . 'It is pernicious in curdling milk in the cow's bag; but they seldom eat it.'

**CURL DODDY.** (1) Children twist the stalk of this flower, and as it slowly untwists in the hand, say to it:

'*Curl doddy* on the midden  
Turn round an' tak' my biddin.'

*Antrim and Down.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Curlock.** *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.—(**White C.**). *Sinapis arvensis*, L. (**Yellow C.**). Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 16.

**Cushion.** *Armeria maritima*, Willd. *Dev.* Friend.

**CUSHION, LADY'S.** (1) *add Ches.* Leigh's Glossary. Lyte, p. 504.

(2) *add Beds.* (in cultivation).

**CUTFINGER.** *add* (3) *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.—*Surr.* 'Country children and indeed olde folk, call the foliage of the knotted figwort *cut finger leaves*, as they are believed to assist the cure of a cut or sore.' R. Jeffries in *Standard*, Nov. 26, 1880.

(4) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*W. Worc.*

**DAFFADOWNDILLY.** (1) *add Derb.* Reliquary, vi. 96; *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *S. Scotland*, Mactaggart's *Gallovidian Encyclopædia*; *Ireland* (*Antrim and Down*). E. D. S. Gloss. (*Daffydowndillies*).

**DAGGERS.** *add* (2) *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—*Dev.*; *Lanc.* (Preston). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 164.

**Da-ho.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. See **Hi-how.** *Antrim and Down.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Daily Bread.** The stout young shoots (suckers) of *Rosa canina*, L., which are eaten by children. *Yks.* (W. Biding). Cfr. **Bullbeef.**

**Daisy, Cabbage.** See **Cabbage Daisy.**

**DAISY, DOG.** (1) *add Durh.*

(5) *Matricaria inodora*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal).

**Daisy, Field.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**DAISY, HORSE.** *add Heref.*; *Som.*

**DAISY, MICHAELMAS.** *add* (2) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**DAISY, MIDSUMMER.** *add* (2) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**DAISY, MOON.** *add Surr.*

**Daisy, Poison.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*Suss.*

**Daisy, Thunder.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**DAME'S VIOLET.** *add* 'The ladies in Germany have pots of it [*H. tristis*] placed in their apartments, whence it obtained the name of *Dame's Violet*.' Mart. Mill.

**DAMSEL.** *add* *Damæilis* is another *Yks.* (Cleveland) form.

**Dandy goshen.** *Orchis Morio*, L.—*Wilts.* (Salisbury).

**DANE'S BLOOD.** (2) *add* *N. Herts.*

**DANEWORT.** *add* 'This place (Gatton, Surrey) is renowned also for a great slaughter committed on the plundering Danes by the women; and, as a confirmation of this tradition, the vulgar shew the herb called the *Danewort* in great plenty, which they fancy to have sprang from Danish blood.' Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. of Surrey*, iv. 217 (1718).

**Darciell.** 'A herb mentioned by Palsgrave, but without the French term for it.' Hal.

**Darn-grass.** *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—'In Kincardine, Moray, and Aberdeenshire the farmers call it *Darn-grass*. They say it gives rise to a disease called *darn* or black water, and also a dysentery among their cattle which eat it. . . . Mr. Gamgee (*Trans. Highland Soc.*) does not consider the disease attributable to such a cause. In Sweden, however, the people blame the *Anemone* for a disease attended with precisely similar symptoms.' Jas. Hardy in *Border Mag.*, Nov. 1863, p. 286.

**Darning Needles.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**DAVIE-DRAP.** *add* Mactaggart says they mark out 'the circle in which it is hid with the forefinger,' which explains the first line.

**Davy white-yeads** [heads]. *Eriophorum vaginatum*, and *E. polystachyon*. *Sal.* (Whixal Moss.). *Science Gossip*, 1880, p. 213.

**Dawmson plume.** A *damson*.

**Day flower.** *Cistus ladaniferus*, L.—*N. Linc.* (Bottesford).

**DAY-NETTLE.** *add* 'The *Day-nettle*, by which the reapers are so severely stung, is the *Galeopsis*, including more than one species of it, and not the dead-nettle or *Lamium*, as stated by Dr. Jamieson. The severity of the wound is caused by a poisonous liquid contained in the plant.' *Fifehire. Stat. Acct. Scotl.*, ix. 563.

**DEAD MAN'S FINGERS.** (1) *add* *Kent*; *Dev.* Friend; *Sal.* Shropshire Word-book.

**DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.** *add* *Ger.*

**DEAF NETTLE.** (1) and (2) *add* *Dev.* Friend.

**Death Alder.** *Euonymus europæus*, L.—*N. Bucks.* where it is thought unlucky to bring it into the house.

**DEATHIN.** *add* (2) *Cicuta virosa*, L.—'Provincially called *deaffin* or *deathin*, peculiarly obnoxious to cows.' *Fife* (Abdie), *Stat. Acct. Scotland*, ix. 48.

**DEATH'S HERB.** *add* 'Dwale or nightshade, which is also called *Death's herb*.' Topsell, *Hist. Fourfooted Beasts*, 99.

**De-nettles.** 'A kind of nettle, common in cornfields, and hurtful to the reaper's hands.' Mactaggart, *Gallo. Encycl.* = *Deye-nettle* (1).

- Deil's Flower.** *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Dumfr.* (Moffat).
- Deil's Milk.** 'The white milky sap of many plants, called so because of its bitter taste.' Mactaggart, Gallov. Encycl. Cfr. **Devil's Milk**.
- Delicate Bess.** The white variety of *Centranthus ruber*, DC. *Dev. Friend*.
- DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.** (1) *add E. Suss.*
- Devil on all sides.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Yks.* (Almondbury). E. D. S. Gloss. Cfr. **Devil on both sides**.
- DEVIL'S FINGERS.** *add* (2) The catkins of *Populus nigra*, L.—*Nhamp.* (Brackley), Mr. Friend, who has been told it was considered unlucky to pick them up.
- DEVIL'S GUTS.** (1) *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.  
(2) *add Beds.* (Woburn); *Linc. Journ. Hort.*, Sept. 4, 1878, p. 263.  
(4) *Ranunculus repens*, L.—*E. Bord.* 'Indicating its troublesomeness, and its habit of throwing out long runners.' Bot. E. Bord.
- DEVIL'S MEN AND WOMEN.** *add* 'The red berries are men, the green women.' Shropsh. Word-book.
- Devil's Poker.** *Tritoma Uvaria*, L.—*Dev. Friend*.
- Devil's root.** *Orobanche minor*, L.—*Kent.* 'From its destructiveness to clover.' Rochester Naturalist, i. 39.
- DEVIL'S SNUFFBOX.** *add Suss.*
- Devil's Snuff-mill.** See **Snuff-mill, The Devil's**.
- Devil's Tether.** *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L.—*Ches.* (Delamere).
- Devil's Wood.** *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Derb.*
- Dewberry-brier.** *Rubus cœsius*, L.—Ellis, Modern Husbandman, iv. 1. 77.
- DEW CUP.** *add* 'In the night it closeth itself together lyke a purse, and in ye morning it is found ful of dewe.' Turn. Herb., iii. 24.
- DEWTRY.** *add* Dale (Pharmacologia, 1737) has **Dutroy**.
- DEY, or DEYE NETTLE.** See **Deye Nettle**. To the localities given under the various forms of this name may be added *Roxb.* (Kelso). Science Gossip, 1876, p. 39. The writer also includes *Galeopsis versicolor*, L.
- DICKY-DILVER.** *add* Is still in actual use in *Suff.*
- Dig-meat.** *Lemna minor*, L.—*W. Ches.* *Dig* is the *W. Ches.* name for a duck.
- Dill-cup.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Dilse.** *Rhodymenia palmata*, Grev. *Shetland.* Edmonston's Fl. of Shetland.
- DIRTY JOHN.** *add* Also *Chenopodium album*, L.—*W. Ches.* More frequently called **Dirty Jack**.

**DOCK.** *add* (3) *Rumex sanguineus*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**DOCK, SOUR.** *add* *Sal.*

**DOCKAN.** *add* 'When a boy gets stung by a nettle he searches for a dock-leaf and rubs it on the wounded part, repeating the charm, *Dockan, Dockan*, in: Nettle, Nettle, out.' *Antrim* and *Down*. E. D. S. Gloss.

**Dockin, Cap.** See **Cap Dockin.\***

**DOD.** *add* *Dev.* Friend.

**DODDER.** In Lyte *doder*: he gives 'high Douch . . *Todtern*' (p. 398). Cfr. Germ. *todten*, to kill, to destroy.

**DODDERING GRASS.** *add* *Yks.* (W. Riding).

**DODGER.** '*Sherardia arvensis*, creeping plume-thistle. *Corve Dale*,' Shropsh. Word-book. This is a mistake for *Serratula* (= *Curdus arvensis*, Curt.).

**Dodjell-reepan.** See **Meadow Rocket.**

**DOGBERRY.** (2) *add* *Ches.*

(4) *add* *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

(5) *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertn. *Cumb.* (Winderwath).

**Dogbreer.** *Rosa canina*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**DOG ELLER.** *add* (2) *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L.—*Ches.* (Frodsham). From the superficial resemblance of its leaves to those of the true elder. Here again 'dog' undoubtedly means spurious.

**Dogfoot.** *Dactylis glomerata*, L.—*Derb.* (Buxton).

**Dog-Mercury.** *Mercurialis perennis*, L.—*E. Suss.*

**DOG OAK.** *add* *Notts.* N. and Q., 1st S., viii. 490.

**Dog-Parsley.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. Ellis, Mod. Husbandman, iv. 4, 78.

**Dog-spear.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Som.* (very common).

**Dog-Timber.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L.—*Dev.*; *Som.* (usual name).

**Dog-tooth Berry.** Fruit of *Euonymus europæus*, L.—*Surr.* (Epsom).

**Dog-tooth Violet.** A common book-name. *Erythronium Dens-canis*, L.—*Ches.*; *Lanc.*

**DOG-TREE.** *add* (1) *Oxf.* Science Gossip, 1882, 165.

(5) *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Warw.* Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, vii. 234 (1831), where there is a description and figure of the watchmaker's skewers made from it.

**Dog's Dibble.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*N. Dev.* (Barnstaple), where there is a rhyme—

'Dog's Dibble,  
Thick in the middle.'

**Dog's Mouth.** *add* *Oxf.* (Standlake).

- Dog's Myrrh.** 'Corn Parsley (*Petroselinum segetum*), called locally *Dog's Myrrh*.' *Aberdeensh.* Jolly's Life of John Duncan, p. 325. We suspect *Myrrhis odorata*, L., was intended. See **Myrrh**.
- Dog's tassel** (tassel). *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Som.* (very common).
- Dog's TAIL.** 'Fescue (dog's tail).' *Camb. Agric. Surv.* The grass usually called *Dog's tail* is *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.
- Dog's-toe.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal), 'in allusion to the fruit-carpels.' H. C. Hart.
- Donkey's Ear.** *Stachys lanata*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Donkey's Oats.** *Rumex acetosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Doon-head-clock.** *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—'Rustics, to know the time of the day, pull the plant and puff away at its downy head, and the puffs it takes to blow the down from off it is reckoned by them the time of the day.' *Mactaggart, Gallov. Encyl.*
- Dotherum.** *Veronica hederifolia*, L.—*Ches.* (Banbury).
- Dover Grass.** See **Grass, Dover**.
- Double Sciney.** See **Close Sciences**.
- Dragon-flower.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L., and *I. fœtidissima*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Drake's feet.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*N. Linc.*
- DRAWING.** add (2) *E. polystachyon*, L.—*Peebles, Stat. Acc. Scotl.*, iii. 61. Leaves of *E. vaginatum*, L.—*Cheviots. Ann. Agric.*, xxvii. 182.
- DREW.** add (2) *Zostera marina*, L.—*Shetland.* Edmonston's *Flora*, p. 15.
- DROKE.** add (2) *Kent. Gard. Chron.* 1843, 571.
- Drooping Willow.** (1) *Salix babylonica*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.  
(2) *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Drops of Snow.** *Anemone nemorosa*, L.—*E. Suss.*
- Drunkard.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*S. Dev.* Rev. H. Friend, who says, 'I asked, "Why do you call them drunkards?" Reply, "Because they say if you gather them you will become a drunkard." Of course the true reason is their fondness for drink.'
- Drunken Plant.** *Lolium temulentum*, L.—*Dev.* (North Tawton). *Gard. Chron.*, p. 661, 1843.
- Drunken Slots.** *Valeriana officinalis*, L.—*Som.*
- Drunken Sailor.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC. *Dev.* Friend.
- Drunken Willies.** *Centranthus ruber*, DC. *Som.* (Dunster).
- Dryland Scout.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Ireland, Co. Tyrone*, 'in the neighbourhood of the Roch.' *Science Gossip*, 1880, p. 255.
- DUCK-MEAT.** add *Derb.*; *Nhamp.* (Brackley).
- Duck's bills.** *Syringa vulgaris*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

- DUFFEL GRASS.** *add* 'The grasses chiefly cultivated are rye and *duffil grass*.' *Durh. Agric. Surv.*—33. 'Provincially *duffield grass*.' *W. Yks.* 48.
- DULSE.** *Rhodymenia palmata*, Grev. *add Orkneys.* N. and Q., 6th S., viii. 83.
- Dullia, Dullisk.** *Rhodymenia palmata*, Grev. Eaten or rather chewed after having been dried for a few days in the sun. *Antrim and Down.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- DUMB NETTLE.** *add Glou.* (Shipton Oliffe); *Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn) E. D. S. Gloss.
- Dumble Dor.** *Ophrys apifera*, L.—*Surr.* (Cheam).
- Dummy Nettle.** *Lamium album*, L.—*Oxf.* (Standlake).
- Dun Daisy, or Dunder Daisy.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Dummy Weed.** *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—*Herts.* W. Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, vol. iii. pt. 2, p. 175 (1750). Later on (iv. 1, 71) he calls it **Dummy-leaf Weed**, and in iii. pt. 1, 48, **Dummy-leaves**.
- DUSTY MILLER.** *add* (1) *Yks.* (Cleveland).  
(2) *Cerastium tomentosum*, L.—*Linc.* (Bottesford).
- Dutch Arbel.** *Populus alba*, L.—'The low country-men sometimes call it *Dutch Arbel*.' W. Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, vol. vii. pt. 2, p. 104 (1750).
- Dutch Flax.** *Cumelina sativa*, L.—*Nhamp.*
- DWALE.** *add* 'The Dwale Bluth is a Devonian name for Deadly Nightshade. Oliver Madox Brown, p. 179. By John H. Ingram (1883).
- DWARF ELDER.** *add Dev.* Friend.
- Eardrops.** Flowers of garden Fuchsia. *Dev.; Suss.* Friend. Also **Lady's Ear-drops**.
- Ear-rings.** *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Ches.* (Frodsham).
- Earth-bark.** *Potentilla Tormentilla*, L.—*Shetland.* 'The large præmorse root (termed *Earth bark*) is used as a substitute for oak bark in tanning, for which purpose its intense astringency well fits it.' Edmonston's *Flora of Shetland*, p. 35.
- Earthbind.** 'Headache of rheume, put in the iuyce of white *Earth-binde* into the nose.' Langham, *Gard. of Health*, (ed. 2), 205. We do not know what is meant.
- Easter Flower.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*E. Suss.*
- Easter Lily.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- EAVER.** *add Som.*  
(2) *Lolium temulentum*, L.—*Dev.* (North Tawton). *Gard. Chron.* 1843, p. 661.
- EBBLE.** *add Suff.*



**Eerie** (a corruption of *Yarrow*). *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—*Scotl. (Aberdeensh.)*. 'Lasses used to take it and put it in their breasts as a charm, repeating this rhyme:

Eerie, eerie, I do pluck  
And in my bosom I do put;  
The first young lad that speaks to me,  
The same shall my true lover be.'

*Jolly's Life of John Duncan*, p. 351.

**EGGS AND BACON.** (1) *add Dev.* Friend; *Rutl.* N. and Q., 6th S., vi. 237.

**Eglet-bloom.** Flower of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**EILEBER.** *add* This is an A.S. name. See Cockayne, ii. 65.

**ELDER.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—*add Irel.* (co. Fermanagh). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 43. (Co. Donegal, the general name.)

**Elder, Feathered.** *Sambucus nigra*, L., var. *laciniata*.—'It is found about Charlbury in Oxfordshire, and there called *Feathered Elder*.' Blackstone, *Specimen Botanicum*.

**ELDER, GROUND.** (3) *add Warw.*

**Elder, Red.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Scotland (Lanarksh.)* Jamieson.

**Elder, Royal.** See **Royal Elder**.

**ELDERN.** *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Elisha's Tears.** *Leycesteria formosa*, DC.—*Dors.* (Weymouth), a corruption of the Latin generic name.

**Elf-grass.** 'A kind of grass yerbwives find, and give to cattle they conceive injured by elves.' Mactaggart, *Gallo. Encycl.* We do not know what is meant.

**ELL-DOCKEN.** *add Nhumb.*

**ELLER.** (2) *add Derb.*

**ELLERN-TREE.** Ellern. *add Sal.; Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn), E. D. S. Gloss.

**ELLET.** *add Kent* (Romney Marsh).

**Ellum.** *Ulmus.* *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**ELM.** *add* Also *Ulmus montana*, Sm. 'In Yorkshire is plenty of trees which they call *elmes*; but they are wick-hazells.' Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. Wilts.*, p. 54.

**Elshinder.** See **Alshinder**.

**Empy-grass.** *Phularis arundinacea*, L.—*Ireland* (Cos. Limerick and Tipperary).

**Endive, Green.** See **Green Endive**.

**ERIFF.** *add Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Staff. Agric. Surv.*

**ERN FERN.** *add* i. e. eagle-fern: ern = eagle.

**Everlasting-grass.** *Onobrychis sativa*, L. 'Commonly called *Saint-foin* or *Everlasting-grass*.' *Oxf. Plot, Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 156.

**EVEROCKS.** *add* In *Kincardinh.* **EVERNON.** Stat. Acc. Scotland, xi. 235.

**Everwhite.** *Antennaria margaritacea*, L.—*Nhamp.* (Brackley).

**Ewe-bramble.** *Rubus fruticosus*, L.—*Som.*, ‘the usual name in the dialect.’ Mr. Elworthy.

**EYEBRIGHT.** (2) *add* Ireland (Antrim and Down).

**FAIR MAIDS OF KENT.** *add* A variety of the Carnation was also so called. Park. Parad., 301.

**FAIRY BELL.** *add* *Scotl.* (Morayshire).

**FAIRY BUTTER.** *add* *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**FAIRY CUPS.** *add* (2) *Peziza coccinea*, L.—*Durh.* (Castle Eden).

**FAIRY FINGERS.** *add* *Durh.* ; Ireland (Co. Fermanagh). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 43.

**Fairy Grass.** *Briza media*, L.—Ireland (Co. Limerick).

**Far Collier.** See *Collier, Far.\**

**Farmer's Ruin.** *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*Yks.* (Almondbury). E. D. S. Gloss., s. v. *Bottlebrush.*

**FAT HEN.** *add* (1) *Beds.* Batchelor ; *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

(2) *Kent.*

(3) *Yks.* (Cleveland).

**FAY BERRY.** (1) *add* *Derb.* (Feberry).

**Feather.** A species of *Equisetum.* *Orf.* (Standlake). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 165.

**Feathered Elder.** See *Elder, Feathered.\**

**FEATHERFEW.** *add* *Kent.*

**Featherfowl.** See *Featherfew*, and *add* *Heref.*

**Feberry.** See *Fayberry.*

**FELLON-GRASS.** Transfer *Westm.* Wilson's Synopsis (1744) from (1) to (2) (*H. viridis*, L.).

(3) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**FELLON-WOOD.** (1) *add* *Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**FELLON-WORT.** *add* (4) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Fern, Bawsey.** See *Bawsey Fern.\**

**Fern, Foxes'.** See *Foxes' Fern.\**

**Fern, Herrin-bone.** See *Herrin-bone Fern.*

**FERN, PARSLEY.** *add* (2) *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Fern, Royal.** *Osmunda regalis*, L.

**FERN, SCENTED.** *add* (2) *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**FERN, SWEET.** *add* Coles, A. in E. 168.

**FIDDLES.** *add* Dev. Friend.

**Field Daisy.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—Dev. Friend.

**FIG.** (2) *add* Hants. E. D. S. Gloss.

**FILAERA.** *add* (2) *Valeriana officinalis*, L. 'Fillaira, a plant, valerian. Also called Villera.' Ireland (Antrim and Down), E. D. S. Gloss. The name is thus a corruption of Valerian, and was probably transferred to (1) from its similar habitat and casual resemblance.

**Fillaira.** See above.

**FILBEARD.** *add* Worc. (Upton-on-Severn), E. D. S. Gloss.

**FILBERT.** *add* In the Sussex Archæological Collections (vi. 46), in a paper on the Visit of King Edward to the Second Battle, &c., in 1324, there is mentioned among the presents 'a basket of filbert nuts, (*nucæ de Sancto Philiberto*),' and again (p. 49), 'William de la Zouche sent for the royal table . . . . 16 nuts of St. Philibert.' On this it is remarked, 'It is probable that these filberts were imported from one of the many villages or towns in Normandy and Brittany, bearing the name of St. Philibert, where the climate may have been propitious to their growth. There was a family of the name in England.'

**FINGER FERN.** *add* (2) *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sm., var. *multifidum*. 'Finger-ferne in some places.' Park. Theatr., 1047.

**FINGERS AND THUMBS.** *add* Dev. Friend; Orf.; Rutl. Friend. N. and Q., 6th S., vi. 237.

**Finnows.** Mould. Hants. Lisle, Observations on Husbandry (1757), p. 241.

**FIR-BOB.** *add* Lanc. E. D. S. Gloss.

**Fir-top.** Fruit of *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—Lowlands of Scotland.

**FISH LEAVES.** *add* Warw.

**FIVE-FINGER GRASS.** (1) *add* Glou. (Chedworth).

**FIVE-FINGERS.** *add* (5) *Primula elatior*, Jacq. And probably also 'oxlips' generally. Suff.

**FIVE-FINGERED ROOT.** *add* 'Grows in great plenty over all this Country, is called by the Inhabitants *five-finger'd Root*, and is much used by them in Cataplasms for the Fellon, or worst Kind of Whitlow.' Glam. (Haverfordwest). Phil. Trans., xlv. 228 (1746).

**FIVE-LEAF**, line 3, for *oncorage* read *oucorage*.

**Fizz-gigs.** *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord.

**Flagons.** *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.—Irel. (Co. Fermanagh). Co. Derry (Flagon). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 43. Cfr. **Flaggan**.

**FLANNEL, OUR LORD'S.** *add* (2) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—Kent (Faversham).

**FLAPPER DOCK.** *add* (2) 'The large leaves of the Colt's foot.' Science Gossip, 1882, p. 164. Probably *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf., is meant.

**Flax, Dutch.** *Camelina sativa*, L.—*Nhamp.*

**FLAX, MOUNTAIN.** (1) *add Derb.*

(3) *add Spargula arvensis*, L.—*Dors.*; *Sal.* (Wellington). Shropsh. Word-book; *Yks.* (Cleveland).

(4) *Briza media*, L.—*Kirkcudbrightsh.*, where it is used medicinally. Scottish Nat., April 1871.

**Flirtwort.** *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**FLOSS.** *add* (2) *Juncus effusus*, L.—*Shetland.* Edmonston's Flora, p. 13.

**Flowan.** 'The bog-cotton. *Anthemis Cotula.*' Ireland (Antrim and Down). The Latin name is misapplied: *Eriophorum* is intended.

**FLOWER OF BRISTOW.** *add* 'Single Nonsuch, Flower of Constantinople, or as it is most commonly called, *Flower of Bristol.*' Rea (*Flora*, 1676, p. 148). This would seem to have been a very general name for the plant; it is so used in W. Hughes's Flower Garden (1683, ed. iii.).

**Flyam.** 'Those large tangle sea-weeds which grow round shores.' Mactaggart, Gallov. Encycl.

**Flying-bent.** *Molinia cærulea*, L.—*S. Scotland.* 'A long tough grass called Flying-Bent.' *Sutherlandsh.* Stat. Acc. Scotl. (1845), xv. 70; *Selkirksh.*, ib. iii. 62.

**Fog.** *add* 'All dry mountain moss.' Ireland (Co. Donegal).

**FOG, YORKSHIRE.** *add Cumb.*

**FORTUNE-TELLER.** *add* The name occurs in Francis' Little English Flora.

**Four o'clock.** *Oenothera biennis*, L.—*N. Dev.* From its time of opening.

**Four Sisters.** See *Sisters.*

**Fox and leaves.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal).

**Foxes' Fern.** *Blechnum boreale*, Sm. 'Is called *Foxes' Fern* in many places of this land.' Park. Theatr, 1043. See Corresp. of John Ray, p. 291.

**FOXGLOVE**, line 5, for *Ellyllyn* read *Ellyllon*.

**Fox-poison.** *Daphne Laureola*, L.—*Linc.* Journ. Hort., April 4, 1878, p. 263.

**FOXTAIL** (1) *add*—

'That plant which in our dale  
We call Stag's-horn or Fox's tail' Wordsworth.

*Cumb.* Trans. Cumb. Assoc., pt. vii. 153.

**Fox-tongue.** *Scolopendrium vulgare*, L.—*Irel.* (Co. Fermanagh). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 43.

**Foxtree.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Scotland.* 'The Kirk session of St. Cuthbert's [1636] examined Heleine Profeit, whether she had

given her child "ane drink of *fox tree* leaves or not." Dalzell's Darker Superstitions of Scotland, p. 113.

**Fraghan.** See **Frughans**.

**Free holly.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—*Dev.* 'The smooth-leaved, or, as some call it, the *Free Holly*.' Ellis, Modern Husbandman, VII ii. 93; *Sal.* Shropsh. Word-book.

**French Ash.** *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.—*Derb.*

**FRENCH GRASS.** (1) *add Hants.* Lisle, Observations on Husbandry, (1757), p. 518.

**FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.** *add* after 'use,' applied to *Galega officinalis*, L.

**FRENCH NUT.** (2) Fruit of *Castanea vesca*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**French Pink.** *Armeria maritima*, Willd. *Dev.*

**FRENCH WHEAT.** *add Staff.* (Stafford). Agric. Surv.

**FRENCH WILLOW.** *add Cumb.*

**Fringed Water-lilies.** *Limnanthemum nymphæoides*, Link. A common book-name for the plant. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Frits.** (A shortened form of *Fritillaria*.) *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Berks.* (Reading).

**Frog pipes.** *Equisetum arvense*, L.—*Yks.* (W. Riding).

**FRUGHANS.** *add* In Dublin and in S. of Ireland **Fraghan**.

**FROG-STOOLS.** *add Sal.*

**Frying-pans.** The cups of acorns. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Funk.** '[In Suffolk] they gather an excrescence growing plentifully upon oaks, and call it *Funk*.' Phil. Trans. 1754, 817.

**Fur.** *Ulex europæus*, L.—*N. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. C, *sub v.* Turment.

**FURZE.** *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**FUZZBALL.** *add Derb.* Reliquary, v. 159; *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**GALLON.** *add* This is the Gaelic name of the plant, still retained in use. Threlkeld gives it as the Ulster name; and Cameron ('Gaelic Names') says, 'Gaelic and Irish, *gallan mòr*, the big branch, possibly referring to its large leaf.'

**GARDEN GATE.** *add* (3) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.; *Glou.* (Shipton Oliffe).

**Garkin** (Scotch). *Apargia autumnalis*, Willd. *Ireland* (Co. Donegal).

**GARLICK.** *add* (2) *Surr.* (Bletchingley).

(3) *Allium Babingtonii*, Borr. *Ireland* (Co. Donegal), among old people.

**GARLIC, WILD.** *add* (2) *Glou.*; *Surr.* (Bletchingley).

**GASCOIGN.** A kind of cherry (?). Cfr. **Gascoignes** and **Gaskins**. 'Oak, *gascoign*, red birch, beech, and hornbeam.' . . . 'Ash, chesnut, willow, oak, asp, and *gascoign*.' *Kent. Agric. Survey*.

**GAUL.** *add Dev.*

**Gawan.** *Myrica Gale*, L.—*Cumb.* Hutchinson (1794). Cfr. **Gaul**.

**Geal gowan, or Geal seed.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Ireland* (Donegal).

**GEESE and GOSLINGS.** *add Derb.*

**Gentlemen-and-ladies.** *Arum maculatum*, L.—*Oxf.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 165. Cfr. **Ladies-and-gentlemen**.

**Gentleman's tormentors.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Suff.* (Ipswich).

**GERANIUM, WILD.** *add Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(2) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. and *L. Vespertina*, Sibth. *Ches.* Friend.

**GERMANDER.** *add* (3) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L.—*Ireland*. 'The clear germander eye.' Tennyson.

**Gernut.** Tubers of *Bunium flexuosum*. With. *North.* Phil. Trans., xvii. 826.

**Geuky-flower** (i. e. Cuckoo-flower). (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth.—*Dev.* Friend.

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Gibbals.** 'Went to Rummy marshes, about two miles from Cardiff, where we saw large crops of the *Plantago maritima*, call'd here by the People *Gibbals*, which the Hogs are very fond of. They rout up the Roots as we saw, and grow fat upon them, as were assured.' John Lightfoot's MS. account of a Botanical Excursion in Wales in 1775, preserved in the Dept. of Botany, Brit. Mus.

**Giggary.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend. Cfr. **Gregory**.

**Gild-cups.** The various species of *Ranunculus* and *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Gilding-cup.** *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—*Dors.*

**GILLIFLOWER.** *add* (4) *Polemonium cœruleum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**GILLIFLOWER, WHITSUN.** *add* The single form is so called in *Sal.* (Ellesmere) Shropsh. Word-book.

**GILTY CUP.** *add Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—*Som.* (the usual name).

**GINGER.** *add* (2) *Sedum reflexum*, L.—*Kent* (Romney Marsh).

(3) *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—*N. Bucks.*; *Herts.* (general); *Lanc.*

**GINGER PLANT.** *add N. Bucks.*; *Kent.* (Igtham).

**Ginger, Green.** *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—*Lin.* (Lincoln).

**Ginger Mushroom.** A poisonous species of *Agaricus* is known by this name at Worksop *Notts.* See Gard. Chron., Nov. 17, 1883, p. 663.

**Gipsy's Combs.** *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L.—*Yks.*

**GIRDLE, SEA.** *add* Turn. Names.

**God A'mighty's Thumb-and-fingers.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Hants.*  
E. D. S. Gloss.

**God's Fingers and Thumbs.** *Fumaria officinalis*, L.—*Dors.* (Broad-windsor).

**GOLD.** (2) *add* Beds.; Bucks. (Golds).

**Golden Grain.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**GOLDEN CHAIN.** See **Gold Chain** (2), and *add* Glou. (Chedworth);  
*Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn), E. D. S. Gloss.

**GOLD-NEPS.** *add* 'This pear is still known in the neighbourhood of Frodsham, but is becoming scarce. The pear and the name are also known in *S. Lanc.*

**GOLDEN CHAIN.** *add* *Oxf.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 165.

**GOLDEN CUP.** *add* (2) *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Som.* (the usual name).

**Golden Knobs.** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L., and *R. acris*, L.—Science Gossip, 1882, p. 165. Cfr. **Gold Knops.**

**Good Friday Grass.** *Luzula campestris*, Willd. *Surr.* (Bletchingley). From the time of its appearing.

**GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD.** *add* Mr. Elworthy gives **Good Neighbours** as the usual *Som.* name of the plant.

**GOOSE AND GOSLINGS.** *add* *Sal.*

**GOOSIE-GANDER.** *add* *Oxf.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 165.

**GOOSEGOG.** *add* *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Sal.*; *Surr.*

**GOOSE GRASS.** (1) *add* *Yks.* (W. Riding). *Galium Aparine* is mentioned as food for young geese in Ellis's *New Experiments in Husbandry* for April (1736), p. 93.

**GOOSE-TONGUE.** *add* (3) *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.—So called in *Car-mar-thenshire*. 'The Goose-tongue herb grows chiefly in marshy grounds, is very hot on the tongue, and bears a yellow flower, with an indented leaf of a longish make, somewhat like a goose's tongue; that will not only help to preserve cheese, but give it an agreeable relish, as the Welch say.' Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 14.

**Gore-thetch.** A variety of *Vicia sativa*, L.—'This *thetch* is the largest of all others.' Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, viii. 74.

**Gorgy-mill-tree.** A willow. *Ireland* (Antrim and Down).

**GORSE.** *add* *Surr.*

**GOSLINGS.** *add* *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Gottridge.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Suff.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 214.

**Gould, or Gould-weed.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—Ellis, *Modern*

Husbandman, ii. 1, 18, 19. 'There are four sorts of it that infest corn-fields, as the white, red, blue, and yellow, but the last is the common weed.' Id. iii. 1, 43. It is hard to say what other plants are here meant.

GOULS. *add Beds. ; Bucks.*

**Gowan, White.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*N. E. Scotland*. Gregor's Folklore of North-east of Scotland, p. 193.

**Gowk's thumbs** (thimbles). *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—*N. E. Scotland*. Gregor's Folk-lore of North-east of Scotland, p. 148.

**GOWLINS.** *add* (2) 'Ling gowlines . . singed or burnt stalks of ling left when a heath is burnt.' *Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Grandfather's Beard.** A species of *Equisetum*. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Granfer-gregors.** *Scilla nutans*, Sm. *Dors.*

**Granfer-gregors, Red.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Dors.* (Broadwindsor).

**GRANNY'S NIGHTCAP.** *add* (3) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Granyagh.** *Spergula arvensis*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal).

**GRASS.** *add* A frequent popular corruption of *Asparagus* (*Suss. &c.*).

**Grass, Fairy.** *Briza media*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Limerick).

**Grass, Land.** See **Land Grass**.

**GRASS, PENNY.** (1) *add Lanc.* (Preston). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 164.

(3) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Irel.* (Co. Fermanagh). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 43.

**GRASS, FIG.** *add* (2) *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**GRASS, QUAKER.** *add Yks.* (Whitby); *Worc.* Hal.

**GRASS, QUITCH.** *add Leic.*

**GRASS, RATTLE.** (1) *add* Ellis uses the name in his Modern Husbandman, and it is still employed in *N. Herts.*

**GRASS, RIB.** *add Surr.*

**GRASS, RIPPLE.** *add* (Co. Fermanagh). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 43.

**GRASS, SCUTCH.** *add Ireland* (Antrim and Down).

**GRASS, SOUR.** *add* (3) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Yks.* (Almondbury). E. D. S. Gloss.

**GRASS, SPARROW.** *add Sal. ; Scotland.* Jamieson.

**GRASS, SPEAR.** (2) *add Cornw.* Ann. Agric. xxii. 149.

**GRASS, SQUIRREL-TAIL.** *add H. maritimum*, L.—*Kent* (Romney Marsh), where it is in as evil repute as in Thanet.

**GRASS, STEEP.** *add Scotland.* Jamieson.

**GRASS, SWEET.** *add* (3) *Zostera marina*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal).



**GRASS, SWORD.** *add* Some species of *Carex* seems intended in the following passage: 'Large ant-hills, producing sour, coarse, husky sedge, or *sword-grass*. *Linc. Agric. Surv.*

**Grass, Tacker.** See **Tacker-grass**.

**GRASS, TIMOTHY.** *add N.-W. Linc.*

**GRASS, TOTTER.** *add Leic. (E. D. S. Gloss.); Surr.*

**GRASS, TWINE.** See **Twine Grass**.

**GRASS, TWITCH.** (1) *add Leic.; Linc.*

**GRASS, WATER.** *add* (3) *Holcus lanatus*, L. See **Water Grass**.

**Green Ginger.** *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—*Linc. (Lincoln)*.

**GREEN-SAUOE.** *add Lanc. E. D. S. Gloss.; also add* (2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Dev. Friend*.

**GREEN WEED.** (1) *add Suff.*

**Gregories.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Dev. (Frittlestoke, near Torrington)*. 'The people of the village call these plants *Gregories*, a name that struck us on account of its coinciding with the appellation of the order to which the neighbouring monastery belonged' (the Canons of St. Gregory). Maton, *Obs. on Western Counties* (1797), ii. 55.

**GROUND ASH.** (3) *add Hants. E. D. S. Gloss.*

**GROUND IVY.** (1) *add Glou.*

**GRUNSEL.** *add Middx.; Surr.*

**Guinea Plant, or Guinea Flower.** *Kerria japonica*, DC. *N. Linc. (Bottesford)*.

**Gusseta.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Dors. (Broadwindsor)*.

**GYE or GUY.** (2) *add Suff.*

*add* (3) *Papaver Rhæas*, L.—*Suff.*

(4) *Lychnis Githago*, Lam. *Lanc.; Suff.*

(5) Corn-weeds, that is almost any weed in a cornfield. *Suff. Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 214.

**Hag.** The haw or berry of the hawthorn. *Hants. E. D. S. Gloss.*

**HAG-BERRY.** *add Hants. E. D. S. Gloss.*

**Haggils.** Haws of the whitethorn. *N. Hants. E. D. S. Gloss.*

**HAGTAPER.** *add* The name is used by Ellis, *New Experiments*, 56.

**Hailweed.** *Cuscuta Epithimum*, L., and *C. europæa*, L.—This is the name usually employed by Ellis (*Modern Husbandman*, vol. iv. pt. 1, p. 63), who, sometimes spells it **Hale-weed**, also calls the seed **Hail-seed**; **Hellweed** (which see) is also used by him, but less frequently.

**HAIRWEED.** Add to (1) *Cuscuta europæa*, L. or *C. Epithymum*, L.—*Herts.* Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, vol. iv. pt. 2, p. 5. He also gives **Hairybind**, viii. 348.

**Halcups.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Hale-weed.** *Cuscuta europæa*, L.—Ellis, iv. 1. 56. *Hail-weed*, *Hail-seed*, *Modern Husbandman*, 63.

**Hale, Hell, or Hairy Bind.** *Cuscuta europæa*, L.—*Herts.* 'Now besides the *hale*, *hell*, or *hairy bind*, as some call it, that often spoils both bean and pea, both in Chiltern and Vale,' &c. Ellis, *Practical Farmer*, or the *Hertfordshire Husbandman* (1759), ed. v. p. 55.

**Halves.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**HARD GRASS.** add (3) Species of *Carex*. 'Various sorts of seg grasses, provincially *hard grass*, *iron grass*, *carnation grass*.' *Staff. Ann. Agric.*

**HARDHEAD.** (3) *Dev.* (Plymouth). Fl. Plymouth. Also add (6) *Scabiosa succisa*, L.—*Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Hardhead, Horse.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**HARD-IRON.** add (3) *Atriplex hastata*, L.—*Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Hard-leaf.** See **Soft-leaf**.

**HARIF.** Also called **HERIFF** in *W. Ches.* add (2) *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**HARLOCK.** add Mr. Hart points out that Drayton refers to the flowers as gathered by a young lady to decorate her room, and that Burdock is not likely to have been used for this purpose.

**Harvest Lily.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Surr.* (Epsom).

**Hathorn.** *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Sal.* Shropsh. Word-book.

**HAYER.** add *Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**HAW.** (1) add *Surr.*

**Haw-berry.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Ches.* (Macclesfield).

**Hay-plant.** *Asperula odorata*, L.—*Ireland* (co. Derry).

**HAZEL.** add (2) Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**HAZEL, WITCH.** (1) See a form of incantation and notes thereon in *Percy's Reliques*, vol. iii. p. 268, ed. v. '*Wich-hazells*, as we call them in Wilts.' *Aubrey, Nat. Hist. Wilts.* p. 54.

**Hazel-palms.** Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*E. Bord.* Bot. E. Bord.

**HEADACHE.** (1) add *Ches.* Leigh's Glossary; *Leic.*; *Suff.* E. D. S. Gloss. *Science Gossip*, 1882, 214.

**Healing Herb.** *Plantago media*, L. (*P. major*, L.?). *Jolly's Life of John Duncan*, 250. Cfr. **Healing-leaf** (2).

**Heart's Pansy.** *Viola tricolor*, L. 'A curious corruption, and yet one will hear it used by country gardeners as if it were as regular a form as Heart's-ease.' *Dev.* Friend.

**HEART SEED.** *add Dev.* Friend.

**HEATH.** *add* (3) *Empetrum nigrum*, L.—*Derb.*

**HEATH, ST. DABEOC'S.** *add* Wade (Plant. rar. Hibern., 29) says, 'the charm which Ray has attributed to it I could not trace in any shape whatsoever in Cunnemara.'

**Heaver.** *Lolium perenne*, L.—*Dev.* (Plymouth). Fl. Plymouth. Cfr. **Eaver.**

**Hedge-Strawberry.** *Fragaria vesca*, L.—*Dev.* (Plymouth). Fl. Plymouth.

**HELLEBORINE.** *add* The name was given by Gerard, who says 'Helleborine is like unto White Hellebore [*Veratrum album*], and for that cause we have given it the name of Helleborine.' Ger. 358.

**Hell-root.** *Orobanche minor*, L.—*Kent*; 'from its destructiveness to clover.' Rochester Naturalist, i. 39.

**Helver.** *Ilex Aquifolium*, L.—*Suff.*, also **Hulver**, which is in actual use in that county.

**HEN AND CHICKENS.** *add* (2) *Dev.* Friend.

(4) *Dev.*; *Sal.*; *Surr.*

(6) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Oxf.* (Banbury).

(7) *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**HENBANE.** *add* 'Destroy *Henbane* if any grows near your house; for this will poison and kill both these and the other fowls.' Ellis, New Experiments in Husbandry for the month of April (1736), p. 96.

**HEN GORSE.** (1) *add Ches.* (Broxton).

**HENWARE.** *add Scotland* (E. Coast), Edinb. Encycl.

**Hepatica.** This seems to have been adopted at an early date as the popular name of *Anemone Hepatica*, L. 'In English you may call them either *Hepatica*, after the Latine name, as most do, or noble Liverwort, which you please.' Park. Parad. 226.

**HEPS.** (2) *add* Worlidge's *Systema Agriculturæ*, 1669, 271.

**HERB JOHN.** *add* 'We all know the many and sovereign virtues in your leaves, the Herb generale in ale pottage; nor do you as *Herb John* stand neuter.' Thos. Fuller, *Anthologia*, 1655, p. 41, writing of *Calendula officinalis*, L.

**Herby grass.** *Ruta graveolens*, L. This form of *Herb of grace* is still in use near Sheffield. N. & Q. 6th S. vi. 408.

**HR-HOW.** *add Ireland* (Antrim and Down). E. D. S. Gloss.

**HIP.** (1) *add Surr.*

**Hippetty-haws.** Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Sal.* Shropsh. Word-book.

**Hipson.** Fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.—*Oxf.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 165. Cfr. **Hip**.

**Hog-a-back.** *Scabiosa Succisa*, L.—*Cumb.* Trans. Cumb. Assoc., pt. vii. p. 138 (1883).

**Hog-berry** and **Hog-haghes.** Fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**HOGWEED.** (1) *add Cumb.*

(5) *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**HOLM.** *add Dev.* (Fl. Plymouth).

**Holy Pokers.** *Typha latifolia*, L.—*N. Dev.*

**HONESTY.** (1) *add Dev.* Friend.

(2) *add Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn).

**Honey Ball.** *Buddleia globosa*, L.—*Som.*

**Honeybind.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Oxf.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 165.

**Honey bottle.** *Erica Tetralix*, L. 'Wild moor-like lands, beautiful with heaths and honey-bottle.' Round about a Great Estate, p. 6.

**Honey-plant.** 'She watched the bees busy at the sweet-scented honey-plant.' Round about a Great Estate, p. 25. We do not know what plant is intended.

**HONEYSUCKLE.** *add* (1) *Dev.* Fl. Plymouth.

(6) *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(7) Blossoms of Willow (*Salix*). *Suss.* Friend.

(8) *Pedicularis sylvatica*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**HONEYSUCKLE, RED.** (2) *add Ellis* (Modern Husbandman, IV. i. 107) uses this name.

**HONEYSUCKLE, VIRGIN MARY'S.** *add Sal.*

**HONEY-WARE.** (2) *add Orkneys.* Edinb. Encyclopædia.

**HOP TREFOIL.** (2) *add* It is this that is so called by Morton (Nat. Hist. Nhamp, 483): 'Trefoil as they call it by way of Pre-eminence (that is the Hop-Trefoil) as it is more natural to the Ground, continues there for ever.'

**Hornbean.** Ellis (Modern Husbandman, VII. i. 106, &c.) usually spells *Hornbeam* thus.

**HORSE-BEECH.** *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**HORSE-BLOB.** *add Surr.* (Godstone).

**Horse Buttercup.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**HORSE-GOLD.** *add Ranunculus arvensis*, L., in Ellis, Modern Husbandman, I. i. 67; III. i. 43, &c.

**Horse Hardhead.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**HORSE-KNOP (or NOP).** (1) *add Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Horse May.** *Ulmus campestris*, L., var.—‘In Cornwall coarse kinds of Elm leaves are called *Horse May*, to distinguish them from the small-leaved kind.’ Friend.

**HORSE-PIPE.** add *Staff.* (*E. arvense*, L.). Ann. Agric., iv. 431.

**Horse-pennies.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Derb.*

**Horse Savin.** *Juniperus communis*, L.—*Cumb.*

**Horse-snap.** *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*N. Dev.*

**HORSE VIOLET.** add (2) *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Som.*

**HOUSE-GREEN.** add *Nhamp.* (Brackley).

**Humility.** *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.—*Scotl.* (Aberdeensh.). Jolly’s Life of John Duncan, p. 352.

**HUNDRED THISTLE.** add Sternberg took the name from Morton, who says (Nat. Hist. Nhamp., 367): ‘Tis call’d *Hundred Thistle* by the common People.’

**Huntsman’s Cap.** *Scrophularia aquatica*, L., ‘from the shape of the corolla.’ *Cornw.*

**HURR BURR.** add *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**HUSBEECH.** add *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Indian Fog.** *Sedum reflexum*, L., *S. glaucum*, Sm. &c. *Ireland* (Co. Donegal).

**Înons.** Onions. *Worc.* (Upton-on-Severn).

**Irish Mahogany.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Waterford).

**Irish Vine.** *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal).

**Iron-flower.** *Jasione montana*, L.—*Ches.* (Rostherne).

**IRON GRASS.** add (2) *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—*Sal.* (Wellington). Shropshire Word-book.

(3) *Carex præcox*, L., and several other species which grow in poor pastures. *Ches.* (Newhall).

**Iver.** A spelling of *Eever*. *Lolium perenne*, L.—*Cornw.* Agric. Surv.

**Ivy Bells.** *Campanula hederacea*, L.—How. Phytologia.

**Ivy Flower.** *Anemone Hepatica*, L.—*Glou.* gardens.

**JACKS.** add *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L., ‘a form in which the flowers are small or aborted.’

**JACK-IN-THE-GREEN.** add *Hants.* (E. D. S. Gloss), where the name appears to be extended to all varieties of garden polyanthus.

**Jack at the hedge.** *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal).

**JACK-IN-THE-BOX.** add *Ireland* (Antrim and Down).

**JACK-IN-THE-HEDGE.** *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej. add 'Jack in the hedge . . . that stinks like onions.' Country Husbandman, p. 129. *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss. See **Jack-by-the-hedge**.

**JACK-JUMP-ABOUT.** add (4) 'In the hard frosty spring of 1740 a poor woman that lived at Studham, two miles distant from Gaddesden [*Herts.*], gathered a herb that grew in the hedge, called *Jack-jump-about*, for boiling it with a piece of meat. It was like mint, and as hardly any other boiling herb was then to be got, she made use of this. One child died by it, and another had like to have had the same fate, and the mother narrowly escaped, but the hog that eat the pot-liquor was killed by it.' Country Housewife, p. 150. This we cannot identify, but it seems different from the preceding.

**Jack-o'-both-sides** (*Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss), or **Jack-o'-two-sides.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Sal.* (Wellington). Shropsh. Word-book.

**Jack-run-i'-Country.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Yks.* N. & Q. 6th S. iv. 167.

**JACOB'S LADDER.** (3) add *Dev.* Friend.

(6) *Sedum Telephium*, L.—*Kent* (Rochester).

(7) *Delphinium Consolida*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**JAUNDICE-BERRY.** add 'The wood of this tree is said to be such an antidote against the yellow jaundice, that, if a person constantly feeds himself with a spoon made of it, it will prevent and cure this disease, while it is in its infancy.' Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, II. viii. 157 (1750).

**Jealousy.** *Sedum rupestre*, L.—*Sal.* (Pulverbatch, gardens). Shropsh. Word-book.

**JENNY-GREEN-TEETH.** add *Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss., where it is spelt *Jinny*, and is described as 'the green scum upon ponds, which perhaps includes various *Conservee*.'

**Jenny Wren.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Som.* 'The usual name. I never heard any other in the dialect.' Mr. Elworthy.

**JERUSALEM-COWSLIP.** add *Norf.*

**JERUSALEM STAR.** add (3) *Hypericum calycinum*, L.—*Sal.* (Pulverbatch, gardens). Shropsh. Word-book.

**Jeshamy.** *Jasmine.* *E. Anglia.* E. D. S. Gloss, B 20. *Jasminum officinale*, L.

**JEWS EAR.** add (5) the Tomato. *Lycopersicum esculentum*, Mill. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**JOHN-GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON.** add (3) *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.—*Sal.* (Newport). Shropsh. Word-book.

**John the Baptist and his Cousins.** 'John the Baptist and his cousins, with the wool and hyssop, are for mares, and ailing dogs, and fowls that have the jaundice.' *Dev.* (Exmoor). Lorna Doone, p. 106. This seems to be a plant-name, but we cannot identify it.

**Johnnie Cranes.** *Caltha palustris*, L.—*Nhamp.* (Brackley).

**Johnny-cocks.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Dors.* (Broad windsor). N. & Q. 6th S. vii. 357.

**Johnny Mac Gorey.** 'A haw.' H. C. Hart on the authority of a Wexford Man. Fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.

**Johnny o' neele, or John o' neele.** *Chenopodium album*, L.—*Sal.* (Wellington).

**JONETTE.** *add* The name occurs in a poem 'written probably by Robert Lord Sempall' (1570), quoted by Froude (*Hist. Engl.* ix. 205):

'Ye Baselik and Jonet flouris  
Ye Gerofleis so sweet.'

The reference to Gerofleis (Gilliflowers) makes it improbable that the Jonet was *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, as we have suggested.

**Joseph's Walking-stick.** *Polemonium cæruleum*, L.—'The Joseph's [Jacob's] ladder of the Midland Counties, common in all the cottage gardens round the Forest.' J. R. Wise's *New Forest*, (ed. 3), p. 283.

**Joy.** *add* In *Agric. Surv. Essex*, p. 86, this name occurs—'a yellow weed called *joy* or wild-gold.'

**JUDAS-TREE.** *add* (2) *Sambucus nigra*, L.—*Kent.* There was an old tradition that Judas hanged himself upon it. See *Jew's Ear* (1).

**Julians.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Herts.* The house and manor of Julians, in the parish of Rushton, takes its name from the abundance of this plant, where it still abounds, and is so called.

**JUMP-ABOUT.** *add Oxf.*

**JUMP-UP-AND-KISS-ME.** *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**JUNIPER.** *add* 'When women chide their husbands for a long while together, it is commonly said they give them a *juniper lecture*; which, I am informed, is a comparison taken from the long lasting of the live-coals of that wood, not from its sweet smell; but comparisons run not upon all-four.' Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 142.

**KECK.** (2) *add Derb.* (Kex); *Leic.* (*Umbelliferæ* in general.) E. D. S. Gloss. In E. D. S. *Lanc.* Gloss. it is explained as 'the common hemlock,' but may perhaps include *Umbelliferæ* generally.

**KEDLOCK.** *add Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., *Angelica sylvestris*, L., and probably any large *Umbelliferous* plant. *Ches.* (Delamere). Called also *Keglus*. A piece of *Valeriana officinalis*, L., was also sent from that neighbourhood labelled *Kedlock* or *Keglus*, but it may have been mistaken for an *umbelliferous* plant.

**Keeshion.** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. *Ireland* (Antrim and Down). E. D. S. Gloss.

**Keish.** The hollow stem of the hemlock. *N. Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss. No doubt applied to *Umbelliferæ* generally.

**Keglus.** See *Kedlock*, *supra*.

**Kentish Longtails.** *Avena fatua*, L.—*Kent* (Rochester).

**KERLOCK.** (1) *add Sal.*

- Kettle-pad.** *Orchis mascula*, L.(?)—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Kewee.** *Conium maculatum*, L.—*Lanc.* (Preston). Science Gossip, 1882, p. 164.
- Kex.** (3) *add Lanc.* (Preston). Science Gossip, 1883, p. 164.  
(5) The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Keyball.** Fruit of *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- KEYS.** (1) *wild Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.  
(1) *Surr.*  
(3) *Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.  
(4) *Alaria esculenta*, Grev. *Orkneys.* Edinb. Encycl.
- Killeen.** *Chondrus crispus*, Lyngb. 'Killeen is the usual Irish name for the Irish Moss.' Gardening Illustrated, Aug. 20, 1881, p. 304.
- Kill-wart.** *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*N. Dev.*
- Kinle.** A Kentish cornfield weed mentioned in Annals of Agriculture, v. 102 (1786), but not identified.
- KING-CUP.** *add Yks.* (Bedale, *R. acris*, L.).  
(4) *Trollius europæus*, L.—*Som.*
- KING FERN.** *add Dev.* Friend (also **King-o'-the-Ferns**); *Ireland* (Limerick and Kerry).
- KING-FINGER.** *add* to (3), called *King's finger Grass* in *Middz.* (Hendon). See Ellis, Modern Husbandman, IV. ii. 77.
- Kiss-me-love-behind-the-garden-gate.** *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend (usually abbreviated to **Kiss me**). In *Glou.* (Chedworth), **Kiss-behind-the-Garden-gate.**
- KISS-ME, KISS-ME-LOVE, KISS-ME-QUICK.** *add* (2) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.  
(3) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.  
(4) *Centranthus ruber*, DC. *Dev.* Friend.
- KNEE HOLM.** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.—*add Kent.*
- KNEE HOLLY.** *add Kent* (Rochester).
- KNIVES-AND-FORKS.** See **KNIFE AND FORK** (2) and *add Sal.*  
(3) Seed vessels of *Acer Pseudoplatanus*, L.—*Kent.*
- KNOWWEED.** *add N. Herts.* (*C. Scabiosa*, L.).
- Knop Tang.** *Fucus nodosus*, L.—*Shetland.* Edmonston's Flora, p. 53. Cf. **Knobtang.**
- KNOT GRASS.** *add* (6) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Herts.* 'Knot grass or Clobweed.' W. Ellis, Modern Husbandman, III. i. 121.
- KONKER-TREE.** *add Ches.* (Frodsham).
- Kuckles.** 'Fruits that are often mistaken for haws.' *Ireland.* Probably Hips (*Rosa Canina*, L.). H. C. Hart, on the authority of a Wexford man.



**LADIES-AND-GENTLEMEN.** *add Kent.*

**LADS-LOVE.** *add Leic. E. D. S. Gloss. ; Sal. ; Suff.*

**Lady Cakes.** *Oxalis Acetosella*, L.—*Dumfriessh.*

**Lady's Boots.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Dev. Friend.*

**LADY'S CUSHION.** *add* (1) *Ches. Leigh's Glossary.*

(2) *Beds. (gardens).*

(6) *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Kent.*

(7) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.—*Kent.*

**LADY'S FINGERS.** (1) *add Rutl. N. & Q. 6th S. vi. 237.*

(9) *add Kent.*

(10) *add Kent.*

**Lady-finger-grass.** Also, though less frequently, **Lady's finger.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L. 'I give the several weeds and grasses those names they are called by in our county [*Herts.*] and parts adjacent.' *Ellis, Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 149.

**Lady-never-fade.** *Antennaria margaritacea*, Br. *Glou. (Chedworth).*

**Lady Orchis.** See **Old Woman's Orchis.\***

**Lady-wrack.** See **Wrack, Lady.**

**LADY'S GLOVE.** *add* (2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L. — *Nhamp. (Brackley)*, through confusion with (1). *Friend.*

**Lady's Grass.** The variegated form of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.—*Dev. Friend.*

**Lady's Needlework.** *Torilis Anthriscus*, Gærtn. *Ches. (Delamere).*

**LADY'S NIGHTCAP.** (1) *add Hunts. E. D. S. Gloss.*

**LADY'S PINCUSHION.** *add* (4) *Saxifraga granulata*, L. (we suspect *S. hypnoides*, L., is meant). *Yks. (Bedale). Field, June 29, 1876.*

(5) *Corydalis lutea*, DC. *Dev. Friend.*

**LADY'S RUFFLES.** *add* Mr. Friend has ascertained that the plant so called in *Nhamp. (Brackley)*, is the garden form of *Spiraea Filipendula*, L.

**LADY'S SMOCK.** (1) *add Surr.*

**LADY'S TRACES.** *add* The name is still in use about *Ripon, Yks.*

**Lady's White Petticoat.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Heref.*

**Lagh.** 'A tangle with nine divisions or tails.' *Ireland (Antrim and Down).*

**LAGWORT.** *add* Blackstone, Specimen Botanicum, 72 (1746).

**LAKEWEED.** *add* Not confined to *Middlewich*; and extended to *Polygonum Persicaria*, L., and in *Sal.* to *P. amphibium*, L.

**Lamb's foot.** (1) '*Vicia ornithopus.*' Probably *Lotus corniculatus*, L. is intended. *Lanc. (Preston).*

- (2) *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L.—*Lanc.* (Preston), both from Science Gossip, 1882, p. 164.
- (3) *Plantago major*, L.—*Derb.*
- LAMB'S-TAILS.** add (3) *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.—*Sal.* (Clun). Shropsh. Word-book.
- LAMB'S-TOES.** (2) add *Rutl.* N. & Q. 6th S. vi. 237.
- LAMB'S-TONGUE.** (3) add *Sal.* (Wellington). Shropshire Word-book.
- (6) *Stachys lanata*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Lammint, or Lamb-mint.** (1) *Mentha viridis*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- (2) *Mentha piperita*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Land-briars.** 'Long tangled shoots of *Rubus fruticosus*.' *Sal.* (Wellington). Shropshire Word-book.
- Langley-Beef.** *Helminthia echioides*, L.—*Herts.* Ellis, Practical Farmer (1759), ed. v. p. 55; and in Modern Husbandman.
- Lantern Leaves.** *West.* 'Ram's clāas or *Lantern Leaves*, Buttercups.' Pulman. *Ranunculus repens*, L.
- LATHE.** add 'A thistle or weed of any kind.' *Som.* Hal.
- LAVENDER CORN** should be **Lavender-Cotton.** In *Phil. Trans.* xiv. 778 (1684), it is written **Laven-Cotton.**
- LAVER.** (4) add Sold in London under this name for sauce with roast mutton.
- LAWYERS.** (2) add *Leic.* 'Country lawyer.' E. D. S. Gloss.
- Lazarus Bell.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Dev.* (Crediton). '*Lazarus bell* seems to have been originally "lazar's bell," and the flower must have been so-called from its likeness to the small bell which the "lazar" was bound to wear on his person, so that its tinkling might give warning of his approach. The checked, scaled marking of the flower also suggested a connexion with the leper; and "leopard lily" is no doubt to be explained as "leper's lily."'  
*Trans. Devon. Ass.* 1877.
- LEMFEG.** add *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- LENTILS.** add (2) *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Leopard's Lily.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L.—*Dev.* (Crediton). See **Lazarus Bell.**
- Lily, Easter.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Lily, Harvest.** *Convolvulus sepium*, L.—*Surr.* (Epsom).
- LINARICH.** add Mr. Cameron gives the Gaelic and Irish name as *lianach* or *linnearach*, from *linne*, a fool, and says that Martin in his *Western Isles* describes a plant under this name as 'very thin, small, green, about eight, ten, or twelve inches in length; it grows on shells, stones, and on the bare sands. The plant is applied plaster-wise to the forehead and temples to procure sleep for such as have a fever, and they say it is effectual for the purpose.' (*Gaelic Plant Names*, 103.)

- LING. (1) In *Antrim and Down*, more especially *E. cinerea*, L.  
 (2) add *Cumb.* Hutchinson (1794). A general name for *Curex*, *Schæenus*, and *Nardus*. *Cheviote*. *Ann. Agric.* xxvii. 181.
- Ling, Bell. *Erica cinerea*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).
- Ling, Crow. *Erica Tetralix*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).
- Ling-Silk. *Polytrichum commune*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).
- Link-moss. *Sedum rupestre*, Huds. *Sal.* (Pulverbatch, gardens).  
*Shropsh.* Word-book.
- LINTS. add *Derb.*
- LITTLE-AND-PRETTY. add (2) *Malcolmia maritima*, Br. *Dev.*  
*Friend.*
- LOAVES-OF-BREAD. add (2) Fruit of *Mulva sylvestris*, L.—*Middx.*  
 (Isleworth).
- LOB GRASS. add *Som.*
- Lobbin grass. *Avena elatior*, L. (var. with bulbs).—*Ireland* (Derry).
- Locks. Sedges and rushes. *Suff.* *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 214,  
 includes almost all flag-like plants. *Typha* and *Iris* are both so called.
- LOCKS AND KEYS. (1) add *Surr.*
- LOGGERHEADS. Extended in *Glou.* (Andoversford) in gardens to  
*Centaurea montana*, L.
- London Basket. 'Avens.' *Geum urbanum*, L., or *G. rivale*, L.—  
*Yks.* (Bedale). Field, June 5, 1876.
- London-bobs. *Dianthus barbatus*, L. *Lanc.* (Calder Vale). E. D. S.  
*Gloss.*
- London Daisy. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Dors.* (Broad-  
 windsor).
- LONDON PRIDE. (1) add The name seems to have been applied to  
 a variety of *D. barbatus*, differing in some particulars from the  
 ordinary Sweet William: the two, although connected, are spoken of  
 as separate plants in W. Hughes's *Flower Garden* (1703, ed. iii.).  
 'Sweet William and London-pride flower at the same time, and are  
 ordered as Sweet-Johns are' (p. 30).
- (2) add An earlier record for the name than that of Threlkeld is  
 given by Dr. Molyneux in *Phil. Trans.* xix. 510 (1697):—'vulgarly  
 call'd by the gardeners *London Pride*: I suppose because of its pretty  
 elegant flower.'
- (3) *Lychnis chalconica*, L.—*Glou.* (Chedworth).
- LOOK-UP-AND-KISS-ME. add (2) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Dev.*  
*Friend.*
- Long tails. *Gymnadenia conopsea*, Br. *Kent* (Sevenoaks).
- LORDS AND LADIES. add *Surr.*
- Love-entangled. (1) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—*Dev.* (Plymouth), *Fl.*  
*Plymouth.* 'We have . . . "love-entangled," a wild picturesque

flower that grows on the tops of old houses.' Borders of Tamar and Tavy, i. 274. Perhaps the *Clematis* is intended.

.(2) *Nigella damascena*, L.—Dev. Friend. Cfr. Love-entangle.

**Love-in-a-chain.** *Sedum reflexum*, L.—Cumb. Trans. Cumb. Assoc. pt. vii. 161.

**LOVE-IN-A-MIST.** (1) *add* Dev.

(2) *Cerastium tomentosum*, L.—Nhamp. (Brackley).

**Love-in-a-puzzle.** *Nigella damascena*, L.—Dev. Friend. See Love-in-a-mist.

**LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING.** (1) Dev. *add* 'This is an old flower, and common, called by some country women, *Love lies a bleeding*.' Rea's Flora (1876), p. 178.

(3) *Dielytra spectabilis*, DC. Dev. Friend.

**Love Roses.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L. (garden form).—Herts.

**LUBBA.** *add* (2) *Juncus squarrosus*, L.—Shetland. Edmonston's Flora, p. 12.

**Lucifer** (a corruption of *Lucerne*). *Medicago sativa*, L.—Cornw.

**Luck.** *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, L.—'The path [from Mundesley to Cromer] is thickly bordered by *luck*, as the natives call the pretty yellow flower of the Kidney-vetch.' White's Eastern England, quoted in Murray's Guide to Norfolk, p. 248.

**Lucky's Lines.** *Chorda Filum*, L.—Shetland. Edmonston's Flora, p. 55. Cfr. *Lucky Minnie's Lines*.

**Lucy Locket.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Rutl. N. & Q. 6th S. v. 447.

**Mace, Sweet.** See **Sweet Mace**.

**Magweed.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. (not localized).—Palmer's Folk-Étymology.

**Mahogany, Irish.** *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—Ireland (Co. Waterford).

**Maid-sweet.** *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L.—'Sweet cisle, by some called *maid-sweet*, that grows like a *kex* in wet meadows.' Ellis, Country Husbandman, p. 252.

**Maiden Barberry.** A variety of *Berberis vulgaris*, L., which produces fruit without 'stones.' Warw. (Coventry). Loudon's Gardener's Mag. vii. 241 (1831).

**MAIDENHAIR.** *add* (8) *Clematis Vitalba*, L.—Bucks. (Newport Pagnell).

**Maiden's Ruin.** *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.—Dev. Friend.

**Maise.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—Sal. (Wellington). Shropsh. Word-book.

**MAKINBOY.** *add* The name is earlier than Threlkeld: Merret has *Makenboy*. In the Appendix to the Legacie of Husbandry (quoted

under *Cune-apple*) we find the following query: '*Maccambo*. Whether there be such a thing at all, that this herb should purge the body merely by external touch, or whether it be a fable, what particular observations have been taken for or against it, the shape of the herb, and in what place it groweth?'

**MALLOW**, MARSH. *add Dev.*; *Sal.*

**Mally-gowl** (Marigold). *Calendula officinalis*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**MANDRAKE**. (2) *add Herts.*

(5) *Circœa lutetiana*, L.—*N. Dev.*

**Man-tie**. *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—*Dev.* ('the usual name,' Mr. Elworthy); *Som.*

**March and May**. *Arabis alpina*, L.—*Nhamp.* (Brackley).

**MARE-BLOB**. *add Glou.* (Chedworth).

**MARE'S TAIL**. *add* (2) *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, L.—*Ireland* (Co. Donegal). *Journ. Bot.* 1879, p. 144.

**Marg.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Suss.* Cfr. *Morgan.*

**Marigold, Spanish**. See **Robin Hood**.

**Marjoram, Pot.** *Origanum vulgare*, L.—*N.-W. Linc.* E. D. S. Gloss. 6.

**Markerry**. *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*, L.—*Cumb.* and *Westm.*: 'used as spinach, and always called *Markerry*.' Mrs. Atkinson. See **Mercury** (2).

**Mary's Tears**. See **Virgin Mary's Milk**.

**Marsh Corns**. Roots of *Potentilla Anserina*, L.—*Irel.* (co. Tyrone). *Science Gossip*, 1881, p. 278. *Antrim and Down*, E. D. S. Gloss. The root is roasted and eaten. See **Marsh Corn**.

**Masheroon**. A mushroom. *Antrim and Down*.

**Masslinn**. *Viscum album*, L.—*Suff.* *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 214.

**MAST**. (2) *add Sal.* (**Mass**).

**MAY**. (1) *add Cornu.* N. & Q. 1st S. xii. 297. *Glou.* (Chedworth); *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

(4) *Ulmus campestris*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(5) *Viburnum Tinus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

(6) *Arabis alpina*, L.—*Som.* Friend.

Mr. Friend says that it is not the flowers of *Acer Pseudoplatanus*, L. that are so called, but the branches in early leaf.

**MAY BLOB**. *add* (3) *Trollius europæus*, L.—*Leic.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**MAY BUSH**. See **May**, and *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**MAY FLOWER**. (1) *add Lanc.* (Preston). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 164.

(2) *add Cumb.* (Winderwath). Mrs. Atkinson, who writes, 'this was also called *May flower* at Ellesmere, *Salop*; thirty years ago I

there saw a bunch of it hung on every door-latch on May day morning.' *Ireland* (Antrim; Derry).

**May Geelings, or Goslings.** Catkins of *Salix*. *Yks.* (Almondbury).  
E. D. S. Gloss. Cfr. **Goslings**.

**May Tosty.** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**May Pink.** *Dianthus*. White Pink. *Dev.* Friend.

**MAYWEED.** add *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss., where the name is given to 'camomile.'

(2) A sea-weed (a species of 'Fucus') used as manure in Northumberland. *Nhumb.* 45. *Agric. Surv. Beds.; Glouc.*

**MAZARD.** add (3) *Prunus Padus*, L.—*Ireland* (co. Limerick).

**Mazer-tree.** The black cherry-tree. *Dev.* N. & Q. 1st S. iii. 467.  
Probably *Prunus Padus*, L.

**Meadow.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*N.* *Yks.*

**MEADOW BOUT.** add *Sal.* (Pulverbatch).

**Meadow-runagates.** *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L.—*Nhamp.* (Brackley).

**Meadow-soot** (a pronunciation of *Meadow-sweet*). 'The country folk call it *meadow-soot*.' Round about a Great Estate, p. 37.

**MEADOW-SWEET.** add (2) The garden form of *Spiræa Filipendula*, L.—*Nhamp.* (Brackley).

**Meakin.** 'Water milfoil (*Myriophyllum*).' Lake district. The Lake Country, by E. Lynn-Linton, Appx. 1.

**Meat-nut.** *Castanea vesca*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Meet-me-love.** *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**MEKKIN.** (2) add Especially *Nephrodium Filix-mas*, Rich : 'this is the *Meekin* of the dalesmen.' *Trans. Cumb. Assoc.* pt. vii. 152.

**MERRY.** add *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Mezell.** *Daphne Mezereon*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**MILDS.** add *Ireland* (Antrim and Down). E. D. S. Gloss.

**Milk girl.** *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**MILKMAID.** (1) add *Ess.* (Chelmsford). Applied to this plant in The Deceased Maiden-Love. *Roxb. Ballads*, i. 261.

(5) *Primula vulgaris*, L. var. (the 'oxlip'). *Yks.* (Bedale). Field, June 29, 1876.

**Milk-the-cows.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Cornw.*

**MILKWORT.** add (4) *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L., and other species. *Ess.* (Bocking).

**Money-grass.** *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Leic.* (Lutterworth).

**Money-pennies.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Dev.* Science Gossip, 1881, p. 192.

- Money-plant.** *Lunaria biennis*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- MONEY WORT.** (1) *add Surr.*
- MONKEY FLOWER.** *add* (2) *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill. *Yks.* (Bedale).  
Field, June 29, 1876.
- Monkey, or Monkey's Hood.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- Monkey-powder.** A leaf worn (at Oxford?) on May 29, in the afternoon, instead of the oak-leaf or oak-apple. We do not know what is meant. See *N. & Q.* 6th S. vii. 449.
- MOON.** *add Oxf.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 165.
- MOON DAISY.** *add Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Ches.*; *Surr.*
- MOON-GRASS.** *add* (5) *Narthecium Ossifragum*, Huds.—Ellis, Shepherd's Guide (1749), p. 321.
- Moon-pennies.** *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Ches.*; *Derb.*  
See **Moon flower** (1).
- Morris Apple.** An apple with very red cheeks. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- MOSS-CROP.** (1) *add Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Moss-flower.** *Pedicularis palustris*, L.—*Ches.* (Dodcot).
- MOTHER DEE, or MOTHER DIE.** *add* (2) *Torilis Anthriscus*, Gærtn. *Ches.* (Delamere).
- MOTHER OF MILLIONS.** *add Herts.*
- MOTHER OF THOUSANDS.** (1) *add Ches.*; *Derb.* (Matlock).  
(3) *add Dev.* Friend.  
(5) *add Corydalis lutea*, D.C. *Dev.* Friend.
- MOTHERWORT.** *add* (3) *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.  
'By confusion with moneywort, the common name of this plant.'
- MOUNTAIN SAGE.** *add Ches.* (Delamere).
- MOUSE-EAR.** *add* (3) *Stachys germanica*, L.—*Sal.* (Pulverbatch, gardens). Shropsh. Word-book.
- MUGGERT.** (1) *add Ireland* (Co. Donegal).
- Mugweed.** *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.—*Ches.* (Delamere).
- MUGWORT.** (1) *add Berks.* (Reading).
- Mulberry Bramble.** A form of *Rubus fruticosus*, L. (*R. thyrsoides*, Bell.)—'Rubus morus, *The Mulberry Bramble*, so call'd by the Country people at Sutton in Essex.' Merrett, Pinax, 106. See **Mulberry** (2).
- Murg.** *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss. See **Marg.**
- MURRICK.** *add This is Avena elatior*, L.
- MUSCOVY.** *add Dev.* (Plymouth). 'The nosegays which deck our market-stalls [are not] considered perfect without a branch of Muscovy.' Banks, Fl. Plymouth (1830).

**My Lady's Belt.** *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L.—*Scotland*. 'The plant called *My Lady's Belt* (M'Kenzie).' Cameron, *Gaelic Names of Plants*, p. 18.

**Myrrh, Dog's.** See *Dog's Myrrh*.

**NANCY PRETTY.** *add Dev. Friend*; *Yks.* (Cleveland).

**NAP-AT-NOON.** (2) *add Lanc. E. D. S. Gloss.*; also *add* (3) In *Shropsh. Word-book* this is referred to *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.

**NAUGHTY MAN'S PLAYTHING.** *add* (2) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L. *Warw.* (Birmingham). *Science Gossip*, 1876, p. 94.

**NAVELWORT.** *add Leic. Phil. Trans.* xlix. 832.

**NEMINIES.** *add Lanc. E. D. S. Gloss.*

**Nettle Foot.** *Stachys sylvatica*, L.—*Ches.* (Delamere).

**New Year's Rose.** *Helleborus niger*, L. *Holme's Acad. of Armory*, ii. 104.

**Noah's Ark.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Wales* (Cardiff). *N. & Q.* 6th S. iv. 128.

**NIGHTCAP.** *add* (2) 'Spotted Orchis.' *Orchis mascula*, L., or *O. maculata*, L.—*Derb.*

**NIP.** *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. *Suff.*

**NONE-SO-PRETTY.** *add Dev. Friend.* (2) *Malcolmia maritima*, Br. *Dev. Friend*.

**NOSEBLEED.** *add* (2) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L. *Kent.*

**Noutberry.** *Rubus Chamæmorus*, L.—*Cumb.* *Hutchinson* (1794). *Cfr. Knoutberry.*

**NUT, FIG.** *add* (1) *Cornw.*; *Dev.*; *Ireland* (Co. Fermanagh); *Lanc. E. D. S. Gloss.* *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 43.

(3) *Enanthe pimpinelloides*, L.—*Ess.* (Wigborough). 'The tubers are well known to the rustic population of the locality by the name of *pig nuts*.' *Gibson's Flora of Essex*, p. 136.

**Nuttal-bush.** *Corylus Avellana*, L.—*Dev.* (Plymouth). *Fl. Plymouth.*

**OAK.** *add* (2) *Acer campestre*, L.; also **OAK-APPLE**, when employed on May 29th. *Dev. Friend*.

**Oak-leather.** A lichen. *Cfr. Lungs of Oak.* 'Oak-leather *Hibernis*. In fissuris Quercuum putridarum reperitur in Hibernia. Hunc rustici colligunt et reponunt ad ulcera sananda, frustulo loco affecto imposito.' *B. Syn.* iii. 25.

**OAK LUNGS.** *add* (2) *Chondrus crispus*, *Lyngb.*, was sold in *Covent Garden Market* under this name. *Loudon's Gardener's Mag.*, viii. 94 (1832).

**OLD MAN.** (1) *add Hants. E. D. S. Gloss.*



**OLD MAN'S BEARD.** (1) *add* *Cornw.*; *Oxf.* (Standlake).

*add* (5) *Hypericum calycinum*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**Old Man's Flannel.** *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*Som.* (Bath).

**OLD MAN'S LOVE.** *add* *Suff.*

**Old-rot.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Som.* Cfr. *Eltrot.*

**Old Wife's Darning Needles.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Old Wives' Tow.** The Bog-Moss (*Sphagnum*). 'In the north of Ireland, they, by way of joke, call it *old wives tow*, and curse them that buried it, when it hinders them in cutting the turf.' *Phil. Trans.* xv. 950 (1684).

**Old Woman's Needle.** *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Hants.* (New Forest). J. R. Wise's *New Forest* (ed. 3), p. 281.

**Old Woman's Nightcap.** *add* *Oxf.* (Standlake).

*add* (2) A species of *Campanula*. *Sal.*

**Old Woman's Orchis.** *Orchis purpurea*, Jacq. *Kent* (Sevenoaks). 'From the fancied resemblance of the flower to a lady dressed in a poke-bonnet with a best bib on and wide sleeves.' *Rev. C. H. Fielding.* Pratt gives *Lady Orchis* as a Kent name for the plant.

**One o'clocks.** Seed heads of *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L.—*Lanc.* (Preston). *Science Gossip*, 1882, p. 164. 'The *one o'clock*, the very dial of poetry.' *Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 273: is this the same as the preceding?

**ONION, BOG.** *add* 'In Westmoreland, and also the adjoining division of Lancashire known as Lancashire north of the sands, the rhizomes of *Osmunda regalis* are in high popular esteem as a remedial agent [for bruises, sprains, &c.]. The plant is vulgarly known by the name of *bog onion*.' *Phyt.* v. 30. O.S. *Ireland*, Mart. Mill.

**ONION COUCH.** *add* *Glouc.* (Cirencester).

**ONION, SEA.** *add* (2) *Scilla maritima*, L.—Turn. Names.

**Oodbine.** *Lonicera Periclimenum*, L. *Oxf.* (Standlake).

**ORCHAL.** *add* Petiver (*Gazophylacium*, t. 7) says of his '*Muscus Cernanoides Palmensis comis digitatis*': 'I take this to be the same which Thevetus says grows in the Canary Islands, especially Ferro, on the Rocky Mountains, where they call it *Oricelle* . . . Mr. James Cunningham, who gathered it at Palma, one of the Canary Isles, says they call it there *Orchili*, and use it for Dying.'

**Orchis Grass.** 'Mr. Peacey has likewise cultivated the *orchis grass*, a broad-leaved grass, that springs directly after the scythe, in mowing ground.' *Ann. Agric. Glouc.* Probably *Dactylis glomerata*, L. See *Orchard Grass*.

**ORGANY.** *add* *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**Ovest.** Fruit of *Quercus Rohur*, L.—*Hants* (New Forest). 'The mast and acorns are collectively known as "the turn out," or "ovest."' J. R. Wise's *New Forest* (ed. 3), p. 183.

P P

**Oysters.** (1) Fruits of *Pinus sylvestris*, L.; 'fir-cones, the scales of which, with the seeds, nearly enough resemble oyster-shells to suggest the name.' *Dev.* Friend.

(2) *Syringa vulgaris*, L. 'The name by which bunches of lilac-blossom are known in North Devon.' Friend.

**PADDOCK STOOL.** *add Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**PAIGLE.** See N. & Q. 6th S. vii. 405, 455, for further information as to derivation of the name.

**PARSLEY FERN.** *add* (2) *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**PARSON-IN-THE-PULPIT.** *add Aconitum Napellus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.

**PARSON'S NOSE.** *Orchis Morio*, L.—*Dev.* (Ipplepen). Friend.

**PASNETS.** *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

**PATIENT DOCK.** *add Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss. Spelt *payshun-dock*.

**Peagle.** *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Suff.* (Ipswich).

**Penny Caps.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Dev.*

**Penny John.** *Hypericum perforatum*, L.—*Norf.* (Yarmouth).

**Penny-plates.** *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L.—*Dev.* (Dartmoor).

**Pepper Plant.** *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).

**Pepper-and-Salt.** *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L., from its pungent taste when bitten. *Middx.* (Isleworth).

**Pheasant's Feather.** *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Suss.*

**PICK POCKET.** (2) *add Ches.* (Frodsham).

*add* (5) *Stellaria Holostea*, L.—*Dev.* Friend; *Kent*; *Som.* Friend.

**Pighau, Pigaul.** The fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.—*Hunts.* E. D. S. Gloss. See **Pigall**.

**PIGLE.** 'Stickewort.' This name and explanation occurs in a fourteenth century manuscript, the *Sinonoma Bartholomei*, printed by the Clarendon Press, 1862 (p. 34). Again at p. 27 occurs, '*Lingua avis*, i. stichewort, i. pigle' (see N. & Q. 6th S. viii. 170). *Stellaria Holostea*, L., is, no doubt, the plant intended.

**Pig's Cole.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Dev.* Friend. Cfr. **Hogweed**, &c.

**Pig's Ears.** '*Sedum acre*, L., and other varieties of Stonecrop.' *Dev.* Friend.

**PIWEED.** *add Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Oxf.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 165.

**Pinchweed.** See **Virgin Mary's Pinch**.

**PINCUSHION.** (2) *Dev.* Friend.

*add* (5) *Armeria maritima*, Willd. *Dev.* Friend.

(6) *Corydalis lutea*, D.C. *Dev.* Friend. 'Corncockles.' *Suff.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 214; but (1) is probably meant.

- PINK.** *add* (4) *Armeria maritima*, Willd. *Dev.* Friend.  
 (5) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.
- PINK, WILD.** *add* (3) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Glou.* (Chedworth). Tea made from this plant with Ground Ivy and Five-finger-grass is much used as a remedy for red rash. See Prior, *sub. v.* Herb Robert, who quotes the medicinal use of this plant as probably accounting for the name.
- PINY.** *add* *Oxf.* (Standlake).
- Piskies.** (1) Dried stems of *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Cornw.*  
 (2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L. (also *Pixie*). *Dev.* 'This was the regular name around Plymouth some years ago. The children around still say that if you gather the flowers you will be pixy-led.' Friend.
- PISSABED.** (1) *add* *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Suff.*
- Pixie.** See *Piskies*, *supra*.
- Plum-puddings.** (1) 'Campion.' *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth., and *L. vespertina*, Sibth. *Suff.* Science Gossip, 1882, p. 214.
- POISON-BERRY.** *add* 'The berries [of *Solanum Dulcamara*] in common with the berries of black bryony [*Tamus communis*], and white bryony [*Bryonia dioica*] are generally known to children as poisoning berries.' *Yks.* (Wakefield). Topography and Nat. Hist. of Lofthouse (1882), p. 177.
- Poisonous Tea Plant.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, L. *Oxf.* (Standlake).
- Polypodium.** *Campanula latifolia*, L.—*Yks.* (Bedale). Where the leaves are eaten as spinach. Field, June 29, 1876.
- Poor Jan's Leaf.** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.—*Dev.* 'The people have great faith in the healing properties of the plant.' Friend.
- Poor Man's Blood.** *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Kent* (Maidstone). Science Gossip, 1881, p. 211.
- Poor Man's Geranium.** *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.—*Dev.*
- Poor Robin.** *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. *Dev.* Friend.
- POPLAR, BLACK.** *add* *Som.* (*P. tremula*, L. and *P. fastigiata*, Ait.).
- Poppers.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- POPPY.** (1) *add* *Glou.*, where it is always pronounced *Popy*.  
 (4) *add* *Dev.*; *Dors.*
- Poppy dock, or Puppy dock.** *Digitalis purpurea*, L.—*Yks.* (Almond-bury). E. D. S. Gloss.
- Pounce.** 'Long meadow-grass.' *Orkneys.* Jamieson.
- Poverty.** *Polemonium cœruleum*, L.—*Cumb.* 'The well-known Poverty of the cottager's garden.' Trans. Cumb. Assoc. pt. vii. 142 (1883).
- POVERTY WEED.** *add* (2) This is likely to be *Spergula arvensis*, L., which is so called in *Yks.* (Cleveland).

- add* (3) *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—*Ches.* 'As it generally flourishes in exhausted soil.' Leigh's Glossary.
- Pretty-and-Little.** *Malcolmia maritima*, Br. *Dev.* Friend.
- PRETTY BETSY.** (2) *add Nhamp.* (Brackley). (PRETTY BET, or BETTY.)
- Pricky-back.** *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L. *Linc.* (Boston).
- Pricky Thistle.** *Carduus arvensis*, L.—*Yks.* (Cleveland).
- PRIM.** *add Kent.* (2) *Viburnum Opulus*, L. (garden form). *Kent.*
- PRINCE'S FEATHER.** (3) *add Suss.*
- Pug-flst.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.—*Nhamp.*; *Oxf.* Science Gossip, p. 165. *Cfr.* **Fuckflst.**
- Pug-in-a-Primmel, or Pug-in-a-primmer.** The 'hose in hose' polyanthus. Borders of *Bucks*; *Nhamp.*; *Oxf.* Academy, Oct. 28, 1882, p. 315.
- Puss-and-pinners.** This name occurs in a list of cottage garden flowers in the Day of Best for 1881, p. 70:—'tufts of rosemary and sweet-scented southernwood, great yellow bachelor buttons, *puss-and-pinners*, and the unfailing monthly roses.' We do not know what plant is intended: perhaps the foregoing.
- Pussies.** *Hordeum murinum*, L.—*Kent.*
- Quack-ducks.** *Briza media*, L.—*Herts* (Hitchin).
- Queen-Anne's Flowers.** *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. — *Norf.* (Norwich).
- QUICK.** (3) *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- QUICKBEAM.** (1) *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Rabbits, or Rabbit-flower.** (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.  
(2) *Antirrhinum majus*, L.—*Dev.* Friend.  
(3) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. *Dev.* Friend.
- RAGGED JACK.** *add* (3) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Yks.* (W. Riding).
- RAGGED ROBIN.** (1) *add Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.; *Oxf.*  
(4) *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Yks.* (W. Riding).
- RAMPS.** (1) *add Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- RAMSONS.** *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- RASP.** *add Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Redbreasts.** *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Nhamp.* (Brackley).
- RED BUTCHER.** *add* (2) *Orchis mascula*, L.—*Kent* (Maidstone).
- Red Thistle.** *Carduus palustris*, L.—Holdich, Essay on Weeds. *Yks.* Mart. Mill.
- ROBIN REDBREAST.** *add* (2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L.—*Nhamp.* (Brackley).

- ROBIN-RUN-THE-HEDGE.** (1) (*add Co. Fermanagh.*) Science Gossip, 1882, p. 43.  
(2) *add Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- ROBIN'S EYE.** *add* (3) *Polygala vulgaris*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss. Also applied to others, as those of the Forget-me-not.
- Rommy, or Roms.** *Allium ursinum*, L.—*Yks.* (Aldmondbury). E. D. S. Gloss. *Cfr.* **Ramps** and **Rams**.
- Rump.** *Quercus Robur*, L.—‘A name given to the foliage of the oak about the 29th of May; so spoken of even when on the tree.’ *Yks.* (Aldmondbury). E. D. S. Gloss.
- Sap.** An apple. *Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- SATIN-FLOWER.** *add N. Linc.* (Bottesford).
- Saucy Alice.** *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.—*Norf.* (Yarmouth).
- Sawgh.** A willow. *Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- SCARLET LIGHTNING.** (2) *add Glou.* (Shipton Oliffe).
- SHEPHERD'S THYME.** *add Glou.* (Chedworth).
- Shiver grass.** *Briza media*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Silver Poplar.** *Populus alba*, L.—*Som.* See **Arbell**.
- Skedlock.** *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- SLAN.** *add Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Slot.** *Norf.* ‘On the wetter portions a long wiry grass, called by the marshmen *slot*, flourishes, and this the cattle are fond of.’ J. G. Nall, Gloss. of E. Anglia, 718. We do not know what this is.
- SMELL SMOCK.** *add Nhamp.*
- SNAG.** *Prunus spinosa*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Snake's-flower.** *Lychnis vespertina*, L.—Science Gossip, 1882, p. 156.
- SNAP-DRAGON.** (1) *add Oxf.* (*Wild Snapdragon*).  
(2) *add Oxf.* The name is in general use.
- SNIDDLE.** *add* (3) *Aira cæspitosa*, L.—*Ches.* (Bord. of Shropshire).
- Snoder-gills.** Yew berries. Fruit of *Taxus baccata*, L. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN.** (1) *add Glou.* (Chedworth).
- Snuff-box.** Various species of fungus. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss. *Lycoperdon*.
- SOLOMON'S SEAL.** (1) *add Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss., where it is pronounced Solomon's *Sale*.
- Sow's ear.** A garden variety of *Sedum reflexum*, L., with fasciated stems. *Oxf.*
- Spick, Speck.** Lavender. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Star-naked Boys** (stark-naked). *Colchicum autumnale*, L.—*Norf.* (Yarmouth).

- Stink-pot.** *Phallus impudicus*, L.—*Cumb.* Hutchinson (1794).
- Strap Grass.** *Triticum repens*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Sweep.** *Bellis perennis*, L., var. 'The small dark red daisy of gardena.' *Yks.* (Cleveland).
- TANSY.** add (5) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Glou.* (Hampen).
- Thimbles.** *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.—*Glou.* (Chedworth).
- Toad's-spawn.** The green scum on a pond. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss. Various species of *Conservee*.
- TOM THUMB.** add (2) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.—*Oxf.* (Standlake).
- TURMIT.** add *Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- TWELVE O'CLOCK.** add *Oxf.* (Standlake).
- Twick-band.** *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- VETCH, WILD.** (2) add *Oxf.* (Standlake).
- VIRGIN MARY'S COWSLIP.** add *Glou.* (Hampen).
- Wag-wanta.** *Briza media*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss. See Wag-Wanton.
- Well Apple.** A light yellow apple. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- WHICKE.** (3) add *Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- White Ash.** See Blue Ash in Appx.
- White Nettle.** *Lamium album*, L.—*Glou.* (Chedworth).
- WHITEWORT.** add (3) 'a species of chamomile cultivated in the cottagers' gardena.' *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Whitsuntide Bosses.** The garden variety of *Viburnum Opulus*, L.—*Glou.* (Chedworth).
- Whitsuntide Gilliflower.** A double garden variety of *Cardamine pratensis*, L.—*Glou.* (Andoversford).
- WICKEN.** add *Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Wild Love and Idle.** *Viola tricolor*, L.—*Glou.*
- Wild Vetch.** See Vetch, Wild.
- WINBERRY.** add *Lanc.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- WITHERWINE.** add *Oxf.* (Standlake).
- WITHWIND.** (1) add *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- Woke.** An oak. *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- WOTS.** add *Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.
- YELLOW-CUPS.** add (2) *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Hants.* E. D. S. Gloss.

## INDEX.

*When † is placed before a name it signifies that the name occurs both in the body of the work and in the Appendix. When a name is preceded by \* it indicates that the name in question only occurs in the Appendix.*

- ABIES EXCELSA, Poir. Fir (Spruce), Spruce.  
 ACANTHUS. Bear's Breech, Bear's-foot.  
 ACANTHUS MOLLIS, L. Cutberdill, Sedocke.  
 ACER CAMPESTRE, L. Bird's Tongue, Chats, †Dog Oak, Ketty Keys, Keys, Kite-keys, Kitty-keys, Maple, Maser Tree, †Oak, Oak (Dog), Shacklers, Whistle-wood.  
 ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS, L. †Cats and Keys, Chats, Cockie-bendie, Cocks-and-Hens, Hens, †Keys, †Knives-and-Forks, Locks and Keys, Maple, May, Mock-plane, Plane, Seggy, Share, Succamore, Sycamore, Whistle-wood.  
 ACERAS ANTHROPOPHORA, Br. Man Orchis.  
 ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM, L. Arrow (Green), Arrow-root, Bloodwort, †Camil, Cammock, Carpenter-grass, Clover (Thousand-leaved), Devil's Nettle, Dog Daisy, \*Eerie, Garwe, Girs (Stanch or Stench), Hundred-leaved Grass, Meleflowr, Milfoil, Nosebleed, Old Man's Mustard, Pepper (Old Man's, Wild), Sanguinary, Sneezewort, Tansy, Thousand-leaf, Yellow, Yarrow, Yarroway, Yerrow.  
 ACHILLEA PTARMICA, L. †Adder's Tongue, Bachelor's Buttons, Bastard Pellitory, Fair Maid of France, Goose Tongue, Hardhead, Neesewort, Pellitory of Spain, Pellitory (Wild), Seven Years' Love, Sneezewort, Tansy (White), White Tansy, White-weed.  
 ACHILLEA SERRATA, L. Sweet Mace.  
 ACONITUM. Cuckoo's-caps.  
 ACONITUM NAPELLUS, L. Aconite, Adam-and-Eve, Auld-wife-huid, Bear's-foot, †Blue Rocket, Cap (Friar's, Soldier's, Turk's), \*Captain-over-the-garden, Cat's-tail, \*Chariot and Horses, \*Coach and Horses (?), Cuckold's Cap, †Cuckoo's Cap, Face-in-hood, Grand-mother's Nightcap, Granny's Nightcap, Helmet Flower, Jacob's Chariot, Luckie's Mutch, \*Monkey, or Monkey's Hood, Monk's Cowl, Monkshood, \*Noah's Ark, Old Granny's Nightcap, Old Wives' Mutches, Old Woman's Nightcap, †Parson-in-the-Pulpit, Pope's Ode, Rocket (Blue), Venus' Chariot drawn by two doves, Wolf's-bane.  
 ACONITUM PYRAMIDALE, Mill. Blue Rocket.  
 ACORUS CALAMUS, L. Beewort, Cinnamon Sedge, Flag (Myrtle, Sweet), Myrtle Flag, Myrtle-grass, or Myrtle Sedge, Sedge (Sweet), Seg (Sweet), Sweet Rush.

- ACTÆA SPICATA**, L. Baneberry, Christopher (Herb), Grapewort, Scalbegres.
- ACTINOCARPUS DAMASONTUM**, Br. Star-fruit, Thrum-wort.
- ADANTUM CAPILLUS-VENERIS**, L. Black Maidenhair, Capillaire, Dudder-grass, Fern (Maiden-hair), Hair (Venus's), Lady's Hair, Maiden-hair.
- ADONIS AUTUMNALIS**, L. Adonis-flower, Camomile (Purple or Red), Love-lies-bleeding, Mathes (Red), Morocco (Red), Passeflower, Pheasant's Eye, Rose-a-Ruby.
- ADONIS VERNALIS**, L. Ox-eye.
- ADOXA MOSCHATELLINA**, L. Moschatel, Musk-root, Musk Woodcrow-foot.
- ÆGOPODIUM PODAGRARIA**, L. Achweed, Aise, Aiseweed, Aishweed, Alder (Wild), Ash (Ground), Ashweed, Axweed, Ayshweed, Bishop's Elder, Bishop's Weed, †Dog Eller, Elder (Dwarf, †Ground, Wild), Farmers' Plague, Garden Plague, Goat-weed, Goutweed, Gout-wort, Herb Gerard, Jack-jump-about, †Jump-about, Kesh, Setfoil, Weyl-Esh, White Ash.
- ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM**, L. Bongay, Chesnut (Horse), Conquerors, Knuckle-bleeders, †Konker-tree, Lambs, Oblionker-tree.
- ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM**, L. Ass-parsley, Dill, Dog-poison, Dog's-Parsley, False Parsley, Fool's Cicely, Fool's Parsley.
- AGARICUS**. Agaric, †Frogstools, \*Ginger Mushroom, Paddie Stool, Paddock Stool, Pixie Stool, Toad Paddock, Toad's-cap, Toad's Cheeses, Toad's Meat, Toad stool, Todyshatte, Tommy Toad.
- AGARICUS ARVENSIS**, L. Champeron, Champillion, Flab, Flaps, Hedge Mushroom, Horse Mushroom.
- AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS**, L. Buttons, Fairies' Table, Kedgup Mushroom, \*Masheroon, Mushroom, Pisky-stool, White-caps.
- AGARICUS GAMBOSUS**, Fr. St. George's Mushroom. See **Mushroom**.
- AGARICUS MUSCARIUS**, L. Bug Agaric, Flybane.
- AGARIC OREADES**, Bolt. Champignon, Scotch Bonnets, Champillion, Shampoo.
- AGARICUS PERSONATUS**, L. Blewit, Blue-legs.
- AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA**, L. Agrimony, Church-steeple, Egremoine, Egremounde, Garclive, Goosechite, Harvest Lice, Hemony, Liverwort, Rat-tail, Tansy (White, Wild).
- AGROSTIS**. Dun John, Grass (Spear), Quick, Whicks or Wicks.
- AGROSTIS ALBA**, L. Bent Grass (White), Fine John, Twitch (Running).
- AGROSTIS FILIFORMIS** (?). \*Bent (Fine).
- AGROSTIS SETACEA**, Curt. Deer's foot Grass, Rabbit Grass.
- AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA**, L. †Black Grass, Fiorin-grass, Grass (Squitch), Knotgrass, Orcheston Grass, \*Orchis Grass (?), Quitch, Robin (Red), Twitch (Surface).
- AGROSTIS VULGARIS**, L. Bent, Bent-grass, Black Quitch, †Bread-and-Cheese, Fine John, Monkey's Grass, Squitch, Tussocks, Twitch, Twitch (Water).
- AIRA**. Air-grass, Hair-grass.
- AIRA CARYOPHYLLEA**, L. Mouse-grass.
- AIRA CÆSPITOSA**, L. Bent-grass, Benton Fry, Bull-faces, Bull-front, Bull-hassocks, †Bull-pates, \*Bullpole, Bull's forehead, †Bull-toppin, Carnation-grass, Flag (?), Grass (Tussock), Hassock, †Iron Grass, †Sniddle, Sniggle-grass or Snizzle Grass, Windlestraws, Zedge-mocks.



- AIRA FLEXUOSA**, L. Bent-grass.
- AJUGA CHAMÆPITYS**, L. Cypress (Field), Forget-me-not, Gout Ivy, Ground Ivy, Ground Pine, Herb Eve, Herb Ive.
- AJUGA REPTANS**, L. †Betony (Wood), Bugle, Brown Bugle, Carpenter (Herb), Comfrey (Middle), Consound (Middle), Dead Men's Bellows, Helfringwort, Mint (Wild), Sicklewort.
- ALARIA ESCULENTA**, Grev. Badderlocks, \*Bladder-lock, Bobbyn, Dabberlack, †Henware, Honey-ware, †Keys, Mirkles, Murlin, Piercill, Pursall, Ware (Sea).
- ALCHEMILLA ARVENSIS**, L. Argentill, Bowel-hive, Breakstone, Breakstone (Parsley), Colickwort, Firegrass, Parsley Pert or Pier, Parsley Vlix, Percepier.
- ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS**, L. Bear's-foot, Dewcup, Duck's-foot, Great Sanicle, Lady's Mantle, †Lamb's Foot, Lion's Foot, Padelion, Pedelyon, Syndaw.
- ALGÆ**. \*Bottle-ore, Sea Weed, Wrack (Cart).
- ALISMA PLANTAGO**, L. Deil's Spoons, Thrum-wort (Great).
- ALLIARIA OFFICINALIS**, Andrj. Beggarman's Oatmeal, Cardiacke, Caspere (?), †Eileber, English Treacle, Garlick-wort, Hedge-garlick, †Jack-by-the-Hedge, †Jack-in-the-Hedge, Jack-in-the-Bush, Leek-cross, Mustard (Garlick), Penny Hedge, Poor Man's Mustard, Poor Man's Treacle, Sauce-alone, Swarms.
- ALLIUM ASCALONICUM**, L. Cibbols, Scallion, Shallot.
- ALLIUM BABINGTONII**, Borr. †Garlick.
- ALLIUM CEPA**, L. Onion.
- ALLIUM FISTULOSUM**, L. Sybie or Sybow.
- ALLIUM MOLY**, L. Moly.
- ALLIUM PORRUM**, L. French Leek, Leek, Ollick, Scallion.
- ALLIUM SATIVUM**, L. Churl's Treacle, Clown's Treacle, Garlete, Garlick, Poor Man's Treacle, Treacle (Countryman's).
- ALLIUM SCHENOPRASUM**, L. Chives, Civet, Rush Garlick, Siethes, Siethes, Sives, Sweth, Syves.
- ALLIUM URSINUM**, L. Bear's-garlic, Buckrams, Devil's Posy, †Garlick, †Garlick (Wild), Gipsy Onions, Hog's-garlick, Leek (Wild), †Ramps, Rams, Ramsden, Ramsey, Ram's Horns, †Ramsons, \*Rommy or Roms, Rosems, Stink Plant.
- ALLIUM VINEALE**, L. Garlick (†Cow, Crow, Wild), Onion (Crow).
- ALLOSORUS CRISPUS**, L. Brakes (Rock), Fern (Parsley), Fir (Stone), Mountain Parsley.
- ALNUS GLUTINOSA**, L. Aar, Alder, †Aller, †Aller (Black), Allsbushes, †Arn, Aul, Aulne, Dogtree, †Elder, Eller, Hollard, Howler, \*Irish Mahogany, Orl, Oryelle, Owl, Wallow or Wulow.
- ALOPECURUS AGRESTIS**, L. \*Bennet-weed, Black Bent, Black Couch, †Black-grass, Black Quitch, Black Squitch Grass, Grass (Spear, Twitch), Hunger-grass, Hunger-weed, Land-grass, Mouse-tail.
- ALOPECURUS GENICULATUS**, L. Black-grass, Blue-grass, Elbowit-grass, Flote-grass.
- ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS**, L. Dead Man's Fingers, Foxtail-grass.
- ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS**, L. Mallow (Marsh, White), Wymot.
- ALTHÆA ROSEA**, L. Bysmalow, Hock, Hock-holler, Hollek, Holli-hocke, Holy Hoke.
- ALYSSUM CALYCINUM**, L. Heal-bite, or Heal-dog.
- ALYSSUM MARITIMUM**, L. Allison (Sweet), Seedling, Snow-drift.
- ALYSSUM SAXATILE**, L. Gold Dust.

- AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS**, L. Cat's-tail, Floramor, Flower-gentle, †Love-lies-bleeding, Passevelours, Thrum-wort, Velvet-flower.  
**AMARANTHUS HYPOCHONDRIACUS**, L. Balder Herb, Floramor, Flower-gentle, Prince's Feather.  
**AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR**, L. Floramor.  
**AMBROSIA MARITIMA**, L. Hind-heal, Oak of Cappadocia.  
**AMMI MAJUS**, L. Amee, Ameos, Bishop's Weed, Bolewort, Bullwort, Herb William, Wood-nep.  
**AMPELOPSIS HEDERACEA**, Mich. Ivy (Five-leaved).  
**AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS**, L. Almandre, Almond, Amyllier.  
**AMYGDALUS PERSICA**, L. Avant-peach.  
**ANACHARIS ALSINASTRUM**, Bab. †American Waterweed, †Cat's Tails, Guanner Weed (?) Raave, Thyme (Water), Thyme-weed.  
**ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM**, DC. Alexander's-foot, Bertram, Longwort, Pellitory of Spain.  
**ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS**, L. Bird's eye, Bird's-tongue, Clock (Shepherd's), Female Pimpernel (var. *cærulea*), John-go-to-bed-at-noon, Male Pimpernel, Merescrop, Orange Lily Pernel, Pimpernel, Poor Man's Weather-glass, Shepherd's Calender, Shepherd's Delight, Shepherd's Glass, Shepherd's Sundial, Shepherd's Warning, Shepherd's Watch, Shepherd's Weatherglass, Sunflower, Tom pimpernowl, Waywort, Weather Glass, Wincopipe, Wink-a-peep.  
**ANAGALLIS TENELLA**, L. Bog Pimpernel, Moneywort.  
**ANANASSA SATIVA**, L. Pine Apple.  
**ANCHUSA**. Alkanet, Orchanet.  
**ANCHUSA OFFICINALIS**, L. Anchuse, Bugloss, Ox Tongue.  
**ANCHUSA SEMPERVIRENS**, L. Pheasant's Eye.  
**ANCHUSA TINCTORIA**, L. Orchanet.  
**ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA**, L. Marsh Holy Rose, Moor-wort, Rosemary (Marsh, Wild).  
**ANEMONE** *sp.* \*Aulmoneys, Gallant.  
**ANEMONE CORONARIA**, L. Emony, Emrose (?), \*Hard-leaf, Robin Hood, Soft-leaf, †Spanish Marigold.  
**ANEMONE HEPATICA**, L. \*Hepatica, Herb Trinity, \*Ivy Flower, Liverwort, Liverwort (Three-leaved), Noble Agrimony.  
**ANEMONE HORTENSIS**, L. Rose Parsley.  
**ANEMONE NEMOROSA**, L. \*Bow Bells, Cowslip, Crowfoot (Wood), Cuckoo-flower, †Cuckoo-spit, \*Darn-grass, \*Drops of Snow, Enemy, Granny's Nightcap, Jessamine (Wild), Moonflower, †Neminiies, Smell Foxes, Smell Smock, Soldiers, Undergrounds (?), Wind Flower, Wind Plant.  
**ANEMONE PULSATILLA**, L. Bluemony, Coventry Bells, †Danes' Blood, Danes' Flower, Flaw-flower, Pasque Flower, Passflower, Pulsatill, Wind Flower.  
**ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS**, L. Anet, Dill.  
**ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS**, L. Ait-skeiters, Ash (Ground), Elder (Ground), Hemlock, Jack-jump-about, Jeelico, Keck, Kecks, \*Keglus, Keks, Kex, Keck (Trumpet), Kelk-Keeksy, Kesh (Water), Keak, Kewsies, Skytes.  
**ANTENNARIA DIOICA**, Gærtn. Cat's-ear, Cat's-foot, Moor Everlasting.  
**ANTENNARIA MARGARITACEA**, Br. American Cudweed, \*Everwhite, \*Lady-never-fade, Life Everlasting, Livelong, Old Sow.  
**ANTHEMIS ARVENSIS**, L. Camomile (Dog's) (?), Gowlan (White).  
**ANTHEMIS COTULA**, L. Balder Brae, Baldeyebrow, Camomile (Dog's or

- Stinking), Camovyne, Daisy (Dog or Horse), Dog-banner, Dog-binder, Dog-fennel, Dog-finkle, \*Flowan, Hog's Fennel, Jayweed, Madder, Madenwede, \*Maise, \*Marg, Mathes, +Mayweed, Morgan, \*Murg, +Poison Daisy.
- ANTHEMIS NOBILIS**, L. Camil, Camomile, Camomile (Roman, Scotch or White), Camomine, Camovyna.
- ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM**, L. Grass (+Pig, Prim, Spring, Sweet Vernal, Vernal).
- ANTHRISCUS CEREFOLIUM**, Hoffm. Chervil, Chevorell.
- ANTHRISCUS SYLVESTRIS**, Hoffm. Ash (Sweet), Ass-parsley, Badman-Oatmeal, \*Bun, Carraway (Wild), Caxes, Chervil (Cow-weed, Mock or Wild), +Cicely, Cicely (Wild), Cisweed, Coney-parsley, Cow-mumble, +Cow-parsley, +Cow-weed, \*Da-ho, Deil's Meal, Deil's or Devil's Oatmeal, Devil's Parsley, Dill, Dock (Kadle or Kettle), \*Dog-Parsley, Eltrot, Ha-ho, Hare Parsley, Hemlock, \*Hi-how, Humlock, Keck, Kedlock, \*Keeshion, Kelk or Kelke, Kellock, Kesik, Kewsies, Mayweed, Naughty Man's Oatmeal, Orchard Weed, Parsley (Dog's, Pig's, Sheep's, Wild), Rabbit-meat, Ratsbane, Sweet Ash, White-weed.
- ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA**, L. Cat's-claws, Crawlens, Crow's-foot (Yellow), Jupiter's Beard, Kidney Vetch, +Lady's Fingers, \*Luck, +Lamb's-toe, Staunich, Woundwort.
- ANTIRRHINUM**. Snapdragon.
- ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS**, L. Bonny Rabbit, Bulldogs, +Bunny Mouth, \*Bunny Rabbit, Calf-snout, +Catchfly, Dog-mouth, Dog-snout, Dragons' Heads, Dragon's Mouth, Lion's Mouth, \*Rabbits, Rabbit's Mouth, +Snapdragon, Tiger's Mouth, Toad's Mouth.
- ANTIRRHINUM ORONTIUM**, L. Calf-snout.
- APARGIA**. Hawk-bit.
- APARGIA AUTUMNALIS**, Willd. \*Garkin.
- APERA SPICA-VENTI**, Beauv. Grass (+Corn), Windlestraws.
- APIUM GRAVEOLENS**, L. Ach, Ache, Apyum, Celery, Celery (Wild), March or Merch, Marsh Parsley, Mile, Parsley (Water), Salary, Smallache.
- AQUILEGIA VULGARIS**, L. Blue Starry, Boots-and-shoes, Capon's-feather, Capon's-tail, Cock's-foot, Colourbine, Columbine, Cullavine, Culverkeys, Culverwort, Ourranbine, Dove's-foot, +Granny's Nightcap, Hawk's-feet, Hen and Chickens, Lady's Shoes, Lady's Slippers, Snapdragon, Sowdwort, Two Faces under a Hat.
- ARABIS**, L. Cress (Wall), Molewort.
- ARABIS ALPINA**, L. Allison (White), Bishop's Wig, Dusty Husband, Lady's Cushion, \*March and May, +May, Rock (White), Snow-drift, Snow-in-harvest, +Snow-on-the-Mountain, Sweet Alice.
- ARABIS THALIANA**, L. Thale-cress.
- ARABIS TURBITA**, L. Mustard (Tower), Tower Cress.
- ARBUTUS UNEDO**, L. Arbeset, Arbute-tree, +Cane Apple, Strawberry-tree.
- ARCHANGELICA OFFICINALIS**, Hoffm. Archangel, Holy Ghost.
- ARCTIUM LAPPA**, L. +Bachelor's Buttons, \*Bazzies, Beggar's Buttons, +Billy Button, Bourholm, Buddy-bud, Bur (Clot, Cockly, Great, or +Hurr), Burdock, Bury-dokkes, \*Clitch-button, Clite, Clithe, Clot-bur, Clote-bur (Great), Clots, Clouts, Cluts, Cockle, Cockle-Button, Cockly-bur, Crockelty-bur, Cuckle, \*Cucklemoors, +Cuckold, Cuckold's Buttons, Cuckoldy-burrs, Eddick, Eldin,

- Errick, Flapper-bags, Hardock, Hareburr, Harelock, †Harlock, Sticky Buttons, Thistle.
- ARCTIUM MINUS**, Schkr. \*Cuckoo-button.
- ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI**, L. Bear-berry, Bear Whortleberries, Bilberry (Bear), Brawlins, Cranberry, Creashak, Dog-berry, Gna-shacks, Meal-berry, Myrtle (Burren), Rapper-dandies.
- ARENARIA**. Sandweed.
- ARENARIA SERPYLLIFOLIA**, L. Chickweed.
- ARENARIA TRINERVIS**, L. Chickweed.
- ARISTOLOCHIA**. Heartwort, Somerwort.
- ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS**, L. Birthwort.
- ARISTOLOCHIA ROTUNDA**, L. Aristoloch, Smerwort.
- ARMERIA MARITIMA**, Willd. Arby, Cliff-rose, \*Cushion, †Cushion (Lady's or Sea), Cushion-pink, Daisy (Marsh or Sea), Gilliflower (Sea), Grass (Sea), Lady's Pincushion, Lady's (Our) Quishion, †Pincushion, †Pink, Pink (Cushion, \*French, Scawfell, Sea), Quishion, Rock Rose, Sea Turf, Thrift.
- ARMORACIA RUSTICANA**, Rupp. Cole (Red), Horse Radish, Radcole, Raifort, Rotcoll.
- ARNOSERIS FUSILLA**, Gærtn. Succory (Swine's).
- ARRHENATHERUM AVENACEUM**, Beauv. See **AVENA ELATIO**, L.
- ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM**, L. Apple-riennie, Averoyne, †Boy's Love, Kiss-me-quick-and-go, Lad Savour, †Lad's Love, \*Maiden's Ruin, Maid's Love, †Old Man, †Old Man's Love, Overenyie, Sloven-wood, Smelling-wood, Southern-wood.
- ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM**, L. Absinth, Maderwort, Mingwort, Mugwort, Old Woman, Warmot, Wormwood.
- ARTEMISIA DRACUNCULUS**, L. Tarragon.
- ARTEMISIA MARITIMA**, L. Cypress (Garden), Savin, Wormwood (Sea).
- ARTEMISIA VULGARIS**, L. Apple-pie, Bulwand, Fat Hen, Fellon-herb, \*Ginger (Green), Mogford, Motherwort, †Muggert, \*Mugweed, †Mugwort, Sailor's Tobacco, Smotherwood, Weremod, Wormwood, Wormit.
- ARUM DRACUNCULUS**, L. Dragans (?), Edderwort.
- ARUM MACULATUM**, L. Aaron, Adam-and-Eve, †Adder's-meat, Adder's-tongue, Aron, Arrowroot, Bloody Man's Fingers, Bobbin-and-Joan, Bobbins, Buckrams, †Bulls-and-Cows, Bulls-and-wheys, Calf's-foot, Cocky-baby, †Cows-and-Calves, Cuckoo-babies, Cuckoo Cock, Cuckoo-flower, †Cuckoo-pint, Cuckoo-pintle, Cuckoo-point, Cuckoo-spit, Dead Man's Fingers, Devil's Ladies-and-Gentlemen, †Devil's Men-and-Women, Dog-bobbins, \*Dog-spear, \*Dog's Dibble, \*Dog's taule, Dragon (Great or Small), Dragons, Fingers (Lords-and-Ladies), Friar's Cowl, \*Gentlemen-and-ladies (Geth-samane), †Jack-in-the-box, Kings-and-Queens, †Ladies and Gentlemen, †Lady's Fingers, Lamb-in-a-pulpit, Lamb Lakins, Lily-grass, †Lords and Ladies, Mandrake, Nightingales, Parson and Clerk, or Parson in the Pulpit, or Parson Pillicods, Pintlewort, Poison-berry, Priesties, Priest's Hood, Priest's Pintle, Quakers, Rampe, Ramps, Ram's Horns, Schoolmaster, Snake's Food or Snake's Meat, Snake's Victuals, Stallions, Starch-root or Starchwort, Wake-pintle, Wake-Robin, Wild Lily.
- ARUNDO DONAX**, L. Pole Reed.
- ASARUM EUROPÆUM**, L. Assarabacca, Foalfoot, Hazelwort, Nardus (Wild).

- ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS**, L. Asparagus, †Grass, †Grass (Sparrow), Sparagus, Sperage.  
**ASPERUGO PROCUMBENS**, L. Catchweed, German Madwort, Goose-grass (Great), Madwort.  
**ASPERULA CYNANCHICA**, L. Herb of Vine, Herb Squynantyke, Quinsey-wort, Shepherd's Bedstraw, Squinancy.  
**ASPERULA ODORATA**, L. Grass (Sweet), Hairhoof (Scented or Sweet), \*Hay-plant, Mugwet, Mugwet (Petty), Rockwood, Star Grass, Woodrip, Wood rowe, Woodruff.  
**ASPHODELUS**, L. Asphodel.  
**ASPHODELUS LUTEUS**, L. King's Spear.  
**ASPHODELUS RAMOSUS**, L. Aspodil.  
**ASPIDIUM**, Fern (Shield).  
**ASPIDIUM LONCHITIS**, Sw. Fern (Holly).  
**ASPLENIUM ADIANTUM-NIGRUM**, L. Fern (Black Oak, or Petty).  
**ASPLENIUM CETERACH**, L. Brown Back, Brownwort (?), Fern (Scale or Stone), Finger-fern, Miltwaste, Rusty-back, Saxifrage, Spleen-wort.  
**ASPLENIUM RUTA-MURARIA**, L. Maidenhair (White), Rue (Stone), Rue Fern, Tent-wort.  
**ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES**, L. English Maidenhair, Maidenhair, Water-wort.  
**ASTER TRIPOLIUM**, L. Astrophel (?), Camomile (Blue or Purple), Daisy (Blue or Michaelmas), Hog's-beans, Sharewort, Star-wort, Starwort (Sea).  
**ASTRAGALUS**, Milk-vetch.  
**ASTRAGALUS GLYCYPHYLLUS**, L. Liquorice-vetch.  
**ASTRAGALUS HYPOGLOTTIS**, L. Cock's-head (Purple).  
**ASTRANTIA MAJOR**, L. Hellebore (Bastard, Black), Masterwort (Black).  
**ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA**, Presl. Fern (Lady).  
**ATRIPLEX**, Areche, Blite, Meals, Orach (Wild).  
**ATRIPLEX ERECTA**, Huds. Fat Hen.  
**ATRIPLEX HASTATA**, Huds. Fat Hen, †Hard-iron, Lamb's-quarters.  
**ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS**, L. Arach or Arage, Areche, Areges, Butter-leaves, Orach.  
**ATRIPLEX PATULA**, L. Delt-Orach, Fat Hen.  
**ATRIPLEX PORTULACOIDES**, L. Purslane (Sea).  
**ATROPA BELLADONNA**, L. Banewort, Belladonna, Cherry (Naughty Man's), Daft-berries, †Deadly Nightshade, †Death's-herb, Dwale, Dwale (Deadly), Dway-berries, Jacob's Ladder, Mad, Manicon, Mekilwort, Morel (Great), Nightshade (Sleeping).  
**AVENA ELATIOB**, L. Arnit or Arnut, Buckbeards, Button-grass, Couch, †Couch (Onion), Grass (Pearl), Haver-Grass, Knotgrass, \*Lobbin grass, Lousy or Lucie Arnut, †Murrick, Pearl, Quitch, Swine Arnut, Twitch (Butter or Button).  
**AVENA FATUA**, L. Aits (Wild), Drake, Flaver, Haver, \*Kentish Long-tails, Oat (Wild), Poor Oats, Sowlers, Uncorn (?).  
**AVENA NUDA**, L. Pil-corn, Pillas, Pelles, Pillerds, Pillis, Pills, Pillus.  
**AVENA PRATENSIS**, L. Oat-grass.  
**AVENA SATIVA**, L. Aits, Awts, Hafer-corn, Hav, †Haver, Haws, Oat or Oats, Woats, Wocks, †Wots, Wuts, Yaits, Yets or Yetts.  
**AVENA STIPIFORMIS**, L. Skeg.  
**BALLOTA NIGRA**, L. Archangel (Black), Dunny Nettle, Hair-bound, Hen-bit, Horehound (Black, Stinking), Stinking Roger.

- BALSAMITA VULGARIS**, Willd. Maudlin.  
**BARBAREA PRÆCOX**, L. American Cress, Bank Cress, Belleisle Cress, Cress (Land).  
**BARBAREA VULGARIS**, Br. Barbara's Herb (St.), Cassabully, Cress (French or Winter, St. Barbara's), Rocket (Winter), Wound Rocket, Yellow Rocket.  
**BARTSIA ODONTITES**, L. Eyebright, Eyebright Cow-wheat, Gorse (Hen), Sanctuary.  
**BAERTSIA VISCOSA**, L. Painted Cup (Marsh), Twiny Leg.  
**BELLIS PERENNIS**, L. †Bachelor's Buttons, Bairnwort, Banwood, Banwort, Bennergowan, †Bennert, Bennet, Benwort, Bessy-Banwood, Billy Button, Boneflower, Bonwort, Briswort, Bruisewort, Catposy, Cockiloorie, Comfrey, Confery, Consound (Less), Cumfrie, Daiseygha, Daisy, Daisy (Dog, Shepherd's, Small, or The Children's), Dazeg, Dicky Daisy, Ewe-gowan, Gowan, Gowan (May), Gowlan, Gowlan (Mary), †Hen and Chickens, Herb Margaret, March Daisy, Margaret's Herb, Marguerite, Maudlinwort, Mother of Thousands, Penny (Silver), Primrose, \*Sweep, Sweeps.  
**BERBERIS VULGARIS**, L. Barbaryn, Barberry, Barboranne, Berber, Guild, †Jaundice Berry, \*Maiden Barberry, Pepperidge, Piperidge, Piperidges, Piprage, Piperidge Tree, Rilt, Woodsore, Woodsour, or Woodsower.  
**BETA MARITIMA**, L. †Beet, Beetraw, Spinach (Wild).  
**BETA VULGARIS**, Jacq. Runcle.  
**BETULA ALBA**, L. Bedewen, Birch, Birk, Bobbyn (fruit), Burk, Lady Birch, Makepeace, Ribbon-tree.  
**BIDENS CERNUA**, L. Agrimony (Water), Baclin, Doubletooth.  
**BIDENS TRIPARTITA**, L. Agrimony (Water), Bur Marigold, Doubletooth.  
**BLECHNUM BOREALE**, Sm. Fern (\*Foxes, Hard, †Herring-bone, Snake).  
**BOLETUS**, L. †Canker, Dead Men's Bellows, Frog-cheese (?), †Frogstools, Paddock Stool, Toadstool.  
**BOLETUS IGNARIUS**, L. Touch-wood.  
**BOLETUS LARICIS**, Jacq. Agarick.  
**BORRAGO OFFICINALIS**, L. Beebread, Borage, Burrage, Cool-tankard, Langdebeef, Ox-tongue, Star Flower.  
**BORRAGO ORIENTALIS**, L. Abraham-Isaac-and-Jacob.  
**BOTRYCHIUM LUNARIA**, L. Fern (Moon), Lunary, Moonwort, Plantage, Shoeless Horse, Unshoe-the-Horse.  
**BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS**, L. Bargeman's Cabbage, Nape, Yellows.  
**BRASSICA NAPUS**, L. Cadlock (Smooth), Cole, Coleseed, Colewort, Coltza, Nape, Navet, Navew, Pottage Herb, Rape, Rawp, Yellow Flower, Yellow-weed.  
**BRASSICA OLERACEA**, L. Borecole, Bowkail, Cabes, Cale, Cave, Cole, Cole (Sea), Colewort, Colewort (Sea), Collard, Coolstock, Kale (Wild), Kohl-rabi, Koolestock, Ragged Jack.  
**BRASSICA RAPA**, L. Dowballs, Keblock, Kerlock, Knolles, Rape, Shake Ladies, †Turmit, Turnip.  
**BRIZA MAXIMA**, L. Grass (Pearl), Nodding Isabel.  
**BRIZA MEDIA**, L. \*Amouret, Bird's-eye, Cow-quake, Dadder-grass, Danglethorn (?), Dawther, Didder-grass, Diddery-docks, Dithering-grass, Dodder, Dodder-grass, Doddering-Dickies, Doddering Dillies, †Doddering Grass, Doddering Jockies, Dodderin-Nancy, Doddle-grass, Dothering Dicks, Dothering-Toms, Earth-quakes, Gerse

- (Whacker), Grass (\*Fairy, Pearl, +Quaker, Rattle, Shaking, \*Shiver, Shivering, Swaggering, +Totter, Tottering, Trembling, Wagging), Hay Shakers, Jockey Grass, Lady's Hair, Maiden-hair, +Mountain Flax, \*Quack-ducks, Quakers, Shake Ladies, Shakers, Shivering Jammy, Sillar Shake, Silver Gingers, Silver Shakers, Suisilk, Tassels (Siller), Trembling Jockies, Thrimlin-jockies, Wag Wanton, \*Wag-wants, Wiggle-waggles, or Wig-Wag Wanton, or Wiggle-waggle wantons.
- BROMUS.** Blubbergrass, Bromegrass, \*Broom-grass Drake.
- BROMUS MOLLIS, L.** Blubber-grass, Bob-grass, Bull-grass, Cock-grass, Corn (Goose), Darnel, Duck Haver, Geese-grass, Goose-grass, Haver-grass, Hooded Grass, +Lob or Lop Grass, Oat-grass.
- BROMUS SECALINUS, L.** Cheat, Cheats, \*Ches-seed Weed, Cock-grass, Darnel, Drake, Droke, Drook, Oat (Dravick, Wild), Sleepies.
- BROMUS STERILIS, L.** Black-grass, Drake, Drank, Haver Grass, Oat-grass.
- BRYONIA DIOICA, L.** Bryon, Bryony, Bryony (Red or White), \*Cowbind, +Cow's-lick, Cucurd (?), Elphamy (?), Fellon-berry, Grapewort, Hedge Grape, Hop (Wild), Isle of Wight Vine, +Mandrake, Murrain Berries, Nep (Wild), +Poison-berry, Snake-berry, Tetter-berry, Vine (White, Wild, Wood).
- BUDDLEA GLOBOSA, L.** \*Honey ball.
- BUNIUM FLEXUOSUM, With.** +Arnit or Arnut, Badman's Bread, Cat-nut, Cipper-nut, Curluns, Deil's Bread, Dilnote (?), Earth Chestnut, Earthnut, Ernnt, Fare-nut, Gennet, \*Gernut, Gourlins, Gowlins, Grunnut, Hawk-nut, Hog-nut, Hornecks, Jack Durnils, Jocky Jurnals, Jurnut, Killas, Killimore, Knipper-nut, Knotty Meal, Lousy or Lucie Arnut, Nut (Ground, Hare, Kipper, +Fig, St. Anthony's), Oatmeal (Deil's), Scabby Hands, Swine-bread, Truffle, Yannut, Yar Nut, Yennet, Yennut or Yenut, Yor-nut, Yer-nut, Yowe Yorlings.
- BUPLEURUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM, L.** Hare's-ear, Thoroughwort, Thoro-wax.
- BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS, L.** Flowering Rush, Gladiole (Water).
- BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS, L.** Box (Dwarf), Box-tree, Bush-tree, Dudgeon.
- CALAMAGROSTIS.** Wood Reed.
- CALAMAGROSTIS EPIGEJOS, Roth.** Bush-grass, Feathertop-grass.
- CALAMINTHA ACINOS, Clairv.** Basil (Field, Stone, or Wild), Basil-balm, Basil Thyme, Mint (Corn) (?), Mother of Thyme, Poley Mountain.
- CALAMINTHA CLINOPIDIUM, Benth.** Basil (Field, Stone, or Wild), Basil-weed, Bedfoot, Horse Thyme.
- CALAMINTHA NEPETA, Clairv.** Balm (Field)
- CALAMINTHA OFFICINALIS, Moench.** Calamint, Cap-mint, Cat-mint, Catnep, Nespite.
- CALCEOLARIA.** Lady's Purses, Lady's Slipper.
- CALENDULA OFFICINALIS, L.** Gold, Gold-bloom, Golding, Gowlan, Gowlan (Mary), Hardhow, Holigold, Jackanapes-on-Horseback, \*Mally-gowl, Marigold, Mary-bud, Rods-gold, Ruddes, Sunflower.
- CALLA PALUSTRIS, L.** Dragons (Female or Water), Faverole, Water Lily.
- CALLITHAMNION FLORIDULUM, Ag.** Figs.
- CALLITRICHE.** Grass (Star), Starwort (Water).

- CALLITRICHE VERNA**, L. Chickweed (Water), Fennel (Water).
- CALLUNA VULGARIS**, Salisb. +Basam, \*Bend, Bent, Bream, Broom, Cat-heather, Dog-heather, +Gowlines, Grig, Griglans, Hadder, Hather, Heath, Heath (Dog, Long, Red, Small), Heather, Heather (He), Heth, +Ling, Ling (Black or Crow), Ling-berry, Moor.
- CALTHA PALUSTRIS**, L. Bassinet, +Blob, Blob (+Horse, May, Water), Blobs (Mire, Yellow), +Boots, \*Bull-flower, \*Bull's Eye, +Butter-blob, +Buttercup, Buttercup (+Big or Water, \*Bull, \*Horse), Butter-flower (Great), Carlock-cups, Celandine (Brave), \*Chirms, Claut, \*Cow-Cranes, Crazy, \*Crazy Bet, Crow-cranes, Crow-flower, Dandelion, \*Drunkard, Fire o'Gold, Gil-cup or Giltycup, \*Gild-cups, Goggles (Water), +Golden Cup, Golland (Lucken, Water), Gollin, Gowan, Gowan (Meadow, Open, Water, Yellow), Gowlan (Water), \*Hal cups, John Georges, \*Johnny Cranes, +Jonette, King-cob or King's-cob, King-cup, Mallow (Marsh), +Mare-blob, Marigold, Marsh Marigold, +May Flower, +Meadow Bout, Meadow Bright, Mire-blob, Moll-blob, Publicans, Publicans-and-Sinners, Soldiers' Buttons.
- CAMELINA SATIVA**, Cr. Camline, +Cheat, \*Flax (Dutch), Gold of Pleasure, Myagrum, Oil-seed.
- CAMPANULA**. +Bellflower, Mother of Thousands, +Old Woman's Nightcap, Throatwort.
- CAMPANULA GLOMERATA**, L. Canterbury Bells, Danes' Blood.
- CAMPANULA HEDERACEA**, L. \*Ivy Bells.
- CAMPANULA HYBRIDA**, L. Corn Violet.
- CAMPANULA LATIFOLIA**, L. Bellflower (Great), Foxglove (White), Gowk's-hose, \*Polypodium, Spinach (Wild).
- CAMPANULA MEDIUM**, L. Bells (Canterbury or Coventry), \*Coventry Marians, Coventry-ropes, Lady's Nightcap, Marian, Marian's Violet, Mercury's Violet.
- CAMPANULA PATULA**, L. Fair-in-sight.
- CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA**, L. Peach Bells.
- CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS**, L. Perrymedoll, Steeple Bells.
- CAMPANULA RAPUNCULUS**, L. Rampion, Ramps.
- CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA**, L. Air-bell, Bell (\*Aul' man's, Hare or Hare's, Heath), Bell-flower, Bells (Witch), Blawort, +Blue Bell, +Blue-blauers or Blue Blowers, Blue-bottle, \*Gowk's-thumbs, Milk-wort, Thimble (Lady's, Witches'), \*Thimbles, Thumble.
- CAMPANULA SPECULUM**, L. Lady's Looking Glass, Venus' Looking Glass.
- CAMPANULA TRACHELIUM**, L. Bellflower (Great), Bells (Canterbury or Coventry), Blue Foxglove, Haskwort, Throatwort, Uvula-wort.
- CANNABIS SATIVA**, L. Bunnel, Carl-hemp, Fembie, Fimble, Gallow-grass, Hemp (Barren, Churl, Female, Male, Thistle), Karl-hemp, Neckweed, Noga, St. Andre's Lace, Tristam's Knot, Welch-parsley.
- CANTHARELLUS CIBARIUS**, Fr. Chantarelle, Pixy Stool.
- CAPSELLA BURSA-PASTORIS**, L. +Bad Man's Oatmeal, Blind-weed, Case-weed, Clappedepouch, Cocowort, Fat Hen, Lady's Purse, Mother's Heart, +Naughty Man's Plaything, \*Pepper-and-salt, Pick Pocket, Pick Purse, Pick-your-mother's-heart-out, Poor Man's Parmacetty, Sanguinary, Shepherd's Bag, Shepherd's Pouch, Shepherd's Purse, Shepherd's Scrip, Tooth-wort, Toywort, Ward-seed, Witches' Pouches.
- CARDAMINE**. Bitter-cress.



- CARDAMINE AMARA, L. Bitter-cress, Cress (Water).  
 CARDAMINE HIRSUTA, L. Cress (Lamb's or Land), Touch-me-not.  
 CARDAMINE PRATENSIS, L. Apple-pie, Bells (Canterbury), Bird-eye, Bird's-eye, Bogspinks, Bonny-Bird-Een, Bread (Cuckoo's), +Bread-and-milk, +Cress (Meadow), +Cuckoo, Cuckoo-bread, +Cuckoo-flower, +Cuckoo-pint or pintle, Cuckoo-spit, Cuckoo's Shoes and Stockings, Gookoo-buttons, Gookoo-flower, Headache, Lady Flock, +Lady's Glove, Lady's Milksile, +Lady's Smock, Lamb Lakins, \*Lucy Locket, May Blob, +May Flower, \*Meadow, Medetarde, \*Milkgirl, +Milkmaid, Milksile, Paigle, Pigeon's Eye, Pigs' Eyes, Pink, Shoes and Stockings, +Smell Smock, Smick Smock, Spink, \*Whitsuntide Gilliflower.  
 CARDUUS. Dashed, Diale, Fissle, Fistle, Sissel, Tassel-Bur, Thistle, Thrisle, Thrissel Bur.  
 CARDUUS ACAULIS. Pod-thistle.  
 CARDUUS ARVENSIIS, Curt. Dashed, +Dodger, Thistle (Boar, +Corn, Cursed, Dog, Hard, \*Pricky, Sharp, Way).  
 CARDUUS BENEDICTUS, L. Blessed Thistle, Lady's (Our) Thistle.  
 CARDUUS ERIOPHORUS, L. Bore, Friar's Crown, Thistle (Buck, Wool).  
 CARDUUS HETEROPHYLLUS, L. Carl-doddie, Fish-belly, Tazzele, Thistle (Melancholy).  
 CARDUUS LANCEOLATUS, L. Bow Fistle, Bur, +Cheese, Dashed, Marian, Quat Vessel, Thistle (Bank, +Bell, Bird, Blue, +Boar, Buck, Bull, +Bur, Horse, Scotch).  
 CARDUUS MARIANUS, L. Lady's Milk, Thistle (Blessed, Lady's (Our), Milk, Virgin Mary's).  
 CARDUUS NUTANS, L. Queen Ann's Thrissel, Thistle (Bank, Buck, Musk, Scotch).  
 CARDUUS PALUSTRIS, L. Bog-thrissel, Moss-thistle, Thistle (\*Red, Water).  
 CARDUUS PRATENSIS, L. Pig-leaves, Thistle (Gentle).  
 CAREX. Ae-pointed-gairss, +Carnation-grass, Cegge, Grass (+Blue, +Hard, Spear, Sour, Spire, Star, +Sword), Lesch, +Ling, Moor-pawms, Fry, Rush, Sag, Sedge, Seggin, Seggs, Serge, Sniddle, Zeg.  
 CAREX ARENARIA, L. Bent (Sea), Stare.  
 CAREX OESPITOSA, Sm. Torrets, Turrets.  
 CAREX FLAVA, L. Hedgehog-grass.  
 CAREX GLAUCA, L. +Carnation-grass, Gilliflower-grass, Grass (Pigeon's, Pink), Fry.  
 CAREX HIRTA, L. +Carnation-grass, Goose-grass, Hammersedge.  
 CAREX PANICOLA, L. +Carnation-grass, Gilliflower-grass, +Grass (Blue), Pinky Seg.  
 CAREX PRÆCOX, L. Grass (Pink, +Iron).  
 CAREX PULICARIS, L. Flea-grass.  
 CAREX VULGARIS, Fr. Stare.  
 CARLINA ACAULIS, L. Wolves'-thistle.  
 CARLINA VULGARIS, L. Carlina Thistle.  
 CARPINUS BETULUS, L. Beech (Horn, +Horse or White), Elm (Yoke), Harbor, Hard Beam, Hazel (Witch), +Horn-beam, \*Hornbean, +Husbeech.  
 CARUM CARVI, L. Carraway, Carvies, Carvy-seeds, Saxifrage.  
 CASTANEA VESCA, L. Bur, Chastey, Chestsine, Chestnut (Spanish, Sweet), +French Nut, \*Meat-nut, Stover Nut.  
 CAUCALIS DAUCOIDES, L. Bur Parsley, Hedgehog Parsley, Hen's-foot.

- CELOSIA CRISTATA, L. Cock's-comb.  
 CENOMYCES RANGIFERINA, L. Moss (Reindeer).  
 CENTAUREA CALCITRAPA, L. Caltrop, Star Thistle.  
 CENTAUREA CYANUS, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Bells (Witch), Blaver, Blaverole, Blawort, †Blawort (Blue), Blewball, Blewblow, Blue-blow, Blue-caps, Blue-bottle, Blue-bonnets, Blue Poppy, †Bottle, Break-your-spectacles, Brushes, Centaury (Corn), Corn-binks, Corn-bottle, Corn-flower, Cuckoo-hood, Hawdod, Hurt-sickle, Knobweed, Knotweed, Loggerheads, Thumble, Witches' Thimble.  
 CENTAUREA MONTANA, L. †Loggerheads.  
 CENTAUREA NIGRA, L. †Bachelor's Buttons, Ballweed, Belweed, \*Black Soap, Blue Tops, Boleweed, Bolwee, Bowweed, Bowwood, Bullweed, Bunda, Bundweed, Button-weed, Centaury, Centaury (Great or More), Churl's-head, \*Clobweed, Club-weed, Cnop-wort, Cock-heads, Codweed, Crop-weed, Darbottle, Drumstick, Hardhead, \*Hardhead Horse, Hard-iron, Hare-bottle, Harsh-weed, \*Horse Hardhead, Horse Knobs, †Horse Knops, Horse Knot, \*Horse-snap, Hurt-sickle, Hyrnehard, Iron-heads, Iron-weed, Knapweed, Knob-weed, Knop-weed, †Knot-grass, Knotweed, †Lady's Oushion, Logger-heads, Mat-fellon, Shaving-brush, Sweeps, Tarbottle, Tassel, Yronhard.  
 CENTAUREA SCABIOSA, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Black-top, Bowwood, Drumstick, Great Horse Knobs, Hardhead, Horse Knobs, Horse Knops, Iren-harde, †Knobweed, Knotweed, Matfellon.  
 CENTAUREA SOLSTITIALIS, L. Barnabas, Barnaby's Thistle, St. Barnaby's Thistle, Star Thistle.  
 CENTRANTHUS RUBER, DC. \*American Lilac, Basil (Red Cow), \*Bouncing Bess, \*Bovisand Soldier, \*Cat-bed, Cow-fat, \*Delicate Bess, \*Drunken Sailor, \*Drunken Willies, Fox's Brush, German Lilac, †Good Neighbourhood, †Kiss-me, Pretty Betsy, Pretty Betty, Scarlet Lightning, Sweet Betsy, Sweet Mary, Valerian (Red).  
 CENTUNCULUS MINIMUS, L. Chaffweed.  
 CEPHALANTHERA. Helleborine.  
 CERASTIUM REPENS, L. Pink (Sea).  
 CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM, L. Dusty Husband, †Dusty Miller, Jerusalem Star, †Love-in-a-mist, Silver Moss, Snow-in-harvest, Snow-on-the-Mountain.  
 CERASTIUM TRIVIALE, Link. Chickenweed, Chick-weed (Mouse-ear), Mouse Ear.  
 CERATOPHYLLUM. Hornweed.  
 CERCIS SILICUASTRUM, L. Judas Tree.  
 CETRARIA ISLANDICA, Ach. Iceland Moss.  
 CHEROPHYLLUM TEMULUM, L. Camlicks, Parsley (Sheep's, Water, Wild).  
 CHARA. Stone-wort.  
 CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI, L. Banwort (?), Beesflower (Bell-flower), Bleeding Heart, †Blood Wall, †Bloody Wallier, †Bloody Warrior, Chare, Chevisaunce, Cheir (Wild), †Churl, Geraflour, Gilliflower, Gilliflower (Wall, Winter), Heartsease, †Jacks, Jerofferia, Jilliver, July Flower, Keyry, Sweet William, Wallflower.  
 CHELIDONIUM MAJUS, L. Celandine, Celandine (Great), Celidony, Cock-foot, \*Deil's Milk, Devil's Milk, Fellon-wort, Jacob's Ladder, John's (St.) Wort, \*Kill-wart, Saladine, Selandine, Sollandine, Swallow-wort, Tetter-wort, Wart-flower, Wartweed, Wartwort, Wret-weed.

- CHENOPODIUM**. Goose-foot, Meals, Nightshade, Orach (Wild).
- CHENOPODIUM ALBUM**, L. Biacon-weed, Dirtweed, Dirty Dick, †Dirty John, Drought-weed (?), †Fat Hen, Frost-blite, Hen-fat, \*Johnny o'neele, Lamb's-quarters, †Lamb's-tongue, Mails, Melgs, Midden Myles or Milies, †Milds or Miles, Muck-weed, Mutton-tops, Myles, Rag Jag, Spinach (Wild).
- CHENOPODIUM BONUS-HENRICUS**, L. All-good, Blite, Dock (Smear), Docken (Flowery or Mercury), †Fat Hen, Good Henry, Good King Harry, \*Markerry, Mercury (English, False, Wild), More Smere-wort, Roman Plant (The), Shoemakers' Heels, Smearcock, Smiddy Leaves, Spinach (Wild).
- CHENOPODIUM BOTRYS**, L. †Ambrose, Hind-heal, Oak of Jerusalem or of Paradise.
- CHENOPODIUM HYBRIDUM**, Sowbane, Swine's-bane.
- CHENOPODIUM POLYSPERMUM**, L. Allseed.
- CHENOPODIUM RUBRUM**, L. †Fat Hen, Goose-foot, Pig-weed, Spinach (French).
- CHENOPODIUM VULVARIA**, L. Dirty John, Dog's Orach, Fat Hen, Motherwort (Stinking), Notchweed.
- CHLOEA PERFOLIATA**, L. Centaury (Great or More, Yellow), Sanctuary (Yellow), Yellow-wort.
- CHONDRUS CRISPUS**, L. Carageen, \*Killeen, Moss (Carageen, Irish, Pearl), †Oak Lung's, Pig's Wrack.
- CHORDA FILUM**, Lam. Catgut, Drew, \*Lucky's Lines, Lucky Minnie's Lines, Brog, Sea Laces, Sea Whippcord.
- CHRYSANthemum LEUCANTHEMUM**, L. Bothen (White), Bozzom, \*Caten-aroes, \*Cows' Eyes, Daisy (Big, †Bull, Butter, Devil's, †Dog, \*Dun or Dunder, \*Field, Great, †Horse, \*London, Midsummer, †Moon, Ox-eye, Poor-land, \*Thunder), Daisy Goldins, Dicky Daisy (Large), Dog-flower, Espibawn, Gadgeraw, Gadjerwraws, Girt Ox Eye, Gold (White), Goode, Gowan (Horse, Large, \*White), Gowlan (White), Gull (White), \*Horse-pennies, Hoss-daisy, \*Magweed, Mandlinwort, Mayweed, †Moon, Moon-flower, \*Moon-pennies, Morgan (Dutch), Ox-eye, Penny (Moon), †Poverty Weed.
- CHRYSANthemum SEGETUM**, L. Bigold, Boodle, \*Boswell, Bottle (Yellow), Bothem, Bothen, Botherum, Bothul, Bozzom, Buddle, Budland, Corn-flower (Golden), Corn Marigold, Fat Hen, \*Geal gowan or Geal seed, Gil Gowan, †Gold, Gold (Yellow), Golding, Goldings, Goldings (Marigold), Goles, Golland, Gool or Goold, \*Goold, †Gouls, Gowan (Gule, Yellow), Gowlan, Gowlan, Guild, Guile, Gule, Gull (Yellow), Manelet, Marigold, Marigold (Field, Wild), Marigold Goldins, Moon or Moons, Ox-eye, Ruddes, Sun-flower, †Tansy.
- CHRYSOOMA LINOSYRIS**, Sm. Goldylocks.
- CHRYSOsPLENIUM**. Golden Saxifrage, San-green.
- CHRYSOsPLENIUM OPPOSITIFOLIUM**, L. Creeping Jenny, Cushion (Lady's).
- CICER ARIETINUM**, L. Chick Pea.
- CICHORIUM ENDIVIA**, L. Endive.
- CICHORIUM INTYBUS**, L. Bunk, Chicory, Cicory (Wild), Succory.
- CICUTA VIROSA**, L. Brook-tongue, Cow-bane, †Deathin, Hemlock (Water), Scoots.
- CIRCEA LUTETIANA**, L. †Mandrake, Nightshade (Bindweed, Enchanter's).

- CISTUS LADANIFERUS, L. \*Day Flower.  
 CLADIUM MARISCUS, L. Grass (Shere (?), Spear), Lesch, Sedge, Twig Bush.  
 CLAVARIA. Goat's Beard.  
 CLEMATIS VITALBA, L. †Bearbine, Bedwine, Beggar-brushes, Belly-wind, Bethwine, \*Binder, Bindwith, Bullbind, Climber, Crocodile, Devil's Cut, Grey-beards, Hag-rope, Honesty, Honey-stick, Lady's Bower, Love-bind, \*Love-entangled, †Maidenhair, Maiden's Honesty, Old Man, †Old Man's Beard, Old Man's Woozard, Robin Hood's Fetter, Silver Bush, Smoke Wood, Snow-in-harvest, Tom-bacca, Traveller's Joy, Vine (Hedge, White, Wild), Virgin's Bower, Withwind or Withwine.  
 CNEORUM TRICOCOS, L. Olive (Spurge).  
 COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS, L. †Bad Man's Oatmeal, Grass (Scrooby, Scurvy), Scurvy Cress, Scurvy Weed, Spoonwort.  
 COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE, L. Crocus (Autumn, Fog, Meadow, Michaelmas, Purple), Naked Boys, Naked Lady, Naked Virgins, Rams, Saffron, Saffron (Meadow), Son-before-the-Father, \*Star-naked Boys, Tube Root, Upstart.  
 COMARUM PALUSTRE, L. Cinquefoil (Marsh), Cow-berry, Marshlocks, Meadow Nuts, Strawberry (Bog).  
 CONFERYA. Crane-silk, Crow-silk, Duck Mud, Green Mood, Silk Weed, Slake, \*Toad's-spawn.  
 CONFERYA ÆGAGROFILA, L. Moor-balls.  
 CONIUM MACULATUM, L. †Bad Man's Oatmeal, Bennet (Herb), †Bunk, Cambuck, Caxes, Heck-how, Hemlock, Humlock, Humly, Keck, †Kex, Kelk, Kous, \*Keish, \*Kewse, St. Bennet's Herb, Wode-whistle.  
 CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, L. Convall Lily, Lily (Great, Park, May, Wood), Lily-among-thorns, Lily-convall, Lily-of-the-valley, Liricon fancy, May Blossoms, May Lily, Mugwet, Valleys.  
 CONVOLVULUS ARVENSI, L. Barbine, Barweed, Bearbind, Bell-bine, Bellwine, Bells (Hedge), Billy-clipper, Bind (Common), Bindweed, Bindweed (Small), †Bine, Convolvulus (Wild), Corn-bind, Corn-lily, †Devil's Guts, Lap-love, Lily, Lily-bind, Lily-flower, Sheep-bine, Wave-wine, Waywind, Weedbind, Weedbine, Wheat bine, Wind, Wither-wine, †Withwind or Withwine, Withwind (Small).  
 CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM, L. †Bearbind, Bedwind, Bell-bind, Bell-binder, Bell-bine, Bellwine, Bell Woodbind, †Bells (Hedge), \*Beswin or Beswind, Bethwine, Bind (Common), †Bindweed, Bindweed (Great), Binweed, Bines (Great), Bunk, [Campanelle], Convolvulus, Corn-bind, Corn-lily, Creeper, Devil's Garter, Devil's Guts, Ground Ivy, Hellweed, †Honeysuckle, \*Jack-run-i-Country, Lady's Smock, Lily (\*Harvest, Hedge, White), Lily-bind, Lily-flower, Milk Maid, Nightcap (Grandmother's, †Lady's, Old Man's), Nightcaps, Pisspot, Robin-run-the-Hedge, Smock (White), Wave-wine, Waywind, Weather-wind, Weedbind, Wither-wine, Withwind or Withwine, Withwind, Woodbind (Bell).  
 CONVOLVULUS SOLDANELLA, L. Bells (Sea), Bindweed (Sea), Cawle (Sea), Coale (Sea), Cole (Sea), Colewort (Sea), Foalfoot (Sea), Grass (Scottish Scurvy), Withwind (Sea).  
 CONYZA SQUARROSA, L. See INULA CONYZA, DC.  
 CORALLORHIZA INNATA, L. Coral Root.

- CORIANDRUM SATIVUM, L. Col, Coliander, Coriander.  
 CORNUS SANGUINEA, L. Bloody Twig, Catteridge-tree, †Cat-tree, Cornel, Cornel (Female or Wild), Corne-tree, Dog-berry, Dog-cherry, \*Dog-Timber, Dog's-berry Tree, †Dog-tree, Dogwood, Female Cornel Tree, Gadriase, Gaiter-tree, Gaitre-berries, Gaten-tree, Gatten-tree, Gatter Bush, Gatteridge, Houndberry Tree, Hound's Tree, Prick Timber, Prick Tree, Prickwood, Skewer-wood, Skiver-wood, Widbin.  
 CORNUS SUCCICA, L. Cornel (Dwarf), Honeysuckle, Honeysuckle (Dwarf).  
 CORONILLA VARIA, L. Axfetch, Axseed, Axwort.  
 CORRIGIOLA LITTORALIS, L. Strap-wort.  
 CORYDALIS CLAVICULATA, DC. Climbing Fumitory, Hen's-foot.  
 CORYDALIS LUTEA, DC. †Lady's Pincushion, †Mother of Thousands, †Pincushion.  
 CORYDALIS SOLIDA, L. \*Bird-in-a-bush, or \*Bird-on-a-thorn.  
 CORYDALIS TUBEROSA, DC. Holewort, Hollow-root, Hollow-wort.  
 CORYLUS AVELLANA, L. Aglet, Beard Tree, \*Cat-o'-nine-tails, Cats-and-Kittens, Cat's-tail, Chats, †Cob-nut (var. *grandis*), \*Crack-nut, Filbeard, Filberd-tree (var. *grandis*), †Filbert, Hale-nut, Halse, Hasill-tree, Haselrys, Haul, Hazel, \*Hazel-palms, Hezzle, Lamb's-tails, Leemers, Nit, Nut (Wood), \*Nuttal-tree, Nut-tree, Nut Bush, Nut Hall, Nut Palms, Nut Rag, Palm, Pussy-cat's Tails, Rag.  
 CORYLEDON UMBILICUS, L. †Bachelor's Buttons, Corn-leaves, †Cups-and-Saucers, †Cut-finger, Grass (†Penny, Wall-Penny), Hipwort, Jack-in-the-bush, Kidney-wort, Lady's Navel, Lover's Links, Maid-in-the-Mist, \*Milk-the-cows, \*Money-pennies, †Navelwort, Navelwort (Venus'), Pancakes, \*Penny Caps, Penny Cake, Penny Hat, Penny Leaves, Penny Pies, \*Penny-plates, Penny Wall, Penny-wort, Stonecrop (Great), Wallwort.  
 CRAMBE MARITIMA, L. Cabbage (Sea), Cale (Sea), Cole, Colewort (Sea), Kale (Sea).  
 CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA, L. \*Agald, Agarves, \*Aggles, Albespyne, Aglet, Aubepyne, Azzy-tree, Bird Eagles, Bird's Meat, Bread-and-cheese, Bulls, Butter-and-bread, Chaws, \*Cheese-and-bread, Chunky-cheese, †Cuckoo's Beads, †Cuckoo's Bread-and-cheese, Eglet, \*Eglet-bloom, Glastonbury Thorn, God's Meat, Greens, Haa, Haaives, \*Hag, Hagga, \*Haggils, Hagthorn, Hagues, \*Halves, Harsy, Harve, \*Hathorn, \*Hawberry, †Haws, Haw-bus, Hawen, Haw-gaws, Haws (Bull, Butter, Cat), Hawses, Hawthorn, Haw-tree, Haythorn, †Hazel, Hazy Tree, Hedge-thorn, \*Hipperty-haws, Hog-arves, \*Hog-berry, Hog-gazels, \*Hog-haghes, Howes, \*Johnny MacGorey, †May, †May-bush, Peggall Bush, Pigall, †Pig-haw, Pig's Hales, Pixie Pears, †Quick, Quickset, Quickwood, Sates, Skiach, Thorn, Thornberries, †Whicks, White-thorn, Wick, †Wickens.  
 CRATÆGUS PYRACANTHA, Pers. Christ's Thorn, Egyptian Thorn, Glastonbury.  
 CREPIS. Hawk's-beard.  
 CRITHMUM MARITIMUM, L. Camphire, Cress (Peter's), Crestmarine, Fennel (Sea), Pasper, Pierce-stone, Sampere, Samphire, Samphire (Rock), Sampier, Semper or Semper (Rock).  
 CROCUS NUDIFLORUS, L. Naked Boys, Saffron.  
 CROCUS SATIVUS, L. Saffron.

- CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS, L. Cypress.  
 CUSCUTA. †Devil's Guts, †Dodder, Dother, Fordboh, Strangle-weed, Thyme (Laced).  
 CUSCUTA EPILINUM, Weihe. Flax (Wild).  
 CUSCUTA EPITHYMUM, Murr. \*Hailweed, Hair (Fairies'), Hellweed, Maiden-hair, Mulberry, Tangle (Red).  
 CUSCUTA EUROPEA, L. †Beggarweed, †Bind, †Devil's Guts, \*Hailweed, †Hairweed, \*Hale-, Hell-, or Hairy-bind, †Hale-weed, Podder, Scald, Scald-weed, Strangle-tare.  
 CUSCUTA TRIFOLII, Bab. Ail-weed, Beggar-weed, Indian Grass.  
 CYCLAMEN EUROPEUM, L. Bleeding Nun, Sow-bread.  
 CYDONIA VULGARIS, Pers. Coine, Quince.  
 CYNARA CARDUNCULUS, L. Cardoon.  
 CYNARA SCOLYMUS, L. Artichoke.  
 CYNODON DACTYLON, L. Dog's-tooth Grass.  
 CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE, L. Dog's-tongue, Gipsy Flower, Hound's-tongue, Rose Noble, Scald-head.  
 CYNOGLOSSUM OMPHALODES, L. Navelwort (Venus').  
 CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS, L. Bent, Bent (Hendon), Bent-grass, \*Dog's Tail, Grass (Dog's, Dog's-tail, Scratch, Traleen, Windlestraw), Pipe-stapple, Traneen or Traneen-grass, Wimblesstraw, Windlestraw.  
 CYNOSURUS ECHINATUS, L. Cock's-comb Grass.  
 CYPERUS LONGUS, L. Cypress, Cypress-root, Galangal, Galingale.  
 CYPRIPIEDUM CALCEOLUS, L. Lady's Slipper.  
 CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS, Bernh. Bladder Fern, Fern (Oak, White Oak).  
 CYTISUS LABURNUM, L. \*Ash (\*Chaney, \*French), Broom (He), Chain (+Golden), \*Ear-rings, French Brum, Golden Drops, Golden Shower, Hoburn Saugh, Laburnum, Lady's Fingers, Pea-tree, Seyny-tree, Watch Guards, Weeping Willow, Willow (Drooping).  
 DABECIA POLIFOLIA, Don. †Heath (St. Dabec's), Irish Heath, Irish Worts.  
 DACTYLIS GLOMERATA, L. Bull Faces, \*Cock foot, †Cock's-foot, Cock's-foot-grass, Dew-grass, \*Dogfoot, Dog's-foot, Fox's-foot, Grass (\*Cow's, Rough, Sticky), Hard Grass, Orchard-grass.  
 DAPHNE LAUREOLA, L. Dwarf Bay, \*Fox-poison, Laurel, Laurel (Copse, Spurge, Wood), Sturdy Lowries.  
 DAPHNE MEZEREUM, L. Dwarf Bay, Daffadowndilly, Mazell, \*Mezell, Mezereon, Mysterious Plant, Paradise Plant, Spurge Olive.  
 DATURA STRAMONIUM, L. Apple (Thorn), †Dewtry.  
 DAUCUS CAROTA, L. Bee's-nest, Carrot (Wild), Crow's-nest, Dawke, Dill, †Fiddle, Field More (?), Hill-trot, Mirrot, Rantipole.  
 DELPHINIUM CONSOLIDA, L. Consound, Dolphin-flower, †Jacob's Ladder, King's Consound, Knight's Spur, Larkspur, Monks-hood.  
 DELPHINIUM GRANDIFLORUM, L. Bee-larkspur.  
 DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA, L. Lousewort, Staves-aker.  
 DENTARIA BULBIFERA, L. Coralwort, Coral-root, Tooth Cress or Tooth Violet, Tooth-wort.  
 DIANTHUS. Pink, Pink (\*May, Pitman's), Poole-flower.  
 DIANTHUS ARMERIA, L. Deptford Pink.  
 DIANTHUS BARBATUS, L. Bloomy-down, Colmenier, \*London-boba,

- †London Pride, London Tuft, Pride of London, Sweet John, Sweet William, Tolmeiner, Williams.
- DIANTHUS CÆSIUS, L. Cheddar Pink, Cleve-pink, Cliff-pink.
- DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS, L. Carnadine, Carnation, Clove-gilliflower, Clove-pink, †Clove, Cornation, Coronation, Crownation, Gilliflower, Incarnation, Indian Pink, Jack, Janet-flower, July Flower, Ley, Piggesnie, Snave-Rubens.
- DIANTHUS CHINENSIS, L. Indian Pink.
- DIANTHUS DELTOIDES, L. Pink (Deptford, Maiden, Meadow, Wild), Spink.
- DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS, L. Feathered Gillofers, Gilliflower (Single), Honesty (Small), Indian-eye, Sops-in-wine.
- DIANTHUS PROLIFER, L. Childing Pink, Childing Sweet William.
- DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA, L. Burning Bush.
- DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS, DC. Locks-and-Keys, †Bleeding Heart, †Love-lies-bleeding.
- DIGITALIS PURPUREA, L. †Bell (Dead Man's), Blob, Bloody Finger, Bloody Man's Fingers, Bluidy Bells, \*Cottagers, Cowflop, †Cow-slip, †Cowslop, Dead Men's Bellows, Dock (Flap or Flop, \*Poppy), Docken (Flop or Flous), Dog-fingers, Dog's-lugs, Dragon's Mouth, Fairies' Petticoats, †Fairy Bells, Fairy Cap, †Fairy Fingers, Fairy Glove, Fairy Thimbles, Fairy Weed, Finger-flower, Finger-root, Fingers (Lady's, Purple), Flap-dock, Flobby Dock, Flop-a-dock, Flop-docken, Flop Poppy, Flous-docken, Flowster-docken, \*Fox and leaves, Fox-docken, Fox-fingers, Foxglove, Foxter-leaves, \*Foxtree, Green Pops or Poppies, Goose Flops, King's Elwand, Lady Glove, Lady's Thimble, Lion's Mouth, Lusmore, Mercury (Scotch, Wild), Pop-glove, \*Poppers, †Poppy, Pops, Rabbit's Flower, Snapdragon, Snaps, Snoxuns, Thimble, Thimble (Fairy, Witches'), Throatwort, Tiger or Tiger's Mouth.
- DIOSPYROS EBENUM, L. Heben.
- DIOTIS MARITIMA, Cass. Calamus aromaticus, Chafeweed, Cotton (Petty), Cotton-weed, Cudweed (Sea).
- DIPLTAXIS MURALIS, DC. Stinkweed.
- DIPSACUS FULLONUM, L. Clothier's Brush, Tassel, Teasel, Teasel (Draper's, Fuller's), Venus' Bath or Basin.
- DIPSACUS PILOSUS, L. Shepherd's Rod, Shepherd's Staff.
- DIPSACUS SYLVESTRIS, L. Adam's Flannel, Barber's Brushes, Brushes, Brushes (Sweep's), Card Teasel, Card Thistle, Churchbrooms, \*Gipsy's Combs, \*Pricky Back, Tazzel, Teasel, Venus' Bath or Basin.
- DORONICUM PARDALIANCHES, L. Crayfish, Leopard's Bane.
- DRABA VERNA, L. Faverel, Grass (Whitlow), Nailwort, White Blow.
- DROSER A ROTUNDIFOLIA, L. Lust-wort, Moor-grass, Moor-wort, Red Rot, Rosa-solis, Sun-dew, Youth wort.
- DRYAS OCTOPETALA, L. Avens (Mountain), \*Betony (Wild).
- ECHIOPS. Ball Thistle, Ball-weed.
- ECHIU M VULGARE, L. Blue Bottle, \*Blue Weed, \*Borage (Wild), Bugloss, Bugloss (Viper's), †Cat's-tail, \*Cat's-tail (Blue), Grass (Viper's), Iron-weed, Langdebeef, Our Lord's Flannel or Our Saviour's Flannel, Snake Flower, Snake's Bugloss, Viper's Herb.
- ELAPHOMYCES GRANULATUS, Fr. Deer-balls.
- ELATINE HYDROPIFER, L. Pepper (Water), Water-wort.

- ELEOCHARIS CÆSPITOSA**, Link. Deer-hair, Drawling, Line, Ling, Lubba.
- ELEOCHARIS PALUSTRIS**, Br. Aglet-headed Rush.
- ELYMUS ARENARIUS**, L. Bent (Narrow), Bent (Mother of), Lyme Grass.
- EMPETRUM NIGRUM**, L. Crake-berries, Crow-berry, Crawcrooks, Crou-pans, Crow-berry, Crow-peas, Goose-berries, Heath, Heath (Black-berried), Ling (Wire), Monox Heather, Moonog, Pea (Crow).
- ENTEROMORPHA**. Sedge, Slake, Slauke, Sloke or Sluke.
- EPHEDRA**. Grape (Sea).
- EPILOBIUM**. Herb Willow, Willow Herb.
- EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM**, L. Bay (Rose), Bay-Willow, Blood Vine, Blooming Sally, Cat's-eyes, Persian Willow, Tame Withy, Willow (†Blooming, †French, Rose Bay), Willow Herb (Bay).
- EPILOBIUM HIRsutum**, L. Apple (Coddled), †Apple-pie, Blooming Sally, Cherry-pie, Codlins, †Codlings-and-cream, Custard-cups, Fiddle-grass, Gooseberry Pie, Plum-pudding, Sod-apple, Sou-before-the-Father, Willow (Wild), Willow Herb, Withy-Herb (Red).
- EPIMEDIUM ALPINUM**, L. Barrenwort.
- EPIPACTIS**. Helleborine.
- EQUISETUM**. Cat-rushes, †Cat's-tail, \*Feather, \*Grandfather's Beard, Grass (Joint, Scrub, Shave, Water), Holy-water-sprinkle, Horse-tail, Joint-weed, Mare's Tail, Old Man's Beard, Puddock Pipes, Pull Pipes, Rattle, Snake Pipes, Tad-broom, Tad pipes, Tidy-pipe, Toad Pipe, Wold Mans Beard (?).
- EQUISETUM ARVENSE**, L. Bottle-brush, †Cat's-tail, \*Colt's tail, \*Frog pipes, †Horse Pipe, Snake Pipes.
- EQUISETUM HYEMALE**, L. Dishwashings, Dutch Bushes, Grass (Scrub, Shave), Pewter-wort, Scouring Rush, Shaveweed.
- EQUISETUM LIMOSUM**, L. Paddock pipes, Paddock pipe, also Paddie Pipe.
- EQUISETUM MAXIMUM**, L. Fox-tailed Asparagus, Horse-Pipes, Horse-tail.
- EQUISETUM PALUSTRE**, L. Cat-whistles, Marshweed, Paddock Pipes, Snake Pipes.
- EQUISETUM SYLVATICUM**, L. Bottle-brush.
- ERANTHIS HYEMALIS**, L. Aconite, Aconite (Winter), Christmas-flower, Hellebore (Winter), Wolf's-bane.
- ERICA CINEREA**, L. \*Bell-ling, Bent, Carlin-heather, Cat-heather, Crow-ling, Hather, Heath, Heath (Black), Heather, Heather (She), Ling.
- ERICA HIBERNICA**, Syme. French Heath.
- ERICA TETRALIX**, L. Bell-heath, Bell-heather, Broom-heath, Cat-heather (?), †Crow-ling, Grig, Hather, Heath, Heath (Bell, †Besom, Broom, Father of, Small), Heather, Heather (Bell, Carlin, Ringe), \*Honey Bottle, †Ling, \*Ling (Crow).
- ERICA VAGANS**, L. Cornish Heath, Moor-heath.
- ERIGERON ACRE**, L. Fleabane, Fleabane (Blue).
- ERIGERON CANADENSE**, L. Butter-weed.
- ERIOCAULON SEPTANGULARE**, With. Pipe-wort.
- ERIOPHORUM**. Cotton (Wild), Cotton-grass, Cotton-rush, Drawling, Floss-seave, Moor-pawms, Moss, †Moss-crops, Pull-ling.
- ERIOPHORUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM**, L. Cat's-tails, Flocks (Sniddle), Moor-grass.



- ERIPHORUM POLYSTACHYON, L. \*Davy white-yeeds, Downy Ling, †Dawling.
- ERIPHORUM VAGINATUM, L. Canna-down, Catlocks, †Cat's-tails, \*Davy White-yeeds, Hare's-tail Rush, Laing, Line, Ling, Muir-crops, Purlaing, Sniggle.
- ERODIUM. Heron's-bill.
- ERODIUM CICUTARIUM, L/Her. Musk (Wild), Needle (Pink, Powk), Stick-pile.
- ERODIUM MOSCHATUM, L. Covey, Covey (Sweet), Crowe-pil, †Muscovy, Musk, Needle (Ground, Pick, Pink), Stork's-bill.
- ERUCA SATIVA, L. Pepper (White), Racket, Rocket.
- ERVUM ERVILLA, L. Ers.
- ERVUM LENS, L. Lentils, Tills.
- ERYNGIUM CAMPESTRE, L. Daneweed, Thistle (†Hundred, Hundred-headed, Watling Street).
- ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM, L. Eringo, Eryngo, Holly (Sea), Holme (Sea), Hulver (Sea), Ringo-roots.
- ERYSIMUM CHEIRANTHOIDES, Br. Mustard (Treacle), Tarrify, Treacle Wormseed, Worm-seed.
- ERYTHRA CENTAURIUM, L. Banwort (?), Bitter Herb, Bloodwort, Centaury, Centaury (Little), †Century, Christ's Ladder, Earth-gall, Feltrikey, Feverfew, Flax (Mountain), Gall-of-the-Earth, Gentian, Hurd-reve, Sanctuary.
- ERYTHRA LITTORALIS, Fr. Centaury (Sea).
- ERYTHRUM DENS-CANIS, L. \*Dog-tooth Violet.
- EUONYMUS EUROPEUS, L. Ananbeam, Butcher's Prick-tree, \*Catrash or \*Catrush, Cat-tree, \*Catty-tree, Cat-wood, \*Death Alder, Dog-ribe (?), \*Dog-tooth Berry, Dogtree, Dogwood, Foul Rush, Gadribe, Gaiter-tree, Gaten-tree, Gatteridge, Louse-berry, Pincushion, Pincushion Shrub, Prick-timber, Prickwood, Skewer-wood, Skiver or Skiver-timber, Skiver-wood, Spindle Tree, Spoke-wood, Witch-wood.
- EUPATORIUM CANNABINUM, L. Agrimony (Bastard, Dutch, Hemp, Water), Andurion, Filaera, Hemp (Bastard, Water), Hempweed, Raspberries and Cream.
- EUPHORBIA. Spurge, Tithymall.
- EUPHORBIA AMYGDALOIDES, L. Deer's Milk, †Mare's tail, Spurge (Wood).
- EUPHORBIA CYPARISSIAS, L. Clip-me-dick, Cypress Spurge, Kiss-me-Dick, Welcome Home Husband, Welcome-to-our-House.
- EUPHORBIA ESULA, L. Faitour's Grass.
- EUPHORBIA HELIOSCOPIA, L. Cat's-milk, Churnstaff, Deil's Apple-trees, Deil's Kirm Staff, Deil's Milk, Devil's Churnstaff, Devil's Milk, Grass (Wart, Whitlow), Irby-dale Grass, Little Good, Mad Woman's Milk, Mamma's Milk, †Milk Wort, Milk-weed, Mouse-milk, Pepper (Saturday's), Seven Sisters, Sun Spurge or Sun-following Spurge, Turnsole or Torn-sole, Wartweed, Wartwort, Wolf's Milk.
- EUPHORBIA HIBERNA, L. †Makinboy.
- EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS, L. Caper (Wild), Caper-bush, Caper-plant, Caper-spurge, Myrtle Spurge.
- EUPHORBIA PARALLAS, L. Spurge (Flax, Sea).
- EUPHORBIA PEPLIS, L. Purslane (Wild).
- EUPHORBIA PEPLUS, L. \*Deil's Milk, Devil's Milk, Petty Spurge, Seven Sisters, Wartweed.

- EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS**, L. Adhib, Euphrasy, Ewfras, Eyebright.  
**EXIDIA AURICULA-JUDÆ**, Fr. Jew's Ear.  
**EXIDIA GLANDULOSA**, Bull. Fairy Butter, Witches' Butter.  
  
**FABA VULGARIS**, L. Tick.  
**FAGUS SYLVATICA**, L. Beech, Buck, Buck's-mast, Hay Beech, Mast.  
**FESTUCA**. Grass (Fescue).  
**FESTUCA DURIUSCULA**, L. Twitch (Black).  
**FESTUCA ELATIOR**, L. +Grass (Dover).  
**FESTUCA MYURUS**, L. Capon's-tail Grass.  
**FESTUCA OVINA**, L. \*Black Twitch, Grass (Fescue).  
**FESTUCA PRATENSIS**, Huds. Frisky (Meadow).  
**FESTUCA SYLVATICA**, Vill. +Anthill-grass.  
**FICUS CARICA**, L. Fygere, +Lemfeg, Lont-figs.  
**FILAGO GERMANICA**, L. Cartafilago, Chafeweed, Childing Cudweed, Clodweed, Cudweed, Cudwort, Downweed, Herb Impious, Hoarwort, Old Owl, Owl's Crown, Quidwort, Son-before-the-Father.  
**FILAGO MINIMA**, L. Bloody Flaxwort, Filewort.  
**FENICULUM VULGARE**, Gærtn. Dill, Fenel, Fenkelle, Finkel, Fynkyleseede, Spingel.  
**FONTINALIS ANTIPEYRETICA**, L. Moss (Water).  
**FRAGARIA ELATIOR**, Ehrh. Hautbois.  
**FRAGARIA VESCA**, L. Freiser, \*Hedge-strawberry, Strawberry.  
**FRANKENIA**. Frankwort.  
**FRANKENIA LÆVIS**, L. Heath (Sea).  
**FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR**, L. Ache, Aischen, Aishen-tree, Ash, Ash-candles, Ash-chats, +Ash-keys, Bird's Tongue, +Oats-and-keys, Cat's-keys, Chats, Culverkeys, Eisch-keys, Esh, Freyn, +Ground Ash, Haish, Hartwort, Ketty-keys, +Keys, Keys (Cat's), Kite-keys, +Locks-and-Keys, Pattikkeys, Peter Keys, Shacklers, Urchin, Wood-broney.  
**FRITILLARIA**, *sp.* Sullen Lady.  
**FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS**, L. Bell (Dead Man's), Chequered Daffodil, Chequered Lily or Tulip, Cowslip, Crow-cup, Daffodil, Deith-bell, Drooping Tulip, Fritillary, \*Frita, Frocup, Guinea-hen Flower, \*Lazarus Bell, Lily (Chequered, \*Leopard's, Pheasant, Snake's Head), Snake Flower, Snake's Head, Snow-drop, Toads-heads, Tulip (Wild), Turkey Eggs, Turkey-hen Flower, Turk's Head, Weeping Willow, Widow Wail.  
**FUCHSIA**. Bells, \*Ear-drops, Ear-drops (Lady's), Ear-ring Flower.  
**FUCUS**. \*Chaff (the smaller kinds), Hempweed, +Mayweed, Waar, Ware, Weir, Waur, Woare, Woore, Wore, Wrack (Sea), Wraik, Wreck.  
**FUCUS ESCULENTUS**, L. Bobbyn.  
**FUCUS NODOSUS**, L. \*Bottle Ore, Kelp-Ware, Kelpwrack, Knobbtang, \*Knop Tang, Sea Whistles, Tang, Wrack-box (?), Yellow Tang.  
**FUCUS SERRATUS**, L. Crabby Ore, Outweed, Prickly Tang, Tang (Prick), Wrack.  
**FUCUS VESICULOSUS**, L. \*Bladder Wrack, \*Crow Gall, Outweed, Kelp-Ware, Lettuce (Sea), Lig or Liggan, Oak (Sea), Oreweed, Sea Bottle, Sea Ware, Strawberry Ware, Tang (Black), Wrack, Wrack (Lady).  
**FUMARIA OFFICINALIS**, L. Beggary, Earth-smoke, Fume-of-the-earth, Fumiterre, Fumitory, Fumusterre, \*God's Fingers and Thumbs, Snapdragon, Wax Dolla.

- GAGEA LUTEA**, Ker. Cowslip (Our Lady's).  
**GALANTHEUS NIVALIS**, L. Candlemas Bells, Fair Maids, Fair Maids of February, \*French Snowdrop, Purification Flower, Snowdrop, Snow-flower, White Ladies.  
**GALEGA OFFICINALIS**, L. Goat's Rue.  
**GALEOPSIS LADANUM**, L. Iron-wort.  
**GALEOPSIS TETRAHIT**, L. Bee-nettle, Blind Nettle, Dai-nettle, +Day-nettle, Dea-nettle, +De-nettles, Deye-Nettle, Dog Nettle, Donnine-thell, Female Hema, Glidewort, Hemp (Bastard, Nettle, Wild), Hemp-Nettle, Holyrope, Nettle Hemp, Stinging Nettle, Sting Nettle.  
**GALEOPSIS VERSICOLOR**, L. Bee-nettle, +Day Nettle, Dea-nettle, \*Dey or Deye Nettle.  
**GALIUM**. Bedstraw.  
**GALIUM APARINE**, L. Aiores, Airif, Airup, Aparine, Bedstraw, +Beggar Lice, Beggar Weed, Bleedy Tongues, Bluid Tongue, Bur, Bur-head, +Burweed, Catch-rogue, Catch-weed, +Chickweed, Claiton, Claver-grass, Cleavers, Cleidon, Cleiton, Cleggers, Clever-grass, \*Cliden, Clider, Cling-rascal, \*Clitch-button, Clite, Clitheren, Clite, Oliver, Cly, \*Clyders, +Erriif, Geckdor, Geese-grass, \*Gentleman's Tormentors, Goosebill, +Goose-grass, Goose-heiriffe, Gooseshare, Goose Tongue, Gosling Grass, Gosling Scotch, Goaling Weed, Grass (Scratch, Scurvy, Turkey), Grip-grass, Gull-grass, +Gye, Hairweed, Harif, Haritoh, Harvest Lice, Hedge-burs, \*Jack-at-the-hedge, Lizzie-run-the-hedge, [Loveman], Mutton-tops, Pig-tail, +Robin-run-the-hedge, Rob-run-up-dyke, Soldiers' Buttons, Stick-a-back, Stickleback, Sweethearts, Tivers, Tongue-bleeder, Witherspail, Willy-run-hedge.  
**GALIUM CRUCIATA**, Scop. Bedstraw (Lady's), Crosswort, Golden Muguet, Honey-wort, Maywort, Oxan.  
**GALIUM MOLLUGO**, L. Bedstraw (White), Grass (Sticky), Madder (Wild), Whip-tongue.  
**GALIUM SAXATILE**, L. Bedstraw (Lady's).  
**GALIUM VERUM**, L. A-hundred-fald, Bedflower, Bedstraw (Lady's or Yellow), Brum, +Cheese-rennet, +Cliver, \*Curdwort, Flea-weed, Fleawort, Gallion, Goose-grass (Yellow), Hundred-fold, Joint Grass, Keeslip, Lady's Beds, Maiden-hair, Maid's Hair, Rennet, Rosemary (Wild), Runnet, Strawbed.  
**GASTRIDIMUM LENDIGERUM**, Gaud. Nit-grass.  
**GEASTER**. Earth-star.  
**GENISTA ANGLICA**, L. Carlin Spurs, Catwhin, Furze (Needle), Heather Whin, Hyssop (Stitch), Moor Whin, Moss Whin, Thorn Broom.  
**GENISTA TINCTORIA**, L. Alleluia, Base Broom, Broom (Dyers' or Low), Dyers' Weed or Dyers' Greenweed, Dyers' Yellow-weed, Dyeweed, +Green Weed, Green Wood, Weld (Dyers' Greening), Widow Wisse, Woad, Wood Waxen or Wood Wex, Wudwise, Yellowa.  
**GENTIANA**. Gentian.  
**GENTIANA AMARELLA**, L. Baldemoyne, Baldmoney, Bitterwort, Feldwood (?), Felwort, Fieldwort.  
**GENTIANA CAMPESTRIS**, L. Baldmoney, Bitterwort.  
**GENTIANA PNEUMONANTHE**, L. Autumn Bellflower, Autumn Violet, Calathian Violet, +Harvest Bells, Lung-flower.  
**GENTIANA VERNA**, L. Blue Violet, Spring Violet.  
**GERANIUM**. Crane's bill, Heron's-bill, Shepherd's Needle.

- GERANIUM COLUMBINUM, L. Culverfoot.  
 GERANIUM DISSECTUM, L. Pink Needle (?).  
 GERANIUM LUCIDUM, L. †Bachelor's Buttons, Robin.  
 GERANIUM MOLLE, L. Culverfoot, Dove's-foot, Pigeon's Foot, Star-lights.  
 GERANIUM PHEUM, L. Mourning Widow.  
 GERANIUM PRATENSE, L. Crowfoot, Crane's-bill, Grace of God, Gratia Dei.  
 GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM, L. Adder's Tongue, \*Arb-rabbit, †Bachelor's Buttons, Bachelor's Buttons (Little), Billy Button, Bird's-eye, Bird's-eye (Pink or Red), Bloodwort, Buttons (Soldiers'), Cuckoo-meat, †Cuckoo's Eyes, Cuckoo's Victuals, Death-come-quickly, \*Dog's-toe, Dragon's Blood, †Fellon-grass, †Fellon-wort, Fox Grass, Garden Gate, Geranium (Fox, Scotch, †Wild), Herb Robert, \*Jenny-Wren, †Kiss-me, Knife and Fork, London Pink, Nightingales, †Pink (Wild), Ragged Robin, \*Redbreasts, Red Shank, Redweed, Robert, Robin, Robin (Little, Red), Robin Flower, Robin Hood, Robin i'th' Hedge, †Robin Redbreast, Robin Redshanks, Robin (Round), Robin's Eye, Rubwort, Sailor's Knot, Stinking Bob, Stock-bill, Stork's-bill, Wren's Flower.  
 GERANIUM STRIATUM, L. Queen Ann's Needlework.  
 GERANIUM SYLVATICUM, L. Bassinet Geranium, Crow Flower, King's Hood, Mountain Flower.  
 GEUM RIVALE, L. Avens (Drooping or Water), Cure-all, Water Flower.  
 GEUM URBANUM, L. Avance, Avens (Wood), Bennet (Herb), City Avens, Clove-wort [Cow-wort], Goldy, Harefoot, Herbal Bennet, \*London Basket, Ram's-foot Root, St. Bennet's Herb, Star of the Earth.  
 GLADIOLUS. Flag (Corn), †Jacob's Ladder.  
 GLAUCIUM LUTEUM, L. Horned Poppy, Poppy (Sea), Spatmore, Squatmore.  
 GLAUX MARITIMA, L. Milkwort, Saltwort (Black), Trifoly (Sea).  
 GLYCERIA. Grass (Sweet).  
 GLYCERIA AQUATICA, Sm. Leed, Leyt.  
 GLYCERIA FLUITANS, Br. Flote-grass, Manna Grass.  
 GNAPHALIUM. Chaffweed, Cotton (Petty), Cotton-weed, Cudweed, Everlasting.  
 GNAPHALIUM LUTEO-ALBUM, L. Jersey Livelong.  
 GNAPHALIUM SYLVATICUM, L. Cartafilago, Chafeweed, Cudweed, Owl's Crown.  
 GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM, L. Cudweed, Wartwort.  
 GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS, L. Gratia Dei, Hedge Hyssop.  
 GYMNADENIA CONOPSEA, Br. \*Long tails, Lover's Wanton.  
 HABENARIA BIFOLIA, Br. and H. CHLORANTHA, Bab. Butterfly Orchia.  
 HEDERA HELIX, L. Benewith-tree (?), Bentwood, Bindwood, Eevy, Ground Ivy, Hyven, Ivin, Ivory, Ivy, Ivy (Barren, Black, Creeping, Small), Woodbind.  
 HEDYSARUM CORONARIUM, L. †French Honeysuckle, Honeysuckle (Red).  
 HELIANTHEMUM VULGARE, Gært. Rock Rose, Sol-flower, Sun Daisy, Sunflower, Sun Rose.  
 HELIANTHUS ANNUUS, L. Gloden, Gold, Lareabell, Sunflower, Wall-flower.

- HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS**, L. Jerusalem Artichoke.  
**HELICHRYSUM STOECHAS**, D.O. Goldflower, Mothwort.  
**HELIOTROPIMUM PERUVIANUM**, L. Cherry-pie.  
**HELLEBORUS FETIDUS**, L. Barfoot, Bear's-foot, Gargut root, Grass (Setter), Hellebore (Foetid), Ox-heal, Setterwort.  
**HELLEBORUS NIGER**, L. Bear's-foot, Christmas-flower, Christmas-rose, Christ's Herb, Christ's Wort, Clove-tongue, Fellon-grass, Hellebore (Black), Lion's Foot, \*New Year's Rose, Pedelyon, Winter Rose.  
**HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS**, L. Bear's-foot, Boar's Foot, †Fellon-grass, Green Hellebore, Hellebore (Bastard), Peg-roots, Setterwort.  
**HELMINTHIA ECHIOIDES**, Gärtn. Bugloss, Langdebeef, \*Langley-beef, Ox-tongue.  
**HELOSCIADIUM INUNDATUM**, Koch. Mudweed.  
**HELOSCIADIUM NODIFLORUM**, L. Bilders, Billers, Brooklime, Cow-cress, Cress (Water), Fool's Watercress, Sion.  
**HERACLEUM SPHONDYLUM**, L. Bear's Breech, Bear-skeeters, Beggar-weed, Bilders, Billers, Broad Kelk, Bunnel, †Bunnerts, \*Bunnun (see †BUNNERTS), Bunwand, Caddell, Cadweed, Camlicks, Clogweed, Cow-cakes, Cow-clogweed, Cow-keeks, Cow-keep, †Cow-mumble, †Cow-parasnip, Cushia, \*Dryland Scout, Eltrot, Ha-ho, Hardhead, Heltrot, †Hogweed, †Keck, Keck (Broad-leaved), †Kedlock, Kex, \*Keglus, Kelk-Kecksy, Kesh, Kesh (Dry), Kesk, Kew-sies, Limper-scrump, Lumper-scrump, Madnep, Meadow Parsnep, \*Old-rot, Pig's Bubbles, \*Pig's Cole, Pig's Parsnip, †Pigweed, \*Piskies, Rabbit-meat, Sweet Biller, Swine Weed, Skytes.  
**HERMINIUM MONORCHIS**, Br. Musk Orchis.  
**HERNIARIA GLABRA**, L. Burstwort, Rupture-wort.  
**HESPERIS MATRONALIS**, L. †Close Sciences, Damask Violet, †Dame's Violet, \*Double Sciney, Eveweed, Gilliflower (Dame's, Queen's, Rogue's, †Whitsun, Winter, Yellow), Rocket, Rocket (Red, White), Sciney, Siney, Summer Lilac.  
**HESPERIS TRISTIS**, L. Melancholy Gentleman.  
**HIERACIUM**. Hawk-bit, Hawkweed, Speerhawk.  
**HIERACIUM AURANTIACUM**, L. Coalier (The), Grim the Collier.  
**HIERACIUM MURORUM**, L. French Lungwort, Golden Lungwort.  
**HIERACIUM PILOSELLA**, L. Erswort (P), Fellon-herb, Ling Gowlans, Mouse Ear.  
**HIEROCHLOE BORREALIS**, L. Holy Grass.  
**HIMANTHALIA LOREA**, Lyngb. Sea-thongs, Thongs.  
**HIPPOCREPIS COMOSA**, L. Horse Shoe.  
**HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES**, L. Buckthorn (Sea), Sallow Thorn, Willow-thorn, Wirwivle or Wyrwivle.  
**HIPPURIS VULGARIS**, L. Bottle Brush, Cat's-tail, Cat's-tails, Joint-weed, Knotgrass, Mare's Tail, Paddock Pipes, Paddock Pipe, Witch's Milk.  
**HOLCUS LANATUS**, L. Dart-grass, Duffel-grass, †Fog (Yorkshire), Grass (Pluff, Rot, Velvet, †Water), Hayseeds (White), Hose Grass, Hose Gorse, Meadow Soft Grass, Midge-grass, Pussy-cat's-Tails, Soft-grass, Yorkshire Whites.  
**HOLCUS MOLLIS**, L. Couch, Dart-grass, †Duffel-grass, Grass (Rot, White-topped), Soft-grass, Whin-wrack.  
**HONKENYA PEPLOIDES**, Ehrh. Chickweed (Sea), Sandwort (Sea).  
**HORDEUM JUBATUM**, L. Grass (Squirrel-tail).  
**HORDEUM MARITIMUM**, L. Grass (Squirrel-tail), \*Squirrel Tail.

- HORDEUM MURINUM**, L. Barley (Mouse, Wall, Way or Wild), Bennet (Way), Bent (Way), Grass (Rye, Squirrel-tail), Purr Barley, \*Pussies.
- HORDEUM PRATENSE**, L. Grass (Squirrel-tail).
- HORDEUM VULGARE**, L. Bar, Barley, Barley (Bare, Naked, Wheat), Barley Big, Bear, Begg, †Bigg, Hauels, Hoils, Pillerds, Sprat-barley.
- HOTTONIA PALUSTRIS**, L. Bog Featherfoil, Featherfoil, Gilliflower (Water), Milfoil (Water), Violet (Water), Water Yarrow.
- HUMULUS LUPULUS**, L. †Bine, Bur, Hop, Seeder.
- HYACINTHUS**, Jacinth.
- HYDROCHARIS MORSUS-RANÆ**, L. Frogbit.
- HYDROCOTYLE VULGARIS**, L. Fairies' Table, Farthing Rot, Flowk-wort, Grass (Penny, Rot, Sheep-killing Penny, Shilling), Penny Rot, Pennywort (Marsh), Sheep-killing, Sheep-rot, Sheep's-bane, Water-cup, Water Rot, White Rot.
- HYMENOPHYLLUM**, Filmy Fern.
- HYMENOPHYLLUM TUNBRIDGENSE**, Sm. Goldyllocks (Tunbridge).
- HYOSCYAMUS NIGER**, L. Belene, Brosewort (?), Chenile, †Henbane, Hen-bell, Henkam, Loaves-of-bread, Stinking Roger.
- HYPERICUM**, Grace of God, Johan, John's Wood, John's (St.) Grass, John's (St.) Wort, Sinjin-wort, Sinjonswort.
- HYPERICUM ANDROSÆMUM**, L. [All Saints' Wort], †Amber, Amber (Sweet), Park Leaves, Stitson, Sweet Leaf, Tipseen-leaves, Titson, Tity-leaf, Touch and heal, Touch-leaf, Tutsan.
- HYPERICUM CALYCEINUM**, L. Aaron's Beard, \*Bethlem Star, †Jerusalem Star, †Old Man's Beard, Rose of Sharon, Rosin Rose, Solomon's Seal, Star of Bethlehem.
- HYPERICUM ELODES**, L. St. Peterwort.
- HYPERICUM PERFORATUM**, L. Amber, Balm of Warrior's Wound, Cammock, †Herb John, John's (St.) Wort, \*Penny John, Rosin Rose, Touch and heal.
- HYPERICUM QUADRANGULUM**, L. St. Peterwort.
- HYPERICUM TETRAPTERUM**, Fr. Hard Hay, Peter's (St.) Wort.
- HYPNUM PUBUM**, L. Stag's-horn Moss.
- HYPNUM SERPENS**, L. Pins-and-needles.
- HYPOCHÆRIS RADICATA**, L. Bent, Cat's-ear, Goamora.
- HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS**, L. Ezob, Hyssop, Isop.
- IBERIS**, *sp.* \*Billy-come-home soon.
- IBERIS AMARA**, L. Candy-tuft, Churl's Mustard, Clown's Mustard, Cress (Sciatica).
- IBERIS UMBELLATA**, L. Candy-tuft.
- ILEX AQUIFOLIUM**, L. \*Aunt Mary's Tree, †Christmas, †Crocodile, \*Free Holly, He Holly, \*Holver, Holieverd, Hollin, Hollond, Holyn, Holly, Holly (She), †Holm, Hull, Hulver, Poison-berry, Prick Hollin, Sparked Holm.
- IMPATIENS BALSAMINA**, L. Jumping Betty.
- IMPATIENS GLANDULIGERA**, Roxb. Nuns.
- IMPATIENS NOLI-ME-TANGERE**, L. Balsam, Coddled Arsmart, Quick-in-hand, Touch-me-not.
- IMPERATORIA OSTRUTHIUM**, L. †Fallon-grass, Fellon-wood, Fellon-wort, Masterwort, Pellitory of Spain.
- INULA CONYZA**, DC. Cinnamon-root, Fleawort, Ploughman's Spike-nard.

- INULA CRITHMOIDES**, L. Golden Samphire.  
**INULA DYSENTERICA**, L. Fleabane, Mullet.  
**INULA HELENIUM**, L. Alacompane, Alecampane, \*Aligopane, Allicompane, Dock (Velvet), Elecampane, Elfdock, Elfwort, Elsedock, Horshole, Inul, Scab-wort, Sunflower.  
**IRIDÆA EDULIS**, Bory. Dulse.  
**IRIS**, \*Locks, Sedge.  
**IRIS FLORENTINA**, L. Orrice.  
**IRIS FETIDISSIMA**, L. \*Dragon-flower, Flag, Gladden, Glading-root, Gladdon (Stinking), Ireos (Wild), Poison-berry, Roast Beef Plant, Seggin (Blue), Snake's Fiddle, Snake's Food, Snake's Poison, Spurge-wort.  
**IRIS PSEUDACORUS**, L. Butter-and-Eggs, Cegge, \*Cheiper, \*Cucumbers, †Daggers, \*Dragon-flower, Flag, Flag (Water or Yellow), Flaggan, \*Flagons, Fliggers (?), Flower-de-luce (Yellow), Jacob's Sword, Laister, Laver, Livers, Lug, Maiken, Meklin, Saggan Sedge (Yellow), Seag, Seggs, Seg (Water), Seggin, Shalder, Skeg, Sword Flag, Water Lily.  
**ISATIS TINCTORIA**, L. Ash of Jerusalem, Dyers' Weed, Goud, Ode, Wad, Woad.  
**ISOETES LACUSTRIS**, L. Merlin's Grass, Quill-wort.  
**JASIONE MONTANA**, L. Blue Bonnets, Blue Buttons, †Blue Daisy, \*Iron-flower, Scabious (Sheep's), Sheep's bit or Sheep's-bit Scabious.  
**JASMINUM FRUTICANS**, L. Makebate.  
**JASMINUM OFFICINALE**, L. \*Jeshamy, Jesse.  
**JUGLANS REGIA**, L. Bannut or Bannut-tree, Cat's-tail, French Nut, Nut (Welsh), Tentes, Walnut.  
**JUNCUS**, Raahes, Reah, Rexen, Riah, Rix, Rush, Ryschys, Seave, Seife (?), Siv, Thrash, Threshie, Thrush or Thrush-bush.  
**JUNCUS ACUTIFLORUS**, Ehrh. Clock-seaves, Closs, Sprat.  
**JUNCUS ARTICULATUS**, L. Spart.  
**JUNCUS BUFONIUS**, L. \*Coe-grass, Frog-grass, Grass (Toad), Saltweed.  
**JUNCUS COMMUNIS**, Mey. Camel's Straw, Floss (?).  
**JUNCUS CONGLOMERATUS**, L. Pith Rush, Staff Rush.  
**JUNCUS EFFUSUS**, L. Candle-rush, †Floss, Hard Rush, Pin Rush.  
**JUNCUS GLAUCUS**, Ehr. Reah, Wire Rush.  
**JUNCUS LAMPROCARPUS**, Ehrh. Closs, Sprat, Strit.  
**JUNCUS OBTUSIFLORUS**, Ehrh. Sprat.  
**JUNCUS SQUARROSUS**, L. Bent (Black, Rose, Star, Stool, Whirl), Brockles, Bruckles, Burra, Corn (Goose), †Lubba, Moss Rush, Sprot, Star.  
**JUNGERMANNIA**, Moes (Scale).  
**JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS**, L. Aiten, †Aitnach, Etnagh-berries, Gorst, \*Horse Savin, Jeenepre, †Juniper, Melmot Berries.  
**JUNIPERUS SABINA**, L. Cover-shame, Kill-bastard, Sabin, Savin or Savine or Savin-tree, Saving Tree.  
**KERRIA JAPONICA**, L. \*Guinea Plant or \*Guinea Flower, Sovereign Flower, Summer Rose, Tisty Tosty, Yellow Rose.  
**KONIGA MARITIMA**, Br. †Anise.  
**LACTUCA MURALIS**, Fres. Lettuce (Wall).  
**LACTUCA SATIVA**, L. Lettuce, Sallet, Sleepwort.

- LACTUCA VIROSA**, L. Green Endive, Horse Thistle, Lettuce (Wild).  
**LAGURUS OVATUS**, L. Foxtail, Haretail Grass.  
**LAMINARIA**. Blade Ore, Fyams, Ware Tangle.  
**LAMINARIA BULBOSA**, Lam. Furbelows, Furbelows (Sea), Sea Hangers, Sole-leather.  
**LAMINARIA DIGITATA**, Lam. Burro, Cairn-tangle, Carl-tangle, Carn-tangle, Cutweed, Cuvy, Dead Man's Hand, Dead Man's Toe, Drift-weed, †Girdle (Sea), Hangers, Oarweed, Red-ware, Sea Wand, Slatenhara, Sole-leather, Tang, Tang (Sea), Tangle.  
**LAMINARIA SACCHARINA**, Lam. †Honey-ware, Riband-weed, Sea Belt.  
**LAMIUM**. Archangel, Dead Nettle, Dea Nettle.  
**LAMIUM ALBUM**, L. †Archangel, Archangel (White), Bee-nettle, Blind Nettle, Day Nettle, Dead Nettle, Dead Nettle (White), †Deaf Nettle, Dee Nettle, †Dumb Nettle, Dummy Nettle, Dunny Nettle, Nettle, \*Nettle (White), Snake Flower, Stingy Nettle, Suck-bottle, Suckie Sue.  
**LAMIUM AMPLEXICAULE**, L. Chickweed, Hen-bit.  
**LAMIUM GALEOBDOLO**, Cr. Archangel (Yellow), Dead Nettle (Yellow), Dunny Nettle, Weasel Snout.  
**LAMIUM MACULATUM**, L. Nettle (Variegated).  
**LAMIUM PURPUREUM**, L. †Archangel (Red or Sweet), Badman's Posies, Black Man's Posies, Day Nettle, Dead Nettle, Dead Nettle (Red), †Deaf Nettle, Dee Nettle, Dog Nettle, French Nettle, Nettle, Purple Dea-nettle, Rabbit-meat, Tormentil.  
**LAPSAUNA COMMUNIS**, L. Ballagan, Bolgan-leaves, Cress (Swine's), Dock Cress, Nipple-wort, Succory Dock Cress.  
**LARIX EUROPEA**, DC. Lammies, Larch, Larick.  
**LASTREA CRISTATA**, Presl. \*Bawsey Fern.  
**LASTREA FILIX-MAS**, Presl. †Mekkin.  
**LATHRÆA SQUAMARIA**, L. Clown's Lungwort, Lungwort, Toothwort.  
**LATHYRUS**. Cichling, Pea (Chickling).  
**LATHYRUS APHACA**, L. Tare.  
**LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS**, L. Everlasting Pea.  
**LATHYRUS MACRORRHIZUS**, Wimm. Bitter Vetch, Caperoilie, Carameile, Carmele, Carmeil, Carmile, Carmylie, Cormeille, Corr, Gnapperts, Heath Pea, Karemyle, Kipper Nut, Knapperts, Knipper-nut, Liquory-knots, Mouse Pea, Napperty, Napple, Thetch, Wood Pea.  
**LATHYRUS NISSOLIA**, L. Grass (Vetch), Shoes and Stockings.  
**LATHYRUS ODORATUS**, L. Show Peas.  
**LATHYRUS PRATENSIS**, L. Angleberries, Craw-peas, Fitch (Yellow Tar), Fitchling (Yellow), Lady's Fingers, Mouse Pea, Pea (Craw), Tom Thumb, Vetchling.  
**LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS**, L. Pease (Everlasting).  
**LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS**, L. Dutch Mice, Tine-tare.  
**LAURENCIA PINNATIFIDA**, Lam. Dulse (Pepper).  
**LAURUS NOBILIS**, L. Bay, Bayberries, Laurel.  
**LAVANDULA SPICA**, DC. Lavender Spike, Speke, Spike.  
**LAVANDULA STÆCHAS**, L. Cassidony, Cast-me-down, Lavender (French, Gentle), Steckado, Stickadoue.  
**LAVANDULA VERA**, DC. Knobs, Lavender, Nep, \*Spick, \*Speck.  
**LAVATERA ARBOREA**, L. Mallow (Tree), Velvet-leaf.  
**LECANORA PALLESCENS**, L. Light Crotties.  
**LECANORA TARTAREA**, Ach. Cork, Corkin, Cudbear, Cudweed, Cup-moss, Korkalet.



- LECIDEA GEOGRAPHICA**, Hook. Map-lichen.  
**LEERSIA ORYZOIDES**, Sw. Cut-grass.  
**LEMNA**. Frog's Foot, Grayves.  
**LEMNA MINOR**, L. \*Creed, \*Dig-meat, †Duck Meat, Duck-pond Weed, Duckweed, Duke's Meat, Endmete, Greeds, Greens, Groves, Grozens, †Jenny Green-teeth, Lentils (Water), Mardling, Swimming Herb, Toadspit.  
**LEONTODON AUTUMNALIS**, L. Pissabed.  
**LEONTODON HIRTUS**, L. Pissabed.  
**LEONTODON TARAXACUM**, L. Bitterwort, Blowball, Blower, Canker, Cankerwort, †Clock, Crow-parsnip, Daisy (Irish), Dandelion, Dentelion, Dindle, \*Doon-head-clock, †Fortune-teller, Gowan (Horse, Witch, Yellow), Grumsel, Lion's Teeth, Male, Milk Gowan, Monks-head, \*One o'clocks, Parsnip (Crow), Pee-a-bed, Pismires, †Pissabed, Priest's Crown, Stink Davie, Swine's Snout.  
**LEONURUS CARDIACA**, L. Cowthwort, Motherwort.  
**LEPIDIUM CAMPESTRE**, Br. Carl's Cress, Churl's Cress, Cow-cress, Mithridate Mustard, Treacle Mustard, Poor Man's Pepper.  
**LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM**, L. Dittany, Dittander, Green Mustard, Pepper-wort.  
**LEPIDIUM SATIVUM**, L. Cress (Garden or Town), Garth Cress, Grass (Tongue), Karse (Garden or Town).  
**LEPTURUS INCURVATUS**, Trin. Grass (Hard), Snakestail.  
**LEUCOJUM ÆSTIVUM**, L. Loddon Lilies, Snowdrop (Mountain or Summer), Snowflake, Summer Snowflake.  
**LEUCOJUM VERNUM**, L. Butter-and-eggs.  
**LEVISTICUM OFFICINALE**, L. Lovage.  
**LEYCESTERIA FORMOSA**, Wall. \*Elisha's Tears.  
**LIGUSTICUM SCOTICUM**, L. Lovage, Parsley (Sea), Shunas, Siunas.  
**LIGUSTRUM VULGARE**, L. Brivet, Pivert, Prie, Prim, Primrose, Primwort, Print, Privet, Privy, Saugh (Privy), Skedge or Skedgwith, Skerrish.  
**LILIUM**. Lily.  
**LILIUM BULBIFERUM**, L. Orange Lily.  
**LILIUM CANDIDUM**, L. Gleyglof, Juno's Rose, Lily (White), Madonna Lily.  
**LILIUM MARTAGON**, L. Cap (Turk's), \*Crumple Lily, Turn again Gentleman, Turncap.  
**LILIUM TIGRINUM**, L. \*Crumple Lily.  
**LIMNANTHEMUM NYMPHOIDES**, Link. Fringed Buckbean, Marsh Flower, \*Fringed Water-lilies.  
**LIMOSELLA AQUATICA**, L. Mudweed, Mudwort.  
**LINARIA**. Snapdragon, Tiger's Mouth.  
**LINARIA CYMBALARIA**, Mill. Aaron's Beard, Climbing Sailor, †Creeping Jenny, Ivywort, †Mother of Millions, †Mother of Thousands, Oxford Weed, Pedlar's Basket, Penny Wort, \*Rabbits, Rambling Sailor, Roving Jenny or Roving Sailor, Thousand Flower, Wandering Jew, Wandering Sailor.  
**LINARIA ELATINE**, Mill. Cankerwort, Cankerwort, Fluellin (Female), Speedwell.  
**LINARIA MINOR**, Mill. Jack-by-the-hedge.  
**LINARIA SPURIA**, Mill. Cankerwort, Cankerwort, Fluellin (Female).  
**LINARIA VULGARIS**, Mill. \*Bride-weed, †Butter-and-eggs, Buttered Haycocks, Chopt Eggs, Churnstaff, Doggies, Dragon-bushes †Eggs-

- and-bacon, Eggs-and-butter, Eggs-and-collops, Flax (Toad, Wild, Yellow Toad), Flaxweed, Gallwort, Larkspur, Lion's Mouth, †Monkey flower, Pattens and Clogs, \*Rabbits, †Sapdragon, Yellow (or Yaller) Rod.
- LINUM CATHARTICUM**, L. Fairy Flax, Fairy Lint, Flax (Dwarf, †Mountain, Purging), Laverock's Lint, Mill-mountain.
- LINUM USITATISSIMUM**, L. Bells (Lint), Bennels (Lint), \*Blaebows, Flax, Flix, Lin, Line, Lint, Lint-bow, Vlix (Flax).
- LIPPIA CITRIODORA**, Kth. Lemon Tree.
- LISTERA OVATA**, L. Bifoil, Double-leaf, Dufoil, Herb Bifoil, Tway-blade, Twi-foil.
- LITHOSPERMUM ARVENSE**, L. Alkanet (Bastard), Lichwale, Painting Root, Pearl-plant, Salfern.
- LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALE**, L. Graymile, Gromwell, Lichwale, Lithe-wale, Littlewale, Pearl-plant, Stonyhard.
- LITTORELLA LACUSTRIS**, L. Plantain Shore-weed.
- LOBELIA DORTMANNA**, L. Gladiole (Water).
- LOBELIA URENS**, L. Flower of the Axe.
- LOLIUM ITALICUM**, A. Br. Grass (Italian Rye), Ray-grass (Italian).
- LOLIUM PERENNE**, L. \*Ayver, Barley (Wall), Crap, Crop, Darnel, Darnel (Red), Drake, †Eaver, Eever, Ever, Every, Grass (Ever, Ray, Rye), \*Heaver, \*Iver, Nonsuch (White), Pick Pocket, Ray (Red), Seeds or Sids, Tinker-tailor Grass, What's your Sweetheart.
- LOLIUM TEMULENTUM**, L. \*Bragge, Cheat, Cockle, Darnel, Dornel, Dragge, Drake, Drank, Dravick, †Droke, Drunk, \*Drunken Plant, †Eaver, Ivray, Jum, Lover's Steps, Ray, Riely, Rivery, Sturdy.
- LONICERA PERICLYMENUM**, L. Bearbind, Benewith Tree, Benwyttre, †Bind, Bindweed, Bindwood, †Binnwood, Bynde, Caprifole, Cernoye, Chervell, Eglantine, Goat's Leaves, Goat-tree, Hinnisickle, \*Honeybind, Honeysuck, †Honeysuckle, \*Irish Vine, Lady's Fingers, Lily-among-thorns, Mel-silvestre, \*Oodbine, Servedle, Suckle-bush, Suckling, Sycamine, Trumpet Flower, Widbin, Woodbind, Woodbine.
- LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS**, L. Honeysuckle (Trumpet).
- LONICERA XYLOSTEUM**, L. Honeysuckle (Fly).
- LOTUS CORNICULATUS**, L. Bird's-foot, Bloom-fell, †Boots-and-Shoes, Broom (Feal), Butter-and-eggs, Butter-jags, †Cammick, Catcluke, Cat-poddish, Cat's-claws, Cat's Clover, Catten-clover, †Cheese-cake, †Claver, Clover (Bird's-foot), Craw-taes, Crow-foot, Crow's-foot, Crow-taes, Cuckoo's Stockings, Cushion (Lady's), Dead Man's Fingers, Devil's Claws, Devil's Fingers, Eggs-and-bacon, Fell-bloom, †Fingers-and-thumbs, Fingers-and-toes, Five-fingers, \*God A'mighty's Thumb-and-fingers, Ground Honeysuckle, †Hen-and-Chickens, Honeysuckle, Jack-jump-about, †King-finger, \*Lady's Boots, \*Lady-finger-grass, Lady's Fingers, Lady's Glove, Lady's Shoes and Stockings, Lady's Slipper, Lamb's Sucklings, Lamb's-toe, Milk Maid, Pattens and Clogs, Pig's Foot, Pig's Petticoes, Sheep Foot, Shoes and Stockings, Stockings and Shoes, Tommy Tottles.
- LUNARIA BIENNIS**, L. Bolbonac, †Honesty, Lunary, Money-flower, Money-in-both-pockets, \*Money-plant, Moonwort, Penny Flower, Pricksong-wort, Satin or †Satin-flower, Shabub, Shawbubbe, Shillings, Silks and Satins, Silver Plate.
- LUPINUS**. Flat or Fig Bean, Lupin.

- LUPINUS LUTEUS**, L. Violet (Spanish), Virginia Rose.  
**LUZULA**. Wood Rush.  
**LUZULA CAMPESTRIS**, Willd. Bent (Sweet), Blackcaps, Chimney-sweeps, Crow-feet, Cuckoo-grass, †Davie-drap, God's Grace, \*Good Friday Grass, Grass (Black-head, Peesewweep), Hair-beard, Smuts, Sweeps, Sweeps' Brushes.  
**LUZULA SYLVATICA**, Bich. Grass (Wood), Shadow-grass, Wood-blades, Wood Rush.  
**LYCHNIS**. Campion, Catchfly.  
**LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA**, L. \*Bridget-in-her-bravery, Campion of Constantinople, \*Champion, Cross of Jerusalem, Flower Constantinople, †Flower of Bristow, Jerusalem Cross, Knight-Cross, †London Pride, Nonesuch, Scarlet Cross, †Scarlet Lightning.  
**LYCHNIS CORONARIA**, L. Gardener's Delight, Gardener's Eye, Rose Campion.  
**LYCHNIS DIURNA**, Sibth. Adder's-flower, Bachelor's Buttons, Bachelor's Buttons (Red), †Billy Button, †Bird's Eye, Bird's Eye (Red), Brasselty-buttons, Brid-eeen, \*Bull's Eye, Campion (Red), †Cock-robin, Crowsope, †Cuckoo, †Cuckoo-flower, Devil's Flower, Fleabites, †Geranium (Wild), \*Geuky-flower, Gramfer-Greygles, Hare's Eye, Jack-by-the-hedge, Lousy Beds, Lousy Soldiers' Buttons, Mother-Dee, \*Plum-puddings, \*Poor Robin, Ragged Robin, Red Butcher, Red Jack, Robin or Robins, Red Robin, Robin Flower, Robin Hood, Robin-in-the-Hose, Robin i'th' Hedge, Robin Red-breast, Robin's Eye, Rose Campion (Wild), Round Robin, Scalded Apple, Soldiers, Water Poppies.  
**LYCHNIS FLOS-CUCULI**, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Campion (Meadow), Cock's-caim, Cock's-comb, Crow-flower, †Cuckoo, Cuckoo-flower, Fair Maid of France, Gilliflower (Cuckoo), Indian Pink, Marsh-Gilliflower, Meadow Pink, Pleasant-in-sight, Ragged Jack, †Ragged Robin, Robin Hood, Rough Robin, Spink (Meadow), Wild Williams.  
**LYCHNIS GITHAGO**, Lam. Bachelor's Buttons, Campion (Corn), Cockle, Cockle (Corn), Cockweed, Corn-flower, Corn Pink, Drawk, Field Nigella, Gith, †Gye, Hardhead, Nele, Papple, Pawple, Pink, Popille, Popple, Poppy, Ray, Savager (Wild).  
**LYCHNIS VESPERTINA**, Sibth. Bachelor's Buttons, Bachelor's Buttons (White), Bull-rattle, Campion (White), Cowmack, Cow-rattle, Cuckoo-flower (White, Wild), Grandmother's Nightcap, \*Plum-puddings, Robin (White), Snake Flower, \*Snake's-flower, Thunder Bolts, Thunder-flower.  
**LYCIUM BARBARUM**, L. Tea Tree.  
**LYCOPERDON**. Deil's or †Devil's Snuffbox, Pixy-puff, Puff-ball, \*Snuff-box.  
**LYCOPERDON BOVISTA**, L. Blind Ball, Blind Buff, Blind Harry, Blindman's Ball, Blindman's Bellows, Blindman's Buff, Blindman's Een, Bulifer, †Bullefeist, Bunt, Dead Man's Neeshin, Deil's (or †Devil's) Snuff-box, Earth-puff, Feist, Fist-balls, Fizbo', Foist, Frog-cheese, Fumy-ball (?), Furze-ball, Fuss-ball, †Fuzz-ball, Fuzzy-ball, Mollipuff, Paddock Cheese, Pluff, Puckfist, Puffes-fists, \*Pug-fist, Smut-balls, †Snuff-mill (The Devil's), Wolf's-fists.  
**LYCOPERSICUM ESCULENTUM**, Mill. Apples of Love, †Jews Ear.  
**LYCOPODIUM**. Club-moss.  
**LYCOPODIUM ALPINUM**, L. Cypress-moss, Heath Cypress.  
**LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM**, L. Buck-grass, Buck's-horn, Burr (Creeping

- or Upright), Club-moss, Creeping-bur, Forks-and-Knives, Fox's Claws, †Foxtail, Horn (Stag's), †Knife and Fork, †Lamb's-tails, Moss (Buck's-horn, Running, Stag's-horn), Robin Hood's Hatband, Stag Horn, Tods-tail, Traveller's Joy, Wolf's-claws.
- LYCOPodium SELAGO**, L. Fir-moss, Fox-feet, Moss (Tree).
- LYCOPsis ARVENsis**, L. Bugloss.
- LYCOPus EUROPæus**, L. Gipsy-herb, Gipsy-wort, Horehound (Marah, Water).
- LYSIMACHIA NEMORUM**, L. Pimpernel (Yellow).
- LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA**, L. †Creeping Jenny, Grass (Twopenny), Herb Twopence, \*Meadow-runagates, †Money-wort, †Motherwort, Strings of Sovereigns, Twopence, Wandering Jenny, Wandering Sailor.
- LYSIMACHIA VULGARIS**, L. Golden Loosestrife, Herb Willow, Loosestrife (Yellow), Willow Herb, Willow Herb (Golden or Yellow), Willow Wort, Yellow Rocket.
- LYTHRUM HYSSOPIFOLIA**, L. Grass Poly.
- LYTHRUM SALICARIA**, L. Grass (Purple), Herb Willow, Long Purples, Loosestrife (Purple), Sally (Red), Soldiers, Willow Herb (Spiked).
- MAIANTHEMUM BIFOLIUM**, DC. Adder's-tongue, One-blade, Single-leaf, Unifoli.
- MALCOLMIA MARITIMA**, Br. †Children of Israel, †Little-and-Pretty, †None-so-pretty, \*Pretty-and-Little.
- MALVA MOSCHATA**, L. Mallow (Musk).
- MALVA ROTUNDIFOLIA**, L. †Cheese, Doll-cheeses, Dutch Cheese, Fairy Cheeses, Mallow (Dwarf), Pellas.
- MALVA SYLVESTRIS**, L. Bread-and-Cheese, †Cheese, Cheese-cake, Cheese Log, Cheese-flower, Chock-cheese, Chucky-cheese, Custard Cheeses, Dock, Dock (Round), Frog-cheese, †Loaves-of-Bread, †Mallow (Marsh), Maul, Maws, Pancake Plant, Pick Cheese.
- MANDRAGORA OFFICINALIS**, L. Mandrake.
- MARCHANTIA POLYMORPHA**, L. Liver-grass, Liver-wort, Liverwort (Stone), Stane-bark.
- MARRUBIUM VULGARE**, L. Herehoun, Horehound, Horehound (White), Horhowne, Horone, Houndbene, Marrube, Marvel, Mawroll.
- MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA**, L. Camomile (Dog's, German or Wild), Camovvne (Dog's), Deil's Apple-riennie, Gowan (Horse), Mayweed, †Whitewort (?).
- MATRICARIA INODORA**, L. Camomile (Dog's or Unsavoury), Camomile Goldins, Camovvne (Dog's), Daisy (†Dog, Horse), Dog Gowan, Gowlan (White), Mayweed.
- MATTHIOLA INCANA**, Br. Garnesie Violets, Gilliflower, Gilliflower (Castle, Stock), Hopes, July Flower, Stock, Wallflower (White).
- MECONOPSIS CAMBRICA**, Vig. Poppy (Welsh), Tulip (Yellow).
- MEDICAGO FALCATA**, L. Butter-jags, Clover (Horned).
- MEDICAGO LUPULINA**, L. Black Grass, Black Seed, †Cinquefoil, Clover, Clover (Horned or Yellow), Croyd, Hop, Hop Clover, †Hop Trefoil, Lamb's-toe, Melilot Trefoil, Natural Grass, Nonesuch, Nonesuch (Black), Sanfoin, Trefoil, Trefoil (Black).
- MEDICAGO MACULATA**, L. Clover (Heart, Spotted or St. Mawe's), Grass (Purple), Heart Liver, Heart Trefoil.
- MEDICAGO SATIVA**, L. Burgundy Hay, Lucerne, \*Lucifer, Medick, Sanfoin, Snail Clover, Trefoil (Grcat).

- MEDICAGO SCUTELLATA**, L. †Buttons, Snail Trifoly (*see* Snail Clover).  
**MELAMPYRUM**. Black Corn, Cow-wheat.  
**MELAMPYRUM ARVENSE**, L. Horse Flower, Poverty Weed.  
**MELICA**. Melick or Melick Grass.  
**MELICA NUTANS**, L. Grass (Rope).  
**MELILOTUS CÆRULEA**, L. Garden Balsam, Old Sow.  
**MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS**, L. Clover (Hart's, King's, or Plaister), Grass (Whuttle), Heartwort, King's Crown, Laburnum (Wild), Melilot.  
**MELILOTUS VULGARIS**, Willd. Clover (Bokhara).  
**MELISSA OFFICINALIS** L. Balm, Balm-leaf, \*Bame, Barm-leaf, †Bawme, \*Honey-plant, Pimentary.  
**MELITTIS MELISSOPHYLLUM**, L. Balm (Bastard), Bawm-leaf.  
**MENTHA**. Mint or Wild Mint.  
**MENTHA AQUATICA**, L. †Bishop's Weed, †Bishop's Wort, Fish Mint, Mint (Baulme) (?).  
**MENTHA ARVENSIS**, L. Lamb's Tongue, Mint (Corn), Pennyroyal (Wild).  
**MENTHA CITRATA**, Ehrh. †Bergamot, Mint (Bergamot).  
**MENTHA CRISPA**, L. Mint (Curled or Cross).  
**MENTHA HIRSUTA**, L. Brook Mint, Horse Mint.  
**MENTHA PIPERITA**, L. \*Lammint or Lamb-mint, Mint (Brandy, Pepper).  
**MENTHA PULEGIUM**, L. Brotherwort, Churchwort, Grass (Pudding), Hill-wort, Lillie-riall, Lurkey Dish, Mint (Flea), Organ, †Organy, Penny Royal, Pudding-herb, Puliall.  
**MENTHA ROTUNDIFOLIA**, L. Horse Mint, Mint (Wild).  
**MENTHA SYLVESTRIS**, L. Horse Mint, Mint (Brook, Fish, Water).  
**MENTHA VIRIDIS**, L. Lady's (Our) Mint, \*Lammint or Lamb-mint, Muckerel Mint, Mint (Brown, Garden, Spear), Sage of Bethlem.  
**MENYANTHUS TRIFOLIATA**, L. Bean Trefoil, Beckbean, †Bog-bean \*Bog-hop, Bognut, Brookbean, Buckbean, Claver (Marsh), Cleaver (Marsh), Clover (Marsh), Doudlar, Hop (Bog), Threefold, Trefoil (Bog, Marsh, Water).  
**MERCURIALIS ANNUA**, L. Baron's Mercury (*erroneously referred to M. perennis*), Mercury (Boy's, Girl's, French).  
**MERCURIALIS PERENNIS**, L. Adder's-meal, Boggard-flower, Bristol-weed, Cheadle, \*Dog Mercury, Dog's Cole, Dog's Mercury, Kentish Balsam, Maiden Mercury, Mercury (Wild), [Mercury Leaf], Sap-wort, Snake's-Bit, Snake-weed, Town-weed.  
**MERTENSIA MARITIMA**, Don. Lightwort, Oyster Plant.  
**MERULUS LACRYMANS**, Wulf. Dry Rot.  
**MESPIBUS GERMANICA**, L. Crab (Minshull), Dutch Medlar, Hosedoup, How-doup, Marle, Medlar, Open-arse, Thorn-tree.  
**MEUM ATHAMANTICUM**, Jacq. Badmoney, Baldmoney, Bawdmoney, Bawd-ringie, Bearwort, Houka, Mew, Micken, Moiken, Speknell, Spignell.  
**MILIUM EFFUSUM**, L. Millet Grass.  
**MIMULUS MOSCHATUS**, L. Musk.  
**MOLINIA CÆRULEA**, Moench. Blawing Garss, \*Fly Bent, Indian Grass, Lavender Grass.  
**MONARDA FISTULOSA**, L. Bergamot.  
**MONOTROPA HYPOPHYTIS**, L. Bird's-nest, Pine-sap.  
**MONTIA FONTANA**, L. Blinking Chickweed, Blinks, Chickweed (Water), Water Blinks.

- MORCHELLA ESCULENTA**, Pers. Morel, Morillon.  
**MORUS NIGRA**, L. Mulberry.  
**MUSCARI BOTRYOIDES**, Mill. Grape Flower, Grape Hyacinth, Pearls of Spain.  
**MUSCARI COMOSUM**, Mill. Purse-tassels, Tassel (Purple), Tuzzy-muzzy.  
**MYOSOTIS**, Scorpion-wort.  
**MYOSOTIS ARVENSI**, L. †Bird's-eye, Forget-me-not, Mouse-ear (Blue).  
**MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS**, L. †Bird's-eye, Catter-pillars, Forget-me-not, Grass (Snake), Love-me, Mouse-ear, Scorpion-grass.  
**MYOSOTIS SYLVATICA**, L. Cat's-eyes.  
**MYOSURUS MINIMUS**, L. Bloodstrange, Mouse-tail.  
**MYRICA GALE**, L. Bog Myrtle, [Candleberry Myrtle], Devonshire Myrtle, Dutch Myrtle, Gale, Gales, Gall, Gall-bushes, †Gaul, \*Gawan, Gold, Golden Osier, Golden Withy, Gole, Goule, Gow, Goyle, Moor Myrtle, Moss Wythan, Myrtle, Myrtle (Burren), Scotch Gale, Stinking Willow, Sumac (Wild), Sweet Gale, Sweet Willow, Withwind or Withwine.  
**MYRIOPHYLLUM**. \*Meakin, Milfoil (Water).  
**MYRRHIS ODORATA**, L. Angelica (Sweet), Anise, Bracken (Sweet), Chervil (Great or Sweet), Cicely (Sweet), Ciss (Sweet), †Fern (Sweet), Humlock (Sweet), Myrrh, Roman Plant (The), Sweets.  
  
**NARCISSUS**, *sp.* Gregories, Tags.  
**NARCISSUS BIFLORUS**, L. Butter-and-eggs, Primrose Peerless, Whitsunday.  
**NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS**, Curt. Butter-and-eggs, Eggs-and-bacon.  
**NARCISSUS JONQUILLA**, L. Jonquil, Yellow Jack.  
**NARCISSUS POETICUS**, L. Asphodel, Butter-and-eggs, Dillies (White), Laus tibi, Lily, Lily (White), Nancy (Sweet), White Nancy.  
**NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS**, L. Affadil, Affrodile, Asphodel, Averill, Belle-blome, Bell-Flower, Bellrose, Bulrose, Butter-and-eggs, Cencliffe, Chalice-flower, Churn, Cowslip, Crowbells (Yellow), Daffadilly, †Daffadowndilly, Daffodil, Daffodilly, Daffy, Dilly, Downdilly, \*Giggary, Glens, Gracy Day, \*Gregories, Haverdrills, †Hen-and-Chickens, \*Julians, Lent-cocks, †Lentils, Lent Lily, Lent Roses, Lide Lily, Lily (\*Easter, Yellow), Primrose Peerless, \*Queen Anne's Flowers.  
**NARDUS STRICTA**, L. Bent (Black, White or Wire), †Ling, Mat-grass, Mat-reed, Nard.  
**NARTHECIUM OSSIFRAGUM**, L. Asphodel (Bog, Bastard, or Lancashire), Grass (Yellow), Knavery, Maidenhair, †Moor-grass, Rosa-solia.  
**NASTURTIIUM AMPHIBIUM**, Br. Bellragges, Chadlock (Water), Laver.  
**NASTURTIIUM OFFICINALE**, Br. †Billers, Brooklime, Brown Cress, \*Carsons, Crashes (Water), Cress (Water), Eker, Grass (Water, Well), Kerse (Water), Rib, Teng-tongues, Well Grass, Well Kerse.  
**NASTURTIIUM PALUSTRE**, DC. Bellragges.  
**NEOTIA NIDUS-AVIS**, L. Bird's nest, Goose-nest.  
**NEPETA CATARIA**, L. Catmint, Catnep, Nep.  
**NEPETA GLECHOMA**, Benth. Alehoof, Allhoove, [Allhose], Alliff, †Bird's-eye, Blue Runner, Cat's-foot, Deceivers, Devil's Candlesticks, Fat Hen, Foalfoot, Folesfoth, Gall, Gill, Gill-ale, Gill-go-by-ground, Groundavey, †Ground Ivy, Hayhove, Haymaiden, Hay-maids, Hedge-maids, Heihow, Hen and Chickens, Heyhove, Hove, Jenny-run-ith-ground, Jill, Lion's Mouth, Lizzy-run-the-hedge,

- Maiden-hair, Mould, †Nip, †Robin-run-the-Hedge, Rob-run-up-dyke, Run-away-Jack, Runnidyke, Tudnoore, Tunhoof.
- NEPHRODIUM.** Boss Fern.
- NEPHRODIUM CRISTATUM,** Rich. Darsham Fern.
- NEPHRODIUM FILIX-MAS,** Rich. Basket-fern, Brackens (Fearn), Dead Man's Hand, Fern (Male), Lucky Hands, Osmund Royal.
- NEPHRODIUM OREOPTERIS,** Desv. Fern (Mountain or Scented), Hay-scent, Tea Scent.
- NEPHRODIUM THELYPTERIS,** Desv. Fern (Ground or Marsh).
- NERIUM OLEANDER,** L. Rose Bay.
- NICOTIANA RUSTICA,** L. Wit.
- NICOTIANA TABACUM,** L. Drunkwort, Tobacco.
- NIDULARIA CAMPANULATA,** Sow. Corn-bells, Dearth-cap, Fairy Purses.
- NIGELLA DAMASCENA,** L. †Bishopswort, \*Chase-the-devil, †Devil-in-a-bush, Fennel-flower, Jack-in-prison, Katharine's (St.) Flower, Kiss-me-twice-before-I-rise, †Love-entangle, †Love-in-a-mist, \*Love-in-a-puzzle, Old Man's Beard.
- NIGELLA SATIVA,** L. Gith.
- NOSTOC COMMUNE,** Vauch. Fallen Stars, Lock-Lubberty, Scoom, Shot Star, Spittle of the Stars, Star-Falling, Star Jelly, Star-shot, Will-of the Wisp.
- NUPHAR LUTEA,** Sm. Blob, Bobbins, †Brandy-bottle, Butter Churn, Butter-pumps, Cambie-leaf, Candock, Churn, Clot, Clote-leaf, Colt's-foot (Water), Flatter-dock, Lily (Water, Yellow), Lily-can, Nenuphar, Water Blob, Water Can, Water Rose.
- NYPHLEA ALBA,** L. Alau, Bobbins, Cambie-leaf, Candock, Can-leaves, Flatter-dock, Lily (Water), Nenuphar, Water Bells, Water Blob, Water Can, Water Socks, Water Rose.
- OCYUM BASILICUM,** L. Basil.
- ENANTHE.** Dropwort.
- ENANTHE CROCATA,** L. Belder-root, Bendock, †Billar, Dead Tongue, Dropwort (Hemlock), †Five-fingered-root, Hemlock (Water), Lovage (Water).
- ENANTHE FISTULOSA,** L. Dropwort (Water), Hemlock Dropwort.
- ENANTHE PHELLANDRIUM,** L. Deathin, Edgeweed, Hemlock (Water), Horsebane, Water Fennel.
- ENANTHE PIMPINELLOIDES,** L. Earth-nut, †Nut (Pig).
- EXOTHERA BIENNIS,** L. Evening Primrose. \*Four o'clock.
- OLEA EUROPEA,** L. Olivere.
- ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA,** L. †Cinquefoil, Cock's-comb, Cock's-head, \*Everlasting-grass, Fatch (Meadow), Fitch (Medick), †French Grass, Hen's Bill, Lucerne, Sanfoin.
- ONONIS ARVENSIS,** L. Bomariskie, Cammock, †Cammock Whin, †Cat Whin, Chamock, Fin, Finweed, Furze (Ground), †Gorse (Hen), Ground Furze, Harrow Rest, Horse's Breath, Lady-whin, Lewte, Liquorice (Wild), Petty Whin, Ramsey, Rastylbow, Rassels, Rest-Harrow, Rust-burn, Sidfast, Sitfast, Spanish Root, Stainch, Stay-plough, Stinking Tam.
- ONOPORDUM ACANTHUM,** L. Argentine, Thistle (Asses', Cotton, Down, Oat, Queen Mary's, Scotch, Silver).
- OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM,** L. Adder's-grass, Adder's spear, Adder's-tongue, Cock's-comb, Dragons, Edder's-tongue, Serpent's-tongue.

- OPHRYS APIFERA, L. †Beeflower, Bee Orchis, \*Dumble Dor, Honey-flower, Humble-bee.
- OPHRYS MUSCIFERA, Huds. Fly Orchis.
- OPOANAX CHIRONUM, Koch. All-heal.
- ORCHIS. Cullions, Dog's Cods, Fly Flowers, Frogwort, Satyrion, Standelwort.
- ORCHIS HIRCINA, L. Ballocks (Hare's), Goat's Cullions, Lizard Orchis.
- ORCHIS LATIFOLIA, L. Adam-and-Eve, \*Baldberry, Balderry, Bull-dairy, Cain-and-Abel, Cock's Kames, Dead Man's Fingers, Deil's Foot, \*Dodjelt reepan, Lover's Wanton, Man Orchis, Meadow Rocket, Mount Caper, Pull-dailies, Red-lead, Salep.
- ORCHIS MACULATA, L. Adam-and-eve, Adder's-grass, \*Baldberry, †Crawfoot, Crowfoot, Dead Man's Fingers, Dead Man's Hands, Hens, Hen's Combs, Lover's Wanton, Man Orchis, †Nightcap, Red-lead.
- ORCHIS MASCUA, L. Aaron's Beard, Adam-and-Eve, Adder's-grass, Adder's-tongue, Ballock Grass, †Beldairy, †Bloody Butchers, †Bloody Fingers, Bloody Man's Finger, Bulldairy, Bull's-bags, Bull-seg, Candlegostes, Cling-fingers, \*Cock-flowers, Cock's Kames, Cowslip, Crake-feet, Craw-feet, †Crawfoot, Craw-toes, †Cross-flower, Crow-feet, †Crow-foot, †Cuckoo, †Cuckoo-flower, Cuckoo Orchis, Cuckoo-pint, Culverkeys, Dag-stone, †Dead Man's Fingers, Dead Man's Hand, Dead Man's Thumb, Dog's-dogger, Dogstones, \*Drake's-feet, Fool's Stones, Foxstones, Frogwort, Gandergoose, Gander-gosses, Gandigosling, Gethsemane, \*Geuky-flower, Giddy Gander, Goat-stones, †Goosie-gander, Gowk Meat, Gramfer-Greygles, \*Granfer gregors (Red), Grass (Stander), Greygles, \*Gussets, Hands (Bloody Man's), \*Johnny-cocks, Keatlegs, Kettle Case, \*Kettle-pad, King-finger, †Lady's Fingers, Long Purples, Man Orchis, †Nightcap, Paddock's Spindle, \*Poor Man's Blood, Priest's Pintle, Purples, Rag-wort, †Red Butcher, Red-lead, Ring Finger, Salep, Scabgowks, Single Castle, Single-guss, Skeat-legs, Snake Flower, Soldier's Jackets, Spreespinkle, Stannen-gusses.
- ORCHIS MORIO, L. Ballocks (Fool's), Beldairy, Bleeding Willow, Bull's-bags, Bull-segg, Cuckoo, Cuckoo-flower, \*Dandy goshen, Dead Man's Fingers, Fool's Stones, Frogwort, Horns (Rams'), King-finger, King-fisher, Man Orchis, Nuns, \*Parson's Nose, Puddock's spindles, Red-lead, Single Castle.
- ORCHIS PURPUREA, Jacq. †Lady Orchis, \*Old Woman's Orchis.
- ORIGANUM MAJORANA, L. Maierom, Marjoram.
- ORIGANUM VULGARE, L. Argans, Marjoram, Marjoram (English), Orgament, Organ, Organy, Pot Marjoram.
- ORNITHOGALUM PYRENAICUM, L. Asparagus (Bath, French, Prussian, or Wild), French Grass, French Sparrow-grass, Sperage.
- ORNITHOGALUM UMBELLATUM, L. Bethlem Star, Betty-go-to-bed-at-noon, Eleven-o'clock Lady, Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon, †John-go-to-bed-at-noon, †Nap-at-noon, Peep o'day, Six-o'clock Flower, Sleepy Dick, Snowflake, Snowflake (Summer), Star Flower, Star of Bethlehem, Sunflower, Twelve o'clock, Wake-at-noon.
- ORNITHOPUS PERPUSILLUS, L. Bird's-foot, Fowl-foot.
- OROBANCHE. Broom-rape, Choke-fitch, Choke-weed, Herb-bane, Kill-herb, Strangle-tare, Strangle-weed.
- OROBANCHE MAJOR, L. Orobstrangler, Our Lady of New Chapel's Flower.



- OROBANCHE MINOR, Sutt. \*Devil's root, \*Hell-root, Shepherd's Pouch.
- OSMUNDA REGALIS, L. †Bog Onion, Bracken (French or Royal), Christopher (Herb), Ditch Fern, Fern (†King, †Royal, Snake, or Water), Fernsmund, Flowering Fern, Heart of Osmund, Osmund Royal, St. Christopher's Herb, Tree Fern.
- OSYRIS ALBA, L. Gardrobe.
- OXALIS ACETOSELLA, L. Alleluia, Allolida, Bird's Bread-and-cheese, †Bread-and-cheese, Cheese-and-bread (Bird's), \*Claver Sorrell, Clover (Cuckoo's, Gowk's, or Sour), †Cuckoo Bread or Bread-and-Cheese, Cuckoo-cheese, Cuckoo-flower, †Cuckoo-meat, †Cuckoo-sorrel, Cuckoo-sour, Cuckoo-spice, Cuckoo's Victuals, †Grass (Sour), †Green-sauce, God A'mighty's Bread and Cheese, Gowk Meat, Hallelujah, Hare's Moat, Hearts, \*Lady Cakes, Lady's Clover, Lady's Meat, Laverocks, Lujula, Rabbit-meat, Shamrock, Sheep Sorrel, Sleeping Beauty, Sleeping Clover, Sorrel, Sorrel (French, Wood), Sour Clover, Sour-saba, Stab-wort, Stob-wort, Stopwour, Stubwort, Trifoly (Sour), Woodsore, Woodsour, or Woodsower.
- OXALIS, *sp.* Sleeping Beauty.
- OXYRIA RENIFORMIS, Hook. Mountain Sorrell.
- PADINA PAVONIA, L. Turkey Feather.
- PÆONIA. Peony.
- PÆONIA OFFICINALIS, L. Chesses, Nanpie, Pianet, Piny, Posy, Sheep-shearing Rose.
- PALLENIS SPINOSA, Cass. Sharewort, Starwort.
- PALMELLA CRUENTA, Ag. Gory Dew.
- PANICUM MILLACEUM, L. Hirse, Millet.
- PAPAYER ARGEMONE, L. Cock's-head, Headache, Wind Rose.
- PAPAYER DUBIUM, L. Blaver, Blind Eyes, Cock's-head, †Headache, Yedwark.
- PAPAYER RHÆAS, L. Blind Eyes, Blindy-buffs, Bledewort (?), Canker, †Canker Rose, Cheesebowl, Chesbow, Cockeno, Cockrose, Cock's-comb, Cock's-head, Collinhood, †Copper-rose, Coprose, Corn Rose, Corn-flower, Corn Poppy, Cuprose, Cusk, Darnel, Ear-aches, Fire-flout, †Gye, †Headache, Lightnings, Maws, Poison Poppy, Poppe, Popple, †Poppy, Puppy, Redweed, Ridweed, Soldiers, Thunder Bolts, Thunder flower, Wild Poppy, Yedwark.
- PAPAYER SOMNIFERUM, L. Balewort, Chasbol, Chasse, Cheesebowl, Joan Silver Pin, Marble Flower, Mawseed, Pash-pole, Poppy.
- PARIETARIA OFFICINALIS, L. Billie Beatie, Hammerwort, Lichwort, Parietary, Peletir, Pellitory of the Wall, Peniterry, Wallwort.
- PARIS QUADRIFOLIA, L. Devil-in-a-bush, Four-leaved Grass, Herb Paris, Herb Truelove, Leopard's Bane, One-berry, Trewelufe, True-love.
- PARMELIA OMPHALODES, L. Crotal, Crottle, Orchal.
- PARMELIA SAXATILIS, Ach. Crottles (Black or Stone), Kenkerig, Skrotta, Staue-raw, Stein-raw, Stone Rag, Stone-raw.
- PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS, L. Buttercups (White), Grass of Parnassus, Liverwort (White).
- PASTINACA SATIVA, L. Bird's-nest, Field More (?), Hart's Eye, Kegge, Madnep, Mypes, Parsnip, †Pasnets, Pastnip, Tank.
- PEDICULARIS PALUSTRIS, L. Cock's-comb, Cow's-wort, Dead Men's Bellows, Grass (Rattle), Lousewort, \*Moss-flower, Rattle (Red), Suckies.

- PEDICULARIS SYLVATICA**, L. Cock's-comb, Dead Men's Bellows, †Honeysuckle.
- PELITIDEA CANINA**, Ach. Land-lung, Liver-wort (Ground).
- PENICILLIUM GLAUCUM**, ? Vinegar Plant.
- PEPLIS PORTULA**, L. Pepilles, Purslane (Water).
- PETASITES VULGARIS**, Desf. Batter Dock, Bog Rhubarb, Bogs Horns, \*Burn-blades, Butter-bur, \*Cap-dockin, Cleats, Dock (Kettle), Docken (Water), Dunnies, Eldin, Eldin-docken, †Ell-docken, †Flapper Dock, Flea-dock, †Gallon, Gaun, †Lagwort, Pestilence Wort, Poison Rhubarb, Son-before-the-Father, Umbrella Leaves.
- PETROSELINUM SATIVUM**, Hoffm. Apyum, Parcel or Parsil, Parsley, Perceley, Persel.
- PETROSELINUM SEGETUM**, Hoffm. Corn Honewort, Honewort, \*Dog's Myrrh.
- PEUCEDANUM OFFICINALE**, L. Fennel (Hog's or Sow, Swine), Hart-strong, Horestrang, Horestrange, Horestrong, Spreusidany, Sulphur-wort.
- PEUCEDANUM OSTRUTHIUM**, Koch. See *Imperatoria*.
- PEUCEDANUM PALUSTRE**, Moench. Brimstone-wort, Dog-fennel, Milk Parsley, Milk-weed, Milky Parsley (Wild).
- PEZIZA**. Cup Mushroom.
- PEZIZA COCCINEA**, L. Blood Cups, Fairies' Bath, †Fairy Cups, Jew's Ear, Morel, Scarlet Cup.
- PEZIZA COCHLEATA**, Huds. Flaps, Flats, Jew's Ear.
- PEZIZA VENOSA**, Pers. Jew's Ear.
- PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA**, L. Bent, Bride's Laces, Canary Grass (Reed), \*Empty-grass, Floss, Gardener's Garters, Grass (Painted, Ribbon, Silver, Sword), Lady Grass, Lady's Garters, \*Lady's Grass, Lady's Laces, Lady's Ribbons, Loch Reed, London Lace, Love's Laces, Reed, Sparked Grass, Spire.
- PHALARIS CANARIENSIS**, L. Bird-seed, Canary-grass, Canary-seed, Millet.
- PHALLUS IMPUDICUS**, L. \*Black Cap, Devil's Horn, Devil's Stinkpot, Hedge-hound, Pow-cat, Stinkhorn, \*Stink-pot.
- PHARMACO-PINAX**. †Bloodwort.
- PHASCUM**. Earth-moss.
- PHASEOLUS VULGARIS**, L. French Beans, Sperage.
- PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS**, L. Orange-tree Flower.
- PHLEUM PRATENSE**, L. Cat's-tail, Cat's-tail-grass, †Grass (Timothy, St. Timothy), Rat-tail, Soldier's Feathers.
- PHLOMIS**. Jerusalem Sage.
- PHLOMIS FRUTICOSA**, L. Jupiter's Distaff, Sage (French), Sage of Jerusalem.
- PHLOX**. \*Blossom Withy, Devonshire Beauty, Lychnidea, Willow Blossom.
- PHRAGMITES COMMUNIS**, Trin. Bennels, Bog Reed, Ditch Reed, Doudle, Pole Reed, Pull Reed, Pull Spear, Reed, Speargrass, Spire, Streeads, Windlestraws.
- PHYSALIS ALKAKENGII**, L. Alkekengy, Alkekeng, Bladder Herb, Winter Cherry.
- PICRIS HIERACIODES**, L. Langdebeef.
- PILULARIA GLOBULIFERA**, L. Grass (Pepper), Moss (Pepper), Pill-wort.
- PIMPINELLA ANISUM**, L. Aneys, Anise, Anny, Annyle.

- PIMPINELLA MAGNA, L. Saxifrage (Great).  
 PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA, L. Bennet, Breakstone, Burnet Saxifrage, Old Man's Plaything, Pimpernel, Saxifrage, Self-heal.  
 PINGUICULA VULGARIS, L. \*Beanweed, Bog Violet, \*Butter Plant, Butter-root, Butterwort, Clowns, Earning-grass, Grass (Eccle, Rot, Steep, Thickening), Sanicle (Yorkshire), Sheep-root, Sheep-rot, †Steep-grass, Violet (Marsh), White Rot.  
 PINUS ABIES, L. †Apple (Deal, Fir or Pine), Mast Tree, Pine Tree.  
 PINUS PICEA, L. Fir (Silver), Palm.  
 PINUS PINEA, L. Clog.  
 PINUS SYLVESTRIS, L. Bay Lambs, Birk Apples, Chats, Cockie-bendie, Conies, †Cuckoo, Deal Tree, Deal Apples, Fir (Scotch), Fir-apple, Fir-balls, †Fir-bob, \*Fir-top, \*Keyball, \*Oysters, Pur-apple, Sheep, Tory-tops, Vippe.  
 PISUM SATIVUM, L. \*Clay Pea, Hastings, Pea, Puffin-pea, Runcivals.  
 PLANTAGO CORONOPUS, L. Buck's-horn, Buck's-horn Plantain, †Crow-foot, Hartshorn, Hartshorn Plantain, Herb Eve, Herb Ive, Star of the Earth.  
 PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA, L. Bent, Bent (Black), \*Black jacks, Carl-doddie, Chimney-sweeps, Clock, Cock-fighters, †Cocks, Cocks-and-hens, Cock's-head, Curl-doddy, Dog's-rib, Grass (†Cock, †Rib, †Ripple), †Hardhead, Headman, Jackstraws, Kemps, Kempsew, Knockheads, Lamb's-tongue, Lancell, Leechwort, Plantain, Plantain (Long), Ramstongue, Rat-tail, Rib-wort, Soldiers, Soldier's Tappie, Tinker-tailor Grass, Windles.  
 PLANTAGO MAJOR, L. Bent, †Birdseed, †Bird's Meat, Broad Leaf, Canary-seed, Carl-doddie, Curl-doddy, Girs (Ripple), Great Way-brede, Healing Blade, Kemps, \*Lamb's Foot, Plant, Plantain, Plantain (Great), Rat-tail, Slanlas, Warba Leaves, Wabert-leaf, Wayberan-leaf, Waybread, Wayfron, Wayside Bread, Weybred, Wibrow, Wybrow.  
 PLANTAGO MARITIMA, L. Buck's-horn, Buck's-horn Plantain, \*Gibbals, Kemps (Sea), Plantain (Sea).  
 PLANTAGO MEDIA, L. Fire-leaves, Fire-weed, \*Healing Herb, Lamb's-tongue.  
 PLANTAGO PSYLLIUM, L. Fleabane.  
 PLATANUS ORIENTALIS, L. Plane.  
 PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS, L. Plane.  
 POA. Meadow-grass.  
 POA ANNUA, L. Causeway-grass, Grass (Suffolk).  
 POA AQUATICA, L. Daggers, Flote-grass, Grass (Palm, Sword), Lead, Reed Blade, Sniddle, Withers.  
 POA COMPRESSA, L. Squitch Grass.  
 POA PRATENSIS, L. Couch, Natural Grass.  
 POA SUBCERULEA, Sm. Dodder-grass.  
 POA TRIVIALIS, L. Bird Grass, Fold Meadow Grass, Fowl Grass, Natural Grass.  
 POLEMONIUM CERULEUM, L. \*Blue jacket, Charity, †Gilliflower, Greek Valerian, Jacob's Ladder, \*Joseph's Walking Stick, Ladder to Heaven [Makebate], \*Poverty.  
 POLYCARPON TETRAPHYLLUM, L. Allseed.  
 POLYGALA VULGARIS, L. Cross-flower, \*Four Sisters, Gang Flower, Milkwort, Procession Flower, †Robin's Eye, Rogation Flower.  
 POLYGONATUM MULTIFLORUM, All. David's Harp, Fraxinell, Jacob's

- Ladder, Ladder to Heaven, Lady's Seal, Lily of the Mountain, Scala Coeli, Seal of Heaven, Seal-wort, †Solomon's Seal, White-root, Whitewort.
- POLYGONUM AMPHIBIUM**, L. \*Arsmart, Flatter-dock, Grass (Willow), Ground Willow, Lakeweed, Red Shank, Ruckles, Willow-weed.
- POLYGONUM AVICULARE**, L. Allseed, Armstrong, Beggar-weed, Bird's Knot-grass, Bird's Tongue, Black Strap, †Bloodwort, Centinode, Cow-grass, Crab-grass, Crab-weed, Cumberfield, Doorweed, Finzack, Grass (Iron, Knot, Pig, Swine's, Wire), Hogweed, Knotgrass, Knotwort, \*Mantie, Nine joints, Ninety-knot, Pig-rush, Pig-weed, Pink-weed, Red Legs, Redweed, Robin (Red), Sparrow-tongue, Stone-weed, Swine-carse, Swine's Skir, †Tacker-grass, Twitch (Surface), Way Grass, Wireweed.
- POLYGONUM BISTORTA**, L. Adderwort, Artrologia, Beet, Bistort, Dock (Gentle or Patience), Dock Bistort, Dragons, Dragonwort, Easter Giant, Easter Ledges, Easter Magiants, Easter Mangiants, Kale (Pencuir), Meeks, Oderwort, Osteriacks, Oysterloyte, Passions, Patience, †Patient Dock, Red Legs, Snake-weed, Twice-writhen, Waster Ledges.
- POLYGONUM CONVULVULUS**, L. †Bearbind, Bedwine, Bethwine, Bind-corn, Bindweed, Bindweed (Black, Corn, or Ivy), Bunwede, Cornbind, Corn Bindweed, \*Devil's Tether, Dodder, Hay-gob, Hop (Wild), Lap-love Lily, Spades, Weedwind, Windweede, Withwind (Black), Withwind or Withwine.
- POLYGONUM FAGOPYRUM**, L. Beechwheat, Block Wheat, Bockwheat, Bolimonge, Brank, Buck, Buckwheat, Bullimong, Crap, Crop, Fat Hen, †French Wheat, Snake-weed.
- POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER**, L. Arsenick, Arsesmart, \*Arsmart, Bity-tongue, Blodewort, Bloodwort, Ciderage, Culrage, Curage, Cyderach, Ersmert, Keliage, Kilbridge, Lake-weed, \*Pepper Plant, Pepper (Water), Red Knees, Red Shank, Redweed, Sanguinary, Smartass, Smartweed.
- POLYGONUM LAPATHIFOLIUM**, L. Willow-weed.
- POLYGONUM PERSICARIA**, L. Arsesmart (Dead), Crab-grass, Crab's-claw, Cronesanke, †Lakeweed, Lovers' Pride, Morub, Peachwort, Persicaria, Red Legs, Red Shank, Redweed, Sauch-weed, \*Saucy Alice, Virgin Mary's Pinch, Willow-weed.
- POLYPODIUM CALCAREUM**, Sm. Limestone Fern.
- POLYPODIUM DRYOPTERIS**, L. Fern (Oak).
- POLYDIUM PHEGopteris**, L. Beech Fern.
- POLYODIUM VULGARE**, L. Adder's-fern, Brake of the Wall, Creyt (?), Everfern, Fern (Oak, Wall or Wood), Golden Lock, Golden Maiden-hair, Golden Polypody, Moss Fern, Polypody.
- POLYPORUS**. †Frog-stools, Toadstool.
- POLYPORUS GIGANTEUS**, Pers. Toad-skep.
- POLYPORUS IGNARIUS**, L. Touchwood, Spunk.
- POLYPORUS SQUAMOSUS**, L. \*Birch-ball, Punk, Sap-ball, Swan's Ball.
- POLYTRICHUM COMMUNE**, L. \*Bear Moss, \*Besom Moss, Golden Maiden-hair, Golden Moss, Goldy-locks, Gowk-bear, Heather (Silver or Sponge), \*Ling-Silk, Silk Ling, Silk Wood.
- POPULUS**, *sp.* Bitterweed, Popil, Poplain, Poplar, Popple.
- POPULUS ALBA**, L. Abbey, Abbey-tree, \*Abel, Abele, †Arbeal, \*Arbell, Asp (White), Aspen (Great), Awbel, Beech (Dutch), \*Dutch Arbel, Peplar (White), Poplar (White, \*Silver), White-bark.

- POPULUS BALSAMIFERA**, L. Balsam Poplar.  
**POPULUS FASTIGIATA**, Ait. Poplar (†Black, Lady, Lombardy), Water Poplar.  
**POPULUS MONILIFERA**, L. Berry-bearing Poplar, Black Poplar.  
**POPULUS NIGRA**, L. \*Cat-foot Poplar, Cotton-tree, †Devil's Fingers, Peppilary or Popilary, Poplar (Black, Old English, Willow).  
**POPULUS TREMULA**, L. Aps or Apse, †Ash (Quaking or Mountain), Asp, Aspen, †Auld-wives'-tongues, †Ebbel, Eps, Esp, Espin, Haspen, Pipple, †Poplar (Black), Quaking Esp, Rattling Asp, Snapsen.  
**PORPHYRA**. Ware (Red).  
**PORPHYRA LACINIATA**, Ag. Kale (Slake), Laver, Slake, Slauke, Sloke or Sluke, Sloukawn.  
**PORPHYRA VULGARIS**, Ag. Marine Sauce.  
**PORTULACA OLERACEA**, L. Purslane.  
**POTAMOGETON**. Pickerell-weed, Ruckles.  
**POTAMOGETON CRISPUS**, L. Caltrops (Water), Muck-weed.  
**POTAMOGETON DENSUS**, L. Caltrops (Water), Frog's Lettuce.  
**POTAMOGETON NATANS**, L. Batter-dock, Deil's Spoons, Flatter-dock, †Fish-leaves, Pondweed, Spike (Water), Tench-weed.  
**POTENTILLA**. Strawberry Plant.  
**POTENTILLA ANSERINA**, L. Agrimony (Wild), Argentina, Argentine, Blithran, Buttercup, Camoroche, Fair Days, Fair-grass, Goose-grass, Goose Tansy, Helde, †Marsh Corn, Mascorns, Midsummer Silver, Moor-grass, Moors Moss-crops, Silver Feather, Silver-weed, Tansy, Tansy (Dog's, Wild), Traveller's Ease.  
**POTENTILLA FRAGARIASTRUM**, L. Barren Strawberry, Strawberry Plant.  
**POTENTILLA REPTANS**, L. Cinquefoil, Fifef, Five-finger-blossom, †Five-finger-grass, Five-fingers, Five-leaf, Five-leaved-grass, Golden-blossom, Herb Five-leaf, Sinkfield, Synkefoyle, Tormentil.  
**POTENTILLA TORMENTILLA**, Sibth. \*Biscuit, Blood-root, \*Earth bark, Ewe Daisy, Five-fingers, Flesh-and-Blood, Knapperty (Sheep's), Septfoil, Setfoil, Seven-leaves, Shepherd's Knot, Shepherd's Root, Thormantle, Tormentil, Turmentille.  
**POTERIUM SANGUISORBA**, L. Burnet, Pimpernel, Pimpinell, Salad Burnet.  
**PRIMULA AURICULA**, L. Apron (Tanner's), Bagiers, †Bear's Ears, Bezors, Boar's Ears, Cat's-lug, \*Collier (Far), †Cowslip, Cowslip (French or Mountain), †Dusty Miller, Primmily, Reckless.  
**PRIMULA ELATIOR**, Jacq. \*Cow Sinkin, Cowslip, Cowslip (Great), Five-finger-grass, †Five-fingers, Oxlip, Paigle.  
**PRIMULA FARINOSA**, L. Bird-een, Bird's-eye, †Bogbean, Bonny-bird-ee, Powdered Beau, Primrose (Bird's Eye), Scotch Primrose.  
**PRIMULA VARIABILIS**, Goup. Bullslop, Candlestick (Lady's), Coverkeys, Cowslip, Five-finger-grass, Five-fingers, Lady's Fingers, Oxlip.  
**PRIMULA VERIS**, L. Artetyke, Buckles (Horse), Cooslip, Coostropple, Couslop, \*Cow-paigle, Cowslap, Cowslek, Cowslip, Cowslip Primrose, Cowslip, Cow's-mouth, Cow-stripling, Cow-stropple, †Crewel, Culverkeys, Fairy Cups, Galligaskins, Gaskins, Herb Paralysis, Herb Peter, Keys (Lady), Lady's Fingers, May Flower, †Paigle, Paigle (Cow), Palsywort, Passwort, Peter, Petty Mullein, Plaggia, Plum-rocks, St. Peterwort.

- PRIMULA VERIS**, L., *var.* (the Polyanthus). Hen-and-Chickens, Hose-in-hose, Jack, Jackets-and-Petticoats, Petty Mullein, Polander, \*Pug-in-a-Primmel.
- PRIMULA VULGARIS**, L. \*Beef and Greens, \*Butter Rose, Jack-in-box, †Jack-in-the-green, King-Charles-in-the-Oak, Lady's Frills, †Milk-maid, Mullein (Petty), Oxlip, Pimerose, Plum-rocks, Primet, Primrose, Prumorole, St. Peterwort, Simmeren, Spink, Spink (May), Spring Flower, Summerlocks.
- PRUNELLA VULGARIS**, L. All-heal, Brown-wort, Brunel, \*Bumble bees, Carpenter (Herb, Proud), Carpenter-grass, Carpenter's herb, Fly Flowers, Heart of the Earth, Hook-heal, London Bottles, Pick Pocket, Pimpernel, Prince's Feather, Prunell, Self-heal, Sicklewort, Slough-heal, Touch and heal.
- PRUNUS ARMENIACA**, L. Abrecock, Abricot, Apricock.
- PRUNUS AVIUM**, L. Black Merry, \*Brandy Mazzard, Carrons, Cherry (Gean, Small, Sour, or Wild), Crab Cherry, Gaskins, †Gascognes, Gean Tree, Guind, Hawkberry, Jean Cherry, Mazard, †Mazer-tree, †Merry, Shir.
- PRUNUS CERASUS**, L. Agriot, Arbouses, Tutties.
- PRUNUS COMMUNIS**, L. Bullister, Bullum, Bully.
- PRUNUS COMMUNIS**, L., *var. damascena*. Damasee, Damasins, †Damsel, Damson, †Dawinson Plume, Plume-dames.
- PRUNUS DOMESTICA**, L. Ass-plum, Custin, Horse-gogs, Horse Jags, Plum, Scad.
- PRUNUS INSITITIA**, L. Bolas, Bollas, Bullace, Bullies, Bullions, Bulloe (?), Crex, Cricksey, Crystals, Damson (Wild), Keslings, Scad, Skeg, Slath.
- PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS**, L. Cherry Laurel, Laurel.
- PRUNUS PADUS**, L. Bird Cherry, Black Dogwood, Cherry (Bird Cluster, Fowl, or Polstead), Dogwood, Eckberry, Egg-berry, Hackberry, Hackwood, †Hagberry, Hawkberry, Heck-berry, Hedgeberry, Heg-berry, Hic-berry, Hog-cherry, †Mazard, \*Mazer-tree (?).
- PRUNUS SPINOSA**, L. Blackberry, Blackthorn, Blackthorn-May, Buckthorn, Bullens, Bullies, Bullins, Bullister, Cat-sloes, Egg-peg Bushes, Hedge Picks, Hedge Speaks, Heg Peg Bushes, †Hep, Kecksies (Winter), May (Blackthorn), Picks (Hedge), Quick, Scrog, Skeg, Slaa-thorn, Slacen-bush, †Slan, Slaun-bush, Sleas, Sloe, Slon, Slone-bloom, Sloo-bush, Sluies, †Snag, Snag-bush, Winter-picks.
- PSAMMA ARENARIA**, R. and S. Bent, Broad Bent, Helme, Marram, Mat-grass, Mat-reed, Signs, Spire, Stare.
- PTERIS AQUILINA**, L. Adder-spit, Bracken, Bracken (Lady), †Brake, Brakens, Brecken, †Breckon, †Ernfern, Farn, Female Fern, Fern, Fern (Oak).
- PUCCINIA GRAMINIS**, Pers. Mildew, Red Robin, Red Rust, Rust.
- PULICARIA DYSENTERICA**, L. Cammock, Christopher (Herb), Fleabane.
- PULMONARIA ANGUSTIFOLIA**, L. Blue Cowslip, Bugloss Cowslip, Snake Flower.
- PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS**, L. Adam-and-Eve, Bedlam Cowslip, Beggar's Basket, Bottle-of-all-sorts, Bugloss Cowslip, †Children of Israel, Comfrey (Spotted), Cowslip (Bedlam or Jerusalem, \*Virgin Mary's), Cowslip of Bedlem or of Jerusalem, Crayfery, Gooseberry Fool, †Honeysuckle (Virgin Mary's), †Jerusalem Cowslip, Joseph

and Mary, Lady's Milk-sile, Lady's (Our) Milkwort, Lady's Pin-cushion, Lungwort, \*Mary's Tears, Sage of Bethlem, Sage of Jerusalem, Soldiers and Sailors, Spotted Mary, Spotted Virgin, Virgin Mary's Milk-drops.

**PYRETHRUM PARTHENIUM**, L. Adrelwurt, \*Arsmart, †Bachelor's Buttons, Bertram, Buncholery Buttons, Daisy (†Michaelmas, †Midsummer), †Featherfew, Feverfew, \*Featherfowl, \*Flirtwort, Maghet, Mayweed, †Nosebleed, St. Peterwort, Vethervoo (Featherfew), Weythernoy, Whitewort.

**PYROLA MINOR**, L. Lily (Wood), Winter-green.

**PYRUS ARIA**, L. Apple (Hen), Beam Tree, Chess-apple, Cumberland Hawthorn, Hen-apple, Hoar Withy, Lot-tree, Mulberry, Ouler (Sea), Pear-tree (Widbin, Wild), Quickbeam, Rice (White), Service-berry, Whip-beam, Whicrop, White-beam, White-leaf-tree.

**PYRUS AUCUPARIA**, L. Ash (Mountain or Wild), Caers, Care, Cock-drunks, †Dogberry, Field Ash, Fowler's Service, Hazel (Witch), Hen-drunks, Heer, †Quickbeam, Quicken, Ran-tree, Ranty-berries, Rawn, Roantree, Roddin-tree, Rowan, Rown-tree, Royne-tree, Sap-Tree, Service (Wild), \*Twick-band-Twick-bine, Whicken, Whistle-wood, White Ash, Whitty-tree, †Wicken or Wicken Tree, Wickey, Wigin, Witch-wood, Witchen or Witchin, Witty-tree, Wychen.

**PYRUS COMMUNIS**, L. Choke-pear, †Gold Nep, Pear, Pire, Pyrie.

**PYRUS DOMESTICA**, L. Apple or Apple-tree (Sorb), Service-tree, Sorb, Whitty, Whitty Pear, Witten Pear.

**PYRUS MALUS**, L. Apis, Aplyn, Appelyn, Apple, Apple-John, Appo, Appulle, Bittersgall, †Bittersweet, †Cat's-Heads, Coling, Crab, Crab-stock, Crab-tree, Grab, Grabstock, Gribble, Koling, \*Leather Jacket, \*Morris Apple, Nurse Garden, \*Pomewater, \*Sap, Scarb-tree, Scrab, Screyb, Scrog, Stub-apple, \*Well Apple, Wharre, Wilding.

**PYRUS SCANDICA**, Bab. French Hales.

**PYRUS TORMINALIS**, L. Chequer-tree, Corme (?), Heck-berry, Lezzory, Maple Service, Shir, Sorb, Swallow Pear, Whitty Pear.

**QUERCUS**. Oak, \*Woke.

**QUERCUS ILEX**, L. Holly-oak, Holm-oak, Oak (Evergreen).

**QUERCUS ROBUR**, L. Aac, †Acharne, Achorn, Ackern, Ackeron, \*Acorn-tree, Aik, Aik-tree, Akcorn, Ake, \*Akers, Akehorn, Akernel, Akeron, Akker, †Akkern, Akran, Akyr, Archarde, Atchern, Atchorn, Cups-and-ladles or Cups-and-saucers, Eike-tree, \*Frying Pans, Hatch-horn, Jove's Nuts, Knappers, Mace, †Mast, Oak Atchern, Oak (†Black, Durmast), \*Ovest, Pipes, \*Rump, Trail (The), \*Woke, Wuk, Yackrans, Yak, Yakker, Yeaker, Yek, Yik.

**QUERCUS SESSILIFLORA**, Sm. Bay Oak, Maiden Oak, Oak (White), Yak.

**RADIOLA MILLEGRANA**, L. Allseed, Flaxseed.

**RAMALINA EVERNOIDES**, Nyl. \*Blacksmith's Apron.

**RANUNCULUS**. \*Creesy-creesy, \*Gild-cups, Golland.

**RANUNCULUS ACONITIFOLIUS**, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Bachelor's Buttons (White), Fair Maid of France, Fair Maids of Kent.

**RANUNCULUS ACRIS**, L. †Bachelor's Buttons, Bachelor's Buttons

- (Yellow), Baffiners, Bassinet, Blister-plant, Bolt, Butter Creeses, Buttercup, Butter Daisy, Butter-flower, \*Butter Rose, Carlock-cups, Caul (Yellow), †Clovewort, †Cowslip, Crow-foot, Crow-taes, Crazy, Crees (Yellow), Crow-flower, Crow-foot, Crow-pightle, Crow's-foot, Crowtoe, Eggs-and-butter, Gil-cup, Gold Crap, Gold Cup, Gold Knops, \*Golden Knobs, Goldy Knob, Gowlan (Yellow), Gowlan (Yellow), Guilty-cup, Horse Gold, †King-cup, King's Knob, Paigle, Yellow Caul, Yellow Cups.
- RANUNCULUS AQUATILIS**, L. Buttercup (Water), \*Crowfoot (White), Liverwort (Water), Lodewort, Milfoil (Water), Pickerell-weed, Ram's Foot.
- RANUNCULUS ARVENSIS**, L. Buttercup (Corn), †Crees (Yellow), Crow-foot (Corn or Urchin), Crow's-claws, \*Devil-on-all-sides, Devil-on-both-sides, Devil's Claws, Devil's Coach-wheel, Devil's Currycomb, \*Dill-cup, \*English Stavesacre, Gold-weed, Gye, Hard-iron, Hedgehog, Hellweed, Horse Gold, \*Horse-gould, Hungerweed, \*Jack-o'-both-sides, Jack-weed, †Joy, \*Peagle, Pricklebacks, Scratchbur, Starvesacre, \*Yellow-cup.
- RANUNCULUS AURICOMUS**, L. Buttercup, Crow-foot (Wood), Goldylocks.
- RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS**, L. Baffiners, Bassinet, Bolt, Buttercup, Butter Creeses, Butter Daisy, Butter-flower, Carlock-cups, Crow, Crow-crowfoot, Crazy, Crees (Yellow), Crow-flower, Crowfoot, Crowfoot (Rape), Crow-pightle, Crow's-foot, Crowtoe, †Cuckoo-buds, Eggs-and-butter, Gil-cup, Gold Crap, Gold Knops, \*Golden Knobs, Golden Cup, Goldy Knob, Gowlan (Yellow), Guilty-cup, Hillcups, Horse Gold, King-cob, King-cup, King's Knob, Lodewort, Paigle, Pissabed, St. Anthony's Rape, Yellow Caul, Yellow Cups.
- RANUNCULUS FICARIA**, L. Bright, \*Bright Eye [Burwort], Buttercup, Celandine, Celidony, Crain, Crazy, †Crow-pightle, Figwort, Foal-foot, \*Gilding-cup, †Gilty Cup, Golden Cup, Golden Guineas, Goldy Knob, King-cup, Marsh Pilewort, Paigle, Pilewort.
- RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA**, L. Banewort, Butter-plate, †Cow grass, Crow-foot (Spear), †Goose-tongue, Grass (Spear), Ronge-wort, Snake's Tongue, Sparewort, Spear Crowfoot, Spearwort, Spurwood, Wil-fire, Yellow Crane.
- RANUNCULUS FLUITANS**, Lamk. †Cow-weed, Eel-beds, Eel-ware, Rait, Raw-yeds, Reits, Roits.
- RANUNCULUS LINGUA**, L. Crowfoot (Spear), Sparrow-weed.
- RANUNCULUS REPENS**, L. Baffiners, Bassinet, Bolt, Butter Creeses, Buttercup, Butter Daisy, Butter-flower, Carlock-cups, \*Cat-claws, Crow-foot, Crow-taes, Crazy, Crees (Yellow), Crow-feet, Crow-flower, Crow-foot, Crow-pightle, Crow's-claws, Crow's-foot, Crowtoe, †Devil's Guts, Gold-balls, Gold Crap, Gold Knops, Golden Cup, Goldy Knob, Gowlan (Yellow), Granny-threads, Guilty-cup, Hod-the-Rake, Horse Gold, King-cup, \*Lantern Leaves, Meg-many-feet, Paigle, Ram's Claws, Sitfast, Sitsicker, Tether-Toad, Toad-tether, Yellow Caul, Yellow Cups.
- RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS**, L. Ache, Blisterwort, Clöffing (?), Thiretella.
- RAPHANUS RAPHANISTRUM**, L. Cadlock, Charlock, Charlock (Jointed or White), Crawps, \*Curlock, Kedlock, Kellock, Ketlock, Mustard (Wild), Rump, Runch, Skeldock, Skeldick, Skellie, Skellock, Skillock, Warlock.



- RAPHANUS SATIVUS**, L. Rabone, Radish, Rawbone, Reddish, Reefort.  
**RESEDA LUTEA**, L. Base Rocket, Crambling Rocket.  
**RESEDA LUTEOLA**, L. Ash of Jerusalem, Dyer's Rocket, Dyer's Weed, Dyer's Yellow-weed, Goud, Green-weed, Italian Rocket, Weld, Woad, Wolds or Woulds, Woold, Yellow Rocket, Yellow-weed, Yellowwa.  
**RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS**, L. Buckthorn, [Christ's Thorn], French Berries, Hart's-thorn, Rainberry-Thorn, Rhineberry, Waythorn.  
**RHAMNUS FRANGULA**, L. Alder (Berry, Berry-bearing, or Black), Alder Buckthorn, Aller (Black), Arrow-wood, Butcher's Prick-tree, Dogwood, Stinking Roger.  
**RHEUM OFFICINALE**, Baill. Rhubarb.  
**RHINANTHUS CRISTA-GALLI**, L. †Clock, Cock-grass, Cock's-comb, Cow-wheat, Dog's Siller, Fiddle-cases, Gowk's Sixpence, Grass (†Penny, Rattle), Hen Pen, Hen's Combs, Honeysuckle, Horse Pens, Locusts, Meadow Rattle, Money, \*Money-grass, Pence, Penny (Henny), Penny Rattle, Penny Weed, Rattle, Rattle-bags, Rattle-box, Rattle-penny, Rochlis, Rottle-penny, Snaffles, Yellow Rattle.  
**RHODIOLA ROSEA**, L. Heal-all.  
**RHODODENDRON**. Rhodo.  
**RHODYMENIA CILIATA**, Grev. Craw-dulse.  
**RHODYMENIA PALMATA**, Grev. †Dillisk, Dills, \*Dilse, Dullesh, \*Dullis or Dullisk, †Dulse, Dulse (Mountain), Sheep's-head, Shell-dillisk, Sou-soell.  
**RIBES**. Cean, Corance, Currant-berries.  
**RIBES GROSSULARIA**, L. Berries, Berry, Berry-tree, Blab, Blob, Carberry, Cat-berries, Dabberries, Dayberry, Deberries, Dewberry, Fabes, Faeberry, Fapes, †Fayberry, Feaberry, Feabes, Feapes, Gaskins, Goggles, Golfobs, Gooseberry, Goose-gog, Gozill, Grizzle, Grosers, Groset, Grozel, Honey-blob, Thapes, Theabes, Thepes, Wine-berry.  
**RIBES NIGRUM**, L. †Blackberry, Black Currant-berries, Black Goose-berries, Gazels, Quinsy Berry, Squinancy-berry, Wine-berry.  
**RIBES RUBRUM**, L. Garnet-berry, Gazels, Gooseberry (Red), Gozill, Raisin Tree, Raspberry, Rizzles, Russles, Wine-berry.  
**RICINUS COMMUNIS**, L. Man's Motherwort, Stedfast.  
**ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA**, L. Silver Chain, Whya-tree.  
**ROCCELLA TINCTORIA**, L. Archall, Cork, Litmus, †Orchal, Rock-Moss.  
**ROSA ARVENSIS**, L. Briar, Briar Bush, \*Cat Rose, Corn Rose.  
**ROSA CANINA**, L. Bird Briar, Bramble (Horse), Brear, Briar, Briar Rose, Briar Tree, Briar (Hep), Brier Bush, Brimmlle, \*Buck-breer, Buckie-berries, \*Buckie Briar, †Buckies, Bucky, Bullbeef, Canker, Canker-berry, Canker-flower, Canker-rose, Cat-choops, Cat-hep, Cat-jugs, Cat-whin, Choop, Chowps, \*Cow-itch, \*Daily Bread, †Dogberry, \*Dogbreer, Dog-chowp, Dog-hip, Dog-job, Dog-jumps, Dog Rose, Eglantine, Hap, Haup, Hedgepeak, Hedge Speaks, Hep, Hep-tree, †Hip, Hip-briar, Hippans, Hippans (Dog's), Hip-rose, \*Hipson, Horse Bramble, Huggan, Humack, Itching Berries, Lawyers, Lice (Buckie), Nippernails, Nips, Pig Rose, Pig's Noses, Pixie Pears, Red-berries, Soldiers, Tickler or Tickling Tommy, Yew-brimmlle.  
**ROSA MICRANTHA**, Sm. Sweet Briar.

- ROSA RUBIGINOSA, L. Breer (Sweet), Briar, Briar (Sweet), Eglantere, Eglantine.  
 ROSA SPINOSISSIMA, L. Barrow Roses, Burnet Rose, Cant Robin, Cathep, Catwhin, Fox Rose, Pimpernel Rose.  
 ROSA VILLOSA, L. Apple-rose.  
 ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS, L. Old Man, Rosemary.  
 RUBIA PEREGRINA, L. Evergreen Cliver.  
 RUBIA TINCTORUM, L. Madder, Warence.  
 RUBUS CÆSIUS, L. \*Blackberry Token, Blue Bramble, Bramble (Heath), Cocolas-panter, Dewberry, \*Dewberry-brier.  
 RUBUS CHAMÆMORUS, L. Aivern, Averin, Bramble (Mountain), Cloud-berry, Cnout-berry, †Everocks, Fintock, Knot-berry, Knub-berry, Mountain Bramble, Noops, \*Noutherry, Nub-berry.  
 RUBUS FRUTICOSUS, L. Berries, Blacebergan, Blackbern, †Blackberry, \*Black bides, Black Blegs, Black-bowours, Black-boyds, Black Brier, Blackkites, Black-spice, \*Blags, Bleggs, Boyds, Bramble, Brammelkite, Brammle, Brear, Bremmyll, Briar, Brimbles, Brimmle (He), Brimble, Broomles, Brumbe, Brumbleberries, Brumley-berry Bush, Brummel, Brummelkites, Brymble, Bullbeef, Bumbleberries, Bumblekites, Bumly-kites, Bummelkites, †Bummell, Bummelykites, Bummull, Cock-bramble, Cock-brumbe, \*Country Lawyers, \*Ewe-bramble, Gaitberry, Gaiter-tree, Garten Berries, Hawk's-bill Bramble, Lady's Garters, \*Land-briars, †Lawyers, Mooches, Mulberry, \*Mulberry Bramble, Scald-berry, Thethorne, Theve-thorn, Thief.  
 RUBUS IDÆUS, L. Arnberries, Framboys, Hain-berry, Hind-berry, Hineberry, †Rasp, Rasperry, Rausps, Respe, Respis, Riaps, Roiseberry, Roshberry, Sivven.  
 RUBUS SAXATILIS, L. Bramble (Stone), Bunchberry, \*Bungellberry, Roebuck-berry.  
 RUBUS SPECTABILIS, Pursh. Woodman's Rose.  
 RUMEX. Dock, †Docken, Doodykye, Phorams or Phorans, Red Dock.  
 RUMEX ACETOSA, L. Bread-and-cheese, \*Cock Sorrell, Dock (Sharp or †Sour), Docken (Sour), \*Donkey's Oats, \*French Sourock, Grass (Sour), †Green-sauce, Green Sorrell, Lammie Sourrocks, Leek (Sour), Ranty-tanty (?), Red Shank, Sallet, Sarock, Sooracks, Sorrel, Sorrel (Green, Sow), Sorrow, Sourack, Sour-sabs or Sour-suds, Sour Sauce, Sour Sodge, Sourrocks, Tom Thumb's thousand Fingers.  
 RUMEX ACETOSELLA, L. Bread-and-cheese, †Cuckoo's meat, †Cuckoo's Sorrel, Dock (Sour), Lammie Sourrocks, Leek (Sour), Ranty-tanty, Sheep's Sorrel, Sheep's Sourack, Sooracks or Soorocks or Sourrocks.  
 RUMEX ALPINUS, L. †Butter Dock, †Butter Leaves, Rhubarb.  
 RUMEX AQUATICUS, L. Docken, Eldin, Elgins.  
 RUMEX HYDROLAPATHUM, L. Bloodwort, Dock (Water), Horse Sorrel, Sorrel (Water).  
 RUMEX OBTUSIFOLIUS, L. Batter Dock, Butter Dock, Celery-seed, Cushy-cows, †Docken, Kettle Dock, Red Shank, Smair dock.  
 RUMEX PATIENTIA, L. Monk's Rhubarb, Passions, Patience.  
 RUMEX PULCHER, L. Dock (Fiddle).  
 RUMEX SANGUINEUS, L. Bloodwort, Bloody Dock, †Dock.  
 RUPIA MARITIMA, L. Grass (Sea), Pondweed (Tassel), Tassel Grass.  
 RUSCUS ACULEATUS, L. Box (Prickly), Box Holly, †Butcher's Broom, Jew's Myrtle, \*Knee Holly, †Knee Holme, Knee Hulver, Kneeshul, Myrtle (Wild), Petigree or Petigrue, Shepherd's Myrtle.

- RUTA GRAVEOLENS**, L. Ave-grace, Countryman's Treacle, Herb-a-grace, Herbegrass, Herb-Grace, Herb of Grace, Herb-of-Repentance, \*Herby grass, Rue, Yerb-a-grass.
- SAGINA**. Pearl-wort.
- SAGINA PROCUMBENS**, L. Bird's-eye, Breakstone, Make-beggar, Poverty.
- SAGITTARIA SAGITTIFOLIA**, L. †Adder's-tongue, Archer (Water), Arrowhead.
- SALICORNIA HERBACEA**, L. Crab-grass, English Sea-grape, Frog-grass, Glasswort, Grape (Sea), Grass (Sea), Pickle Plant, Saltwort, Samphire, Samphire (Marsh, Rock), Sampion, Swy.
- SALIX**. Cambridgeshire Oaks, Cat-heads, Cats-and-dogs, Cats-and-kittens, Cat's-tail, Chatton, Geese and Goslings or †Goose and Goslings, Geslins, Goosy Goslings, \*Gorgy-mill-tree, †Goslings, †Honeysuckle, Kite-bin, \*May Geslings, Mouser-withy, Saff-tree, Salghe, Sallow, Sally or Sally-tree, Sally Withy, Saugh-tree or Saugh-buss, \*Sawgh, Seel, Sele, Selly, Soafs, Waller, Wans, Welogh, Whitty, Widdy, Wiffs, Wilf, Willey, Willow, Withy, Wythy or Wythies, Wythe or Wythes.
- SALIX ALBA**. Duck Willow, Willow (White).
- SALIX AMYGDALINA**, L. Kit Willow.
- SALIX AURITA**, L. Withe-tree.
- SALIX BABYLONICA**, L. \*Drooping Willow, Weeping Willow.
- SALIX CAPREA**, L. Cat's-heads, Geslins, Ges-an'-gullies, Goat Willow, Goose and Goslings, Goose Withy, Gull, Lambs'-tails, Palm, Pawms, Pomes, Pussycats, Pussy-cat's Tails, Rag (Tassel), Sally (Black), Sauf, Willow-gull, Withy (Bun).
- SALIX CINEREA**, L. Grey Saugh.
- SALIX FRAGILIS**, L. Crack Willow, Snap Willow.
- SALIX PENTANDRA**, L. Bays (Willow), Palm, Sweet Willow, Willow (Black), Willy (Sweet).
- SALIX RUBRA**, Huds. Water Willow, Withy (Red) ?.
- SALIX VIMINALIS**, L. Augers, Ausier, Osier, Sperte, Twig Withy, Wilgers, Wythy or Wythies.
- SALIX VITELLINA**, L. Golden Osier, Seale-tree, Withy (Cane).
- SALSOLA KALI**, L. Eestrige, Glasswort (Prickly), Kelpwort, Sowdwort, Thrift (Sea).
- SALVIA OFFICINALIS**, L. Sage, Save.
- SALVIA SCLAREA**, L. Clary, Clear-eye, Godesseie, Goody's Eye, Scallewort, Seebright.
- SALVIA VERBENACA**, L. \*Christ's Eye, Clary (Wild), Clear-eye, Clear-eye (Wild), Eve-seeds, Oculus-Christi.
- SAMBUCUS EBULUS**, L. Blood Hilder, Bloodwort, Daneball, Danes' Blood, Daneweed, †Danewort, Deadwort, †Elder (Dwarf or Ground), Lithewort, Wale-wort, Wallwort.
- SAMBUCUS NIGRA**, L. Acte, Alderne, Arntree, Baw-tree, Bertery, Boon-tree, †Boortree, Bootry, †Bore, †Bore-tree, Borral, Bothery-tree, Bottery, Bottery-tree, Bottry, Bountree, Bourtsee, Boutree, Bull-tree, Bur-tree, Buttery, \*Devil's Wood, Dogtree, Elder, \*Elder (Feathered), Elderberry, †Eldern, Ellar, Ellarne, Ellen-tree, †Eller, †Ellen, †Ellet, Elnorne, Elen, Hilder, Hillerne, Hydul-tree, Lylder, †Judas-tree, Parsley Elder, Skaw, Whit-aller, Whusselwood, Winlin-berries.

- SAMBUCUS ROSEA.** Rose Elder.  
**SAMOLUS VALERANDI, L.** Brook-weed, Pimpinell (Round, Water).  
**SANGUISORBA OFFICINALIS, L.** †Burnet, Burnet Bloodwort, Maiden-heads, Pimpinell.  
**SANICULA EUROPÆA, L.** March (Wood), Sanicle, Sanicle (Wood), Self-heal, Sinicle.  
**SANTOLINA CHAMÆCYPARISSIAS, L.** Cypress (Garden), †Lavender Corn.  
**SANTOLINA INCANA, L.** Silver Lavender.  
**SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS, L.** Bruisewort, Buryt, Crowsope, Farewell Summer, Fuller's Grass, Fuller's Herb, Gentian (Soapwort), Gill-flower (Mock), Gill-run-by-the-street, Hedge Pink, Latherwort, Saponary, Scourwort, Soapwort.  
**SAPONARIA VACCARIA, L.** Basil (Cow).  
**SAROTHAMNUS SCOPARIUS, Wimm.** Banadde, Bannal, Basam, Beesom, Bisom, Bizzom, Bream, Breen, Broom, Broom (Green), Browme, †Brum, Genest.  
**SATUREIA HORTENSIS, L.** Savory or Summer Savory.  
**SAUSSUREA ALPINA, L.** Gentle Thistle.  
**SAXIFRAGA.** Breakstone, Saxifrage.  
**SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA, L.** Billy Button, Cuckoo-flower, Fair Maid of France, First of May, Grass (Thirlestane) (?), †Lady's Pincushion, Pretty Maids, Sessifax, Saxifer, Saxifrage, Saxifrage (White), Sen-green, Stone-break.  
**SAXIFRAGA HYPNOIDES, L.** †Cushion (Lady's), Eve's Cushion, Indian Moss, Queen's Cushion.  
**SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA, L.** †Aaron's Beard, Creeping Sailor, \*Humility, †Mother of Thousands, Old Man's Beard, Pedlar's Basket, \*Poor Man's Geranium, Roving Jenny, Spider Plant, Strawberry Plant, Thread-of-life.  
**SAXIFRAGA STELLARIS, L.** Kidney-wort.  
**SAXIFRAGA TRIDACTYLITES, L.** Grass (Whitlow), Nailwort, White Blow.  
**SAXIFRAGA UMBROSA, L.** Bird's Eye, Cabbage (St. Patrick's), \*Chickens, †Garden Gate, †Hen and Chickens, †Kiss-me, \*Kiss-me-love-behind-the-garden-gate, Leaf of St. Patrick, Little and Pretty, †London Pride, †Look-up-and-kiss-me, \*Meet-me-love, †Nancy Pretty, †None-so-pretty, \*Pheasant's Feather, †Pink, Pratlting Parnell, †Pretty Betsy, Pretty Nancy, †Prince's Feather, Queen's Feather.  
**SCABIOSA.** Scabious.  
**SCABIOSA ARVENSIS, L.** †Bachelor's Buttons, †Billy Button, \*Black Soap, Blue Buttons, Bluecaps, \*Blue men, \*Broadweed, \*Cardies, Clodweed, Clogweed, Curl-doddy, Egyptian Rose, Gipsy Flower, Gipsy Rose, †Lady's Cushion, Pincushion, Scabious, Scabridge, Scabril.  
**SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA, L.** Blackamoor's Beauty, Egyptian Rose, Gipsy Rose, Lady's Pincushion, Mournful Widow, †Pincushion, Poor Widow.  
**SCABIOSA SUCCISA, L.** †Bachelor's Buttons, Blue-ball, Blue-bannets, Blue Bonnets, †Blue Buttons, Blue-caps, Blue-heads, Blue-kiss, Blue-tops, Bunds, Bundweed, †Carl-doddie, †Curl-doddy, Devil's-bit, Devil's Bit Scabious, Fire-leaves, Forbete, Forebit, Forebitten More, †Gentleman's Buttons, †Hardhead, Hardhead (Woolly), \*Hog-a-back, Lamb's Ears, More-herbyw, Ofbit, Remcope, Stinking Nancy.  
**SCANDIX PECTEN, L.** Adam's Needle, Beggar's Needle, Chervil (Needle

- or Wild), Clock-needle, Comb (Lady's, Shepherd's, or Venus's, p. 130), Coombs, Crake-needle, Crow-needle, †Crowpecks, Deil's or Devil's Darning-needle, \*Darning Needles, Deil's Elshin, Elshins, Ground Enell, Hedge-hog, Needle, Needle (Pink), \*Old Wife's Darning Needles, \*Old Woman's Needle, Parsley (Wild), Poke Needle, Pook Needle, Poukenel, Pound Needle, Powk Needle, Puck Needle, Shepherd's Needle, Stikpyle, Tailor's Needles, Throck-needle, Venus' Needle.
- SCHENUS NIGRICANS**, L. Bog Rush, Clock-seaves, Lawk, †Ling.
- SCILLA**. Squill.
- SCILLA MARITIMA**, L. †Sea Onion.
- SCILLA NUTANS**, Sm. Bell-bottle, †Bell (Hare), Bells (Wood), Bloody Man's Fingers (?), †Blue Bell, Blue Bottle, †Blue Gramfer Greygles, \*Blue Rocket, Crake-feet, Craw-feet, Craw-flower, †Craw-taes, Craw-tees, †Cross-flower, Crow-bells, Crow-flower, Crowfoot, Crow-leek, †Crow-toes, †Cuckoo, Cuckoo-flower, Cuckoo's Stockings, Culverkeys, Culvers, Gowk's-hose, Gramfer-Greygles, \*Gramfer-gregors, Grass (Snap), Greygle, Guckoos, Hyacinth, Leek (Crow), Ring o' Bells, Rocket (Blue).
- SCILLA VERNA**, L. Onion (Sea).
- SCIRPUS**. Club-grass.
- SCIRPUS LACUSTRIS**, L. Bass, Bent, Bolder, †Bullrush, Bumble, Club-rush, Frail-rush, Grass (Spurt), Holrysche, Panier Rush, Pole Rush.
- SCIRPUS MARITIMUS**, L. Grass (Spurt, Star).
- SCIRPUS PALUSTRIS**, L. Aglet-headed Rush.
- SCIRPUS SYLVATICUS**, L. Millet.
- SOLERANTHUS ANNUUS**, L. German Knotgrass, Knawel, Knotgrass, Parsley Pert or Piert.
- SCOLOPENDRIUM VULGARE**, Sm. †Adder's Tongue, †Burntweed, Button-hole, Christ's Hair, †Finger Fern, \*Fox-tongue, Hart's-tongue, Horse-tongue, Lamb's-tongue, Long-leaf, Seaweed Fern, Snake-leaves.
- SCORPIURUS SULCATUS**, L. Caterpillars, Grass (Scorpion).
- SCORZONERA HISPANICA**, L. Grass (Viper's).
- SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA**, L. †Betony (Brook or Water), Bishop-leaves, Broomwort, Brownwort, Bullwort (?), Christopher (Stinking), \*Cressel, \*Cressil, \*Crowdy-kit, Fiddles, Fiddlewood, Figwort, \*Huntsman's Cap, Poor Man's Salve, Stinking Roger.
- SCROPHULARIA NODOSA**, L. Bore-tree, \*Brennet, Brown Net, Christopher (Stinking), †Outfinger, Figwort, Hastie Roger, Kernelwort, Murrain-grass, Pilewort (Great), Poor Man's Salve, Rose Noble, Stinking Roger, Throatwort.
- SCUTELLARIA**. Skullcap.
- SCUTELLARIA GALERICULATA**, L. Hooded Willow-herb.
- SOYOPHOPHORUS PYXIDATUS**, Hook. Cup Lichen, Cup-moss.
- SECALE CEREALE**, L. Rye.
- SEDUM ACRE**, L. Bird's Bread, \*Creeping Charlie, Creeping Jack, †Creeping Jenny, Creeping Sailor, \*Crowdy Kit o' the Wall, Ginger, Gold Chain, Gold Dust, Golden Moss, Houseleek, Houseleek (Little), Jack-of-the-Buttery, Moss, Moss (French), Mouse-tail, Pepper (Country, Poor Man's, Wall), Pepper Crop, \*Pig's Ears, Pricket, Prick Madam, Rock Crop, Rock Plant, Stancroppes, Stone-crop, Stone-hore, Stone-hot, Stonnord, Wall Grass, Wall Moss, Wallwort.

- SEDUM ALBUM**, L. Grass (Worm), Prick Madam, Stonecrop (Great).  
**SEDUM GLAUCUM**, Sin. \*Indian Fog.  
**SEDUM REFLEXUM**, L. †Creeping Jenny, †Ginger, Houseleek, Houseleek (Dwarf), \*Indian Fog, \*Love-in-a-chain, Prick Madam, \*Sow's ear, Stone-hore, Stone-hot, Thrift, Trick Madam, Trip Madam.  
**SEDUM RHODIOLA**, DC. Rose-root or Rose-wort, Snowdon Rose.  
**SEDUM RUPESTRE**, L. \*Jealousy, \*Link-moss.  
**SEDUM TELEPHIUM**, L. Alpine, [Broklembe], \*Arpent, or \*Arpent-weed, Harping Johnny, †Jacob's Ladder, Lib-long, Livelong, Midsummer Men, Orphan-John, Orpies, Orpine, Oruall, Solomon's Puzzles.  
**SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM**, L. Aye-green, Bullock's-eye, Cyphel, Fews, Foos, Fouets, Fow, Fuit, Full, Healing Blade, Hockerie-topner, Home-wort, †House-green, Houseleek, Huslock, Imbreke, Jo-barbe, Jubard, Jupiter's Beard, Jupiter's Eye, \*Poor Jan's Leaf, Sel-green, Sengreen, Sigrim, Sil-green, Simgreen, Singreen, Sinna-green, Sungreen, Syphelt, Thunder-plant.  
**SENEBIERA CORONOPUS**, Poir. Buck's-horn, Cress (Swine's or Wart), Grass (Hog, Sow), Hartshorn, Herb Eve, Herb Ive, Star of the Earth, Wartwort.  
**SENECIO JACOBÆA**, L. \*Agreen, Benweed, Bindweed, Binweed, Booin, Bowens, Bowlochs, Bunnels, Bunwede, Cammock, Cankerweed, Cheadle-dock, Cowfoot, \*Cradle-dock, Cress (Swine's), Cushag, Dock (Kadle, Kettle), Dog-standard, Ellshinders (Yellow), Fairies' Horse, Fellon-weed, \*Fizz-gigs, Fleedod, Fleenurt, Flydod, Grass (Swine's), Grundswaith, James' Weed, James' Wort, Keddle Dock, Marefart, Muggert, †Ragged Jack, †Ragged Robin, Rag Weed, Rag Wort, St. James' Wort, Scrape-clean, Seggrom, Seggy, Sigrim, Stagger-wort, Staner-wort, Staver-wort, Stinking Alisander, Stinking Billy, Stinking Davie, Stinking Elshinder, Stinking-weed, Tansy, Weeby, Yack-yard, Yark-rod, Yellow-weed.  
**SENECIO PALUDOSUS**, L. Bird's-tongue.  
**SENECIO SARACENICUS**, L. Comfrey (Saracen's), Consound (Saracen's), Saracen's Woundwort (*see* Saracen's Comfrey).  
**SENECIO VULGARIS**, L. Birdseed, Chickenweed, Chinchone, Grinning Swallow, Grinsel, Groundsel, †Grunsel, †Grundsels, Grunnishule, Sencion, Simson, Swichen.  
**SERRATULA TINCTORIA**, L. Saw-wort.  
**SESLEIA CÆRULEA**, Scop. Blue Moor-grass, Moor Grass, Pry.  
**SHERARDIA ARVENSIS**, L. Allison, †Dodger, Herb Sherard, Madder (Field), Madderlen, Spurwort.  
**SIBTHORPIA EUROPÆA**, L. Chickweed (Bastard), Cornish Money-wort, Moneywort, Penny Pies, Penny Wort.  
**SIDERITIS**. Glidewort.  
**SILAUS PRATENSIS**, Bess. Meadow Saxifrage, Pepper Saxifrage, Saxifrage.  
**SILENE**. Catchfly.  
**SILENE ACAULIS**, L. Campion (Moss).  
**SILENE ARMERIA**, L. Catchfly, Limewort.  
**SILENE INFLATA**, L. \*Adder-and-Snake Plant, Bell (Cow), Ben, Bird's-eggs, Bladder Campion, Bletcherweed, Bottle (White), Bull Rattle, \*Clapweed, Cockle (White), Cowbell, Cowcracker, †Cowmack, Cowpaps, Crackers, Frothy Poppy, Knap-bottle, Rattle-bags, Snappers, Spatling Poppy, Thunder Bolts.

- SILENE MARITIMA*, L. Thimble, Witches' Thimble.  
*SILENE OTITES*, L. Star of the Earth.  
*SINAPIS ALBA*, L. Charlock, Kedlock, Kellock, Kerlock, Ketlock, Mustard (White), Senvie.  
*SINAPIS ARVENSIS*, L. Bazocks, +Birdseed, Brassics, Brassoock, Cadlick, Cadlock, Cale (Corn), Callock, Calves-feet, Carlock, Chadlock, \*Charlick, Charlock, Chedlock, Churlick, Craps, Curlick, \*Curlock, Field Kale, Garlock, Kadlock, Kale, Kale (Corn, Wild), Kecklock, Kedlock, Kellock, +Kerlock, Ketlock, Kilk, Kinkle, Mustard (Corn, Wild), Popple, Presha or Presha-bhwee or Prushus, Rape, Rocket (Bastard), Rough Cadlock, Runch, Rungy, Scaldricks, Scalies, Scallock, Senvie, Shirt, \*Skedlock, Skeldock, Skeldicks, Skellock, Skellie or Skillock, Turnip, Will Kail, Yellow Flower.  
*SINAPIS MURALIS*, DC. Rocket (Wall).  
*SINAPIS NIGRA*, L. Cadlock, Charlock, Kellock, Kerlock, Ketlock, Mustard (Black), Senvie, Sinewey, Warlock.  
*SISON AMOMUM*, L. Hedge Honewort, Parsley (Stone), Spikenard.  
*SISYMBRIUM IRIU*, L. London Rocket.  
*SISYMBRIUM OFFICINALE*, L. Bank Cress, [Crambling-rocket], Hedge Mustard, Hedgeweed, Lucifer Matches, Scrambling Rocket.  
*SISYMBRIUM SOPHIA*, L. Flizweed, Wisdom of Surgeons.  
*SISYMBRIUM THALIANA*, Hook. Turkey Pod.  
*SIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM*, L. Parsnip (Water).  
*SIUM LATIFOLIUM*, L. Parsnip (Water).  
*SIUM SISARUM*, L. Crummock, Scaret-root, Skerret, Skirret, Skyrwort.  
*SMYERNUM OLUSATRUM*, L. Alexander, \*Alick, Alisaundre, Alshinder, Alysaunder, Celery (Wild), \*Elshinder, Megweed, Parsley (Horse), Stanmarch.  
*SOLANUM*. Nightshade.  
*SOLANUM DULCAMARA*, L. Awf'ood, \*Belladonya, +Bindweed (Blue), +Bittersweet, Deadly Nightshade, Dogwood, Dwale, +Fellon-wood, Fellonwort, Mad Dog's Berries, Nightshade (Bittersweet, Wood), +Poison-berry, Poison Flower, \*Poisonous Tea Plant, Pushion Berry, Robin-run-the-Hedge, Skaw-coo, Snake-berry, Snake's Poison-food, Sweet Bitter, Terrididdle or Terrydivle, Tether Devil.  
*SOLANUM MELONGENA*, L. Egg-plant.  
*SOLANUM NIGRUM*, L. Duscle, Garden Nightshade, Hound's-berry, Mixplenton, Morel, Morel (Petty).  
*SOLIDAGO VIRGAUREA*, L. Aaron's Rod, Banwort (?), Golden Rod, Woundwort.  
*SOLSEQUIUM*. Solsekillie.  
*SONCHUS ARVENSIS*, L. Dindle, Gutweed, Hogweed, Rosemary, Swine Thistle, Tree Sow Thistle.  
*SONCHUS OLERACEUS*, L. Colewort (Hare's), Dashed (Milky), Dickles (Milky), Dindle, Hare's Lettuce, Hare's Palace, Hare's Thistle, Mary's (St.) Seed, Milk Thistle, Milk-weed, Milky Tassel, Sow-dingle, Sow Thistle, Swine Thistle, Swinies, Thowthystyle.  
*SPARGANIUM*, L. Burweed, Levers, Livers, Lyvers.  
*SPARGANIUM RAMOSUM*, L. Bede-sedge, Bur-flag, Bur-reed, Grass (Reed), Knop Sedge, Seg or Segge, Seggin.  
*SPARGANIUM SIMPLEX*, L. Blackweed.  
*SPARTINA ALTERNIFLORA*, Loisel. Sedge.  
*SPARTINA STRICTA*, Roth. Cord-grass, Grass (Spart), Mat-reed.  
*SPEERGULA ARVENSIS*, L. Beggar-weed, +Bottle Brush, Cowquake,

- Dodder, Dother. \*Farmer's Ruin, Flax (Toad), Franke, \*Granyagh, Lousy Grass, Make-beggar, †Mountain Flax, †Pick Pocket, Pick Purse, †Poverty Weed, Sandweed, Spurry, Yarr, Yarrel, Yawr, Yur.
- SPHAGNUM. Bog Moss, Gold Heath, \*Old Wives' Tow.
- SPINACIA OLERACEA, L. Spinach.
- SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA, L. Dropwort, Fillyfindillan, †Lady's Ruffles, †Meadow-sweet, Walwort (?).
- SPIRÆA HYPERICIFOLIA, DC. May (Italian).
- SPIRÆA SALICIFOLIA, L. Aaron's Beard, Bridewort, Mock Willow, Queen's Needlework.
- SPIRÆA ULMARIA, L. †Bittersweet, Bridewort, Courtship-and-Matrimony, Goat's Beard, †Harif, Honey-sweet, Maid of the Meadow, \*Maid-sweet, \*Meadow-soot, Meadow-sweet, \*My Lady's Belt, Queen of the Meadow, Sweet Hay.
- SPIRANTHES AUTUMNALIS, Rich. Ballocks (Sweet), †Lady's Traces.
- STACHYS BETONICA, Benth. Betayne, Betony, Betony (Wood), Bidney, Bishopswort, Hop (Wild), Vetoyn.
- STACHYS GERMANICA, L. \*Mouse-ear, Woundwort.
- STACHYS LANATA, L. Blanket-leaf, \*Donkey's Ear, †Lamb's-tongue, Saviour's Blanket.
- STACHYS PALUSTRIS, L. All-heal (Clown's), Cock-head, Dead-nettle, Hound's-tongue, Maskert (Swine's), Rough Weed, Runch, Sheep's Briskin, Swine Arnut, Woundwort (Clown's).
- STACHYS SYLVATICA, L. Archangel, Blind Nettle, Cow's Weatherwind, Dead Nettle, Deye Nettle, Grass (Nettle, Wild), Hedge Nettle or Hedge Dead Nettle, Nettle (Wild-grass), \*Nettle Foot, Toad-flower, Withywind (Cow's).
- STAPHYLEA PINNATA, L. Anthony-nut, Bladder Nut, Siney.
- STATICE LIMONIUM, L. Lavender (Sea), Lavender Thrift.
- STELLARIA. Star Flower.
- STELLARIA AQUATICA, Scop. Chickweed, Chickweed (Water).
- STELLARIA GRAMINEA, L. Star-wort.
- STELLARIA HOLOSTEA, L. †Adder's-meat, \*Adder's Spit, Agworm-flower, Allbone, Bachelor's Buttons, Bell (Easter), Billy White's Buttons, †Bird's-eye, Bird's-eye (White), Bird's-tongue, Brandy-snaps, Break-bones, Cuckoo-flower, Cuckoo-meat, Cuckoo's Victuals, Dead Man's Bones, Devil's Corn, Devil's Eyes, \*Easter Flower, Grass (Scurvy, Snake, Star), Headache, Lady's Lint, \*Lady's White Petticoat, May Flower, May-grass, Milk-cans, Milk Maid, Miller's Star, Moon-flower, Moonwort, Owd Lad's Corn, Paigle, †Pick pocket, †Pigle, Pink (Wild), \*Piskies, Pisky, \*Pixie, Pygie, Shepherd's Weatherglass, Shirt-buttons, Smocks or Smock-frock, Snake Flower, Snap-crackers, Snap Jack, Snappers, Snap Stalks, Snapwort, Snow, Snowflake, Star Flower, Star of Bethlehem, Starwort, Stichewort, Stichwort, Thunder-flower.
- STELLARIA MEDIA, L. Bird's-eye (White), Chickenweed, Chickenwort, Chickweed, Chuckenwort, Cickenwort, Craches, Cuckewort, Flewort, Grass (Tongue), Muruns, Winter-weed.
- STICTA PULMONACEA, Ach. Hazel Crottles, Hazel Rag or Raw, Liverwort (Wood), Lungs of Oak, Lungwort, Lungwort (Tree).
- STICTINA SCROBICULATA, Scop. Aikraw, Rag.
- STIPA PENNATA, L. Feather-grass.
- STRATIOTES ALOIDES, L. Crab's-claw, Freshwater Soldier, Houseleek (Water), Knight's Pond-weed, Knight's Water Sengreen, Knight's-



- wort, Knight's Woundwort, Pine (Water), Pondwort (Knight's),  
 Sen-green (Water), Soldier (Freshwater), Soldier's Yarrow, Water  
 Soldiers.
- SUBULARIA AQUATICA, L. Awl-wort, Glond.
- SUEDA FRUTICOSA, Forsk. Rosemary (Sea), Stonecrop (Shrub).
- SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS, Mich. Egg-plant, Snowball, Snowberry,  
 Snowdrop-berry.
- SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE, L. Alum, Ass-ear, Backwort, Black Root,  
 Blackwort, Bonaset, Briswort, Bruisewort, Comfrey, Comfrey-  
 Consound, Consound, Galloc, Knitback.
- SYMPHYTUM TUBEROSUM, L. Knitbeen (Comfer).
- SYRINGA VULGARIS, L. \*Blue Ash, \*Duck's Bills, Laylock, Lilac,  
 Lily-oak, May, May Flower, \*Oysters, Pipe or Pipe Tree, Prince's  
 Feather, Roman Willow, Spanish Ash, \*White Ash.
- TAGETES ERECTA, L. Affrican, Gilliflower (Turkey).
- TAGETES PATULA, L. Marigold (French), Velvet-flower.
- TAMARIX GALICA, L. Cypress, Heath, Ling, Tamarisk.
- TAMUS COMMUNIS, L. †Adder's Meat, \*Adder's Poison, \*Bead-bind,  
 [Beaten Woman's Herb], Bindweed, \*Broyant, Bryony, Bryony  
 (Black), Elphamy (?) Isle of Wight Vine, Lady's Seal, Mandrake,  
 Murrain Berries, Oxberry, †Poison-berry, Ro-berry, Row-berry,  
 Rue-berry, Roll-berry, Serpent's Meat, Snake-berry, Snake's Food,  
 Vine (Wild).
- TANACETUM BALSAMITA, L. Alecoast, \*Balsam Herb, Balsamynte,  
 Coast, Cost, Costmary.
- TANACETUM VULGARE, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Buttons, Buttons (Bitter),  
 Cost (English), †Fern (†Parsl-y, †Scented), †Ginger, †Ginger-  
 plant, Joynson's Remedy Cheese, Tansy.
- TAXUS BACCATA, L. Ewe, Ife, Palm, Shooter, Snat-berries, †Snoder-  
 gills, Snottergall, Snottle-berries, Vew or View, Wire Thorn, Yew.
- TEESDALIA NUDICAULIS, Br. Shepherd's Cress.
- TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDREYS, L. Germander, Germander (Wall), Herte-  
 clowre, Horsechire.
- TEUCRIUM POLIUM, L. Hulwort, Pella-mountain, Puliall-mountain.
- TEUCRIUM SCORDIUM, L. Garlick, Germander, Germander (Water),  
 Scordium, Treacle (English).
- TEUCRIUM SCORODONTA, L. Ambroise, \*Ambrose, Garlick Sage, Ger-  
 mander (Wood), Mint (Rock), †Mountain Sage, Rock Mint.
- THALICTRUM ALPINUM, L. [Poor Man's Rhubarb].
- THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM, L. Columbine (Feathered), Spanish  
 Tufta.
- THALICTRUM FLAVUM, L. False Rhubarb, Fen Rue, Meadow Rhubarb,  
 Meadow Rue.
- THESIUM LINOPHYLLUM, L. Toad Flax (Bastard).
- THLASPI. Broomwort.
- THLASPI, sp. Knave's Mustard.
- THLASPI ARVENSE, L. Boor's Mustard, Bowyer's Mustard, Churl's  
 Mustard, Cress (Penny or Wild), Dish Mustard, Treacle Mustard,  
 Treaclewort.
- THYMUS SERPYLLUM, L. Brotherwort, Hill-wort, Horse Thyme, Mother  
 of Thyme, Pella Mountain or Puliall-mountain, Penny Mountain,  
 Serpell Piliol, Thyme, Thyme (Bank, Creeping or Running, †Shep-  
 herd's, Wild).


- TILIA EUROPEA*, L. Lenten, Lime Tree, Lin, Linde, Line, Teile, Til, Tile or Tilet-tree, or Tillet or Tillet-tree, White-wood.
- TILIA GRANDIFOLIA*, Ehrh. Lime (Red).
- TILIA PARVIFOLIA*, L. Bass, Bast, Elm (Broad-leaved), Pill-bass, Pry.
- TILLETTIA CARIES*, Tul. Blackball, Bunt, Pepper-brand, Smut, Smut-balls.
- TOFIELDIA PALUSTRIS*, L. Asphodel (Scotch), Lamb Lilies.
- TORDYLIUM OFFICINALE*, Jacq. Hartwort.
- TORILIS ANTHRISCUS*, Gærtm. Chervil (Hemlock or Rough), Cicely (Rough), Hedge Parsley, Hogweed, \*Lady's Needlework, †Mother Dee or Mother Die, Scabby Head.
- TORILIS INFESTA*, Spr. Dill.
- TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA*, L. Spiderwort, Trinity.
- TRAGOPOGON PORRIFOLIUS*, L. Jerusalem Star, Nap-at-noon, Salsafy, Sassafy, Star of Jerusalem.
- TRAGOPOGON PRATENSIS*, L. Buck's-beard, Clock (Shepherd's), Gait-berde, Goat's Beard, Go-to-bed-at-noon, Jack-by-the-Hedge, John-go-to-bed-at-noon, Joseph's Flower, †Nap-at-noon, Noontide, Sleep-at-noon, Star of Jerusalem.
- TREMELLA ALBIDA*, Huds. †Fairy Butter.
- TRICHOMANES RADICANS*, Sw. Bristle Fern, Fern (Hare's-foot).
- TRIFOLIUM*. †Cuckoo's Sour, Grass (Three-leaved, Triple), Herb Trefoil, Tetrifol, Trefoil, Trifoly.
- TRIFOLIUM ALPINUM*, L. Liquorice (Wild).
- TRIFOLIUM ARVENSE*, L. Clover (Hare's-foot), Dogs-and-cats, Hare's Foot.
- TRIFOLIUM FILIFORME*, L. Hop Trefoil.
- TRIFOLIUM FRAGIFERUM*, L. Clover (Strawberry).
- TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM*, L. Alsike, Clover (Alsike).
- TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM*, L. Clover (Crimson), Napoleons, Trifolium.
- TRIFOLIUM MEDIUM*, L. Clover (Trefoil), Cow-clover, Cow-grass, Marl-grass.
- TRIFOLIUM MINUS*, Sm. Clover (Yellow), Shamrock, Shamrags, Suckling (Yellow), Trefoil, Trefoil (Wild).
- TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE*, L. Beebread, Broad Clover, Clatter-Malloch (?), Claver, Clover (Broad, Meadow, Red, or Soukie), Clover-grass, Cob, Cock's-head, Cow-cloos, Cow-clover, Cow-grass, Honey-suck, †Honeysuckle (Red), Honeysuckle Trefoil, Knap, Marl-grass, Plyvens, Shamrock, Sleeping Maggie, Sookies, Suck-bottle, Suckies, Sucklers, Suckles, Suckling, Sugar plums.
- TRIFOLIUM PROCUMBENS*, L. Clover (Hop or Yellow), Hop Trefoil.
- TRIFOLIUM REPENS*, L. Bloodwort (a variety), Claver, Clover, Clover (Dutch or White), Cob, Curl-doddie (?), Dutch, Four-leaved-grass (a variety), Gowan (Sheep's), Grass (Purple), Honeystalks, Honeysuckle Clover, Honeysuckle Grass, Honeysuckle (White), Lamb's Sucklings, Purple-wort, Quillet, Sucklers, Suckling.
- TRIFOLIUM SUFFOCATUM*, L. Hop Trefoil.
- TRIGLOCHIN PALUSTRE*, L. Arrow-grass.
- TRIGONELLA ORNITHOPODIODES*, DC. Clover (Bird's-foot).
- TRITICUM CANINUM*, L. Dog's-tooth-grass, Madge-mony-legs.
- TRITICUM JUNCHEUM*, L. Bent, Benties.
- TRITICUM REPENS*, L. Cheese (Sheep's), Cooch, †Couch, Couch-grass (White), Couchwheat, Dog-grass, Felt, Grass (†Cough, Pearl, Quick, †Quitch, †Scutch, Shelly, Skally, Spear, Squitch, Three-


- leaved, +Twitch, Wicken), Knotgrass, Lonachies, Quick, Quicken, Quitch, Rack, Ronnachs, Runch (?), Scryle, Scutch, Shear Grass, Sheep's Sourack, Skoil, Squitch, \*Strap Grass, Stroil, Twike, Twitch, Whickenins, Whicks, Wick, Wickens, Windlestraws, Wizzards, Wrack, Yawl.
- TRITICUM SATIVUM**, L. Amel-corn, Bloody Mars, \*Cones or Cone Wheat, Duck Wheat, Durgan Wheat, Rivet Wheat.
- TRITICUM SPELTA**, L. Spelt, Spelt-corn, Spelt-wheat.
- TRITOMA UVARIA**, L. \*Devil's Poker.
- TROLIUS EUROPEUS**, L. Bolt, \*Bull-jumpling, Butter Basket, Butter-bump, \*Cabbage Daisy, Globe Flower, Golden Ball, Goldens (Lockyer), Goldyllocks, Golland (Lucken), Gowan (Lapper, Lockin, Luckin), Gowlan (Locker), +King-cup, Lockyer Goldens, +May Blob, Stock, Troll-flower, Witch Gowan.
- TROPEOLUM MAJUS**, L. Nasturtium, Stortioner, Sturtion.
- TUBER CIBARIUM**, L. Earth-balls, Truffle.
- TULIPA GESNERIANA**, L. Culips, Tulip.
- TURRITIS GLABRA**, L. Mustard (Tower), Towers Treacle, Tower-wort.
- TUSSILAGO FARFARA**, L. Ass's-foot, Bull-foot, Clatter-clogs, Clayt, Clayweed, Cleats, Clot, Colt-herb, Colt's-foot, Coughwort, Coutfit, Cow-heave, Dishalaga, Dove-dock, \*Dummy Weed, Foalfoot, Foile-foot, Gowan (Tushylucky), +Hog-weed, Hoofs, Horse-hoof, Horse-hove, Son-before-the-Father, Sow Foot, Tushalan.
- TYPHA**. Locks.
- TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA**, L. Serge.
- TYPHA LATIFOLIA**, L. Baccobolts, Beetle (March or Marish), Black-amoor, Blackcap, +Blackheads, Black-puddings, +Bullrush, Bull-segg, Cat-o'-nine-tails, Cat's-spear, Cat's-tail, Cat's-tails, Club-rush, +Dod, Duncce Down, Duncche Down, Flag, Flax-tail, \*Holy Pokers, Lance-for-a-lad, Levers, Livers, Lyvers, Mace (Reed), March Pestill, Marsh Pestill, Mat-reed or Mat-weed, Pokers, Seggs, Serge, Son's Brow (?), Sootipillies, Water Torch, Whiteheads.
- ULEX EUROPEUS**, L. Broom (Prickly), Firsun, French Furze, Frez, \*Fur, Furrys, +Furze, Furze (Great), Furzen, Furzen-bushes, Fuzz, +Gorse, Gorst, Goss, Gost, Ling, Qwyce, Ruffet, Thorn Broom, Turr, Vuss or Vuz, Whin, Whuns.
- ULEX NANUS**, Forst. Bedfurze, Catwhin, Furze (Tam), Whin.
- ULMUS**. \*Ellum.
- ULMUS CAMPESTRIS**, L. \*Allom-tree, Alme, Aum, Elem, Ellem, Elm, Elm (English), Elmen, Elven, Helm, \*Horse May, +May, Ome Tree, Owm.
- ULMUS MONTANA**, With. Chewbark, +Elm, Elm (Broad-leaved, Scotch, Witch or Wych), Halse, +Hazel (Witch), Helm, Mountain Elm, Ome Tree, Witch, Witch-wood, Wych-wood.
- ULMUS SUBEROSA**, Ehrh. \*All-heart.
- ULVA LACTUCA**, L. Kale (Slake), Laver (Green), Lettuce (Sea), Oyster-green, Slake, Slauke, Sloke, Sloke (Green).
- ULVA LATISSIMA**, L. +Laver, Laver (Green), Slake, Slauke, Sloke or Sluke, Wrack.
- UMBELLIFERÆ**, generally. Humlock, Keck, \*Keglus, Kesik, Kisk.
- UREDIO RUBIGO**, DC. Red Gum, Red Rag, Red Robin, Red Rust, Rust.
- URTICA DIOICA**, L. Naughty Man's Plaything, Nettle, Nettle (Stinging), Scaddie, Stinging Nettle, Tenging Nettle.

- URTICA PILULIFERA, L. Nettle (Burning, Greek, Roman, Wild), Spanish Marjoram.  
 URTICA URENS, L. Burning Nettle, Dog Nettle (?), Ettle, Stingy Nettle.  
 USNEA PLICATA, Ach. Tree Moss.  
 USTILAGO. Blight, Coal-brand, Collar.  
 USTILAGO CARBO, Tul. Blackball, \*Collarbags, Collybrand, Slain or Slane, Slesan, Smut, Strike.  
 USTILAGO SEGETUM, Tul. Brancorn, Brawn, Blight, \*Burnt-ear.  
 UTRICULARIA VULGARIS, L. Bladder-snout, Bladder-wort, Hooded Water Milfoil.  
  
 VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS, L. †Bilberry, Bilberry Whortle, Blackberry, Blackheart, Black Whort, Black Whortle, Blaeberry, †Bleaberry, †Blueberry, Brylocks, Bullberries, Crone, Crow-berry, Fayberry, Fraghan, †Frughans, Hart-berries, Heart, Horts, Huckle-berry, Hurtle-berry, Hurts, Whimberry, Whinberry, Whortleberry, Whorts, Wimberry, †Winberry, Wind-berry.  
 VACCINIUM OXYCOCCOS, L. †Bog-berry, Corn-berries, Cramberries, †Cranberry, \*Cranberry Wire, Craneberry, \*Cranes, Cranna-berries, Crawberry, Crawnberries, Crone, Crones, Fenberry, Fen-grapes, Marsh Berries, Marsh Worts, Moonog, Moor-berries, Moss-berries, Moss Millions.  
 VACCINIUM ULIGINOSUM, L. Bleaberry.  
 VACCINIUM VITIS-IDÆA, L. Box (Flowering), Brawlins, \*Cluster-berries, †Cowberry, Cranberry, Crow-berry, Ling-berry, Moonog, Munshock, Whortleberry, Whorts or Worts, Wine-Berry.  
 VALERIANA. Tommy Twa-sorts, Valerian.  
 VALERIANA OFFICINALIS, L. †All-heal, Bennet (Herb), Capon's-tail, Cat-trail, Cut-heal (?), \*Drunken Slots, †Filaera, Heal-all, \*Keglus (?), Poor Man's Remedy, St. Bennet's Herb, Treacle (Countryman's), Valara, Valerian.  
 VALERIANA PYRENAICA, L. Capon's-tail, Cetywall, Cut-finger, Cut-heal, Cut-leaf, Setwall.  
 VALERIANELLA OLITORIA, Moench. Cornel-sallet, Corn Salad, Lamb's Lettuce, Milk Grass, Potherb.  
 VERATRUM ALBUM, L. Hellebore (White), Langwort, Lingwort, Michel-wort, Neese-wort.  
 VERBASCUM BLATTARIA, L. Moth Mullein, Mullein (Purple).  
 VERBASCUM NIGRUM, L. Mullein (Black).  
 VERBASCUM THAPSUS, L. Aaron's Rod, Adam's Flannel, Ag-leaf, Ag-paper, Beggar's Blanket, Beggar's Stalk, †Blanket Leaf, Bullock's Lungwort, Cabbage (Sea), Candle-wick, †Clot, Clown's Lungwort, Club (Shepherd's), Cow's Lungwort, Cuddy's Lugs, Dock (Mullein or Velvet), Duffle, Feltwort, Flannel, †Flannel (Our Lord's or Our Saviour's), Fluffweed, Foxglove, \*Golden Grain, Golden Rod, †Hag-taper, Hare's Beard, Hedge Taper, Hig Taper, Ice-leaf (Wild), Jacob's Staff, Jupiter's Staff, Lady's Foxglove, Lungwort, Mullein (White), Mullein Dock, \*Old Man's Flannel, Peter's Staff, Rag Paper, Shepherd's Staff, Taper, Torches, Virgin Mary's Candle, Woollen.  
 VERBENA OFFICINALIS, L. Ashthroat, Berbine, Columbine, Grass (Pigeon's), Holy Herb, Juno's Tears, Mercury's Moist Blood, Simpler's Joy, Vervain.

- VERONICA AGRESTIS**, L. Chickweed, Garden Speedwell, Germander,  
 †Germander Chickweed, Germander Speedwell, Winter-weed.  
**VERONICA ANAGALLIS**, L. Pimpernel (Water).  
**VERONICA ARVENSI**S, L. Corn Speedwell.  
**VERONICA BECCABUNGA**, L. \*Becky-leaves, Broklembe, Brooklime,  
 Cow-cress, Horse Cress, Horse-well Grass, Limewort, Limpwort,  
 Pimpernel (Water), Wall-ink, Water Purpy, Well-ink.  
**VERONICA BUXBAUMII**, Ten. Bird's-eye, Cat's-eyes.  
**VERONICA CHAMÆDRYS**, L. Angel's-eyes, Astrophell, Base Vervain,  
 \*Billy Bright-eye, †Bird's-eye, Bird's-eye (Blue), Blue Eye, Ble-  
 wart, Blind Flower, Blue Stars, Bobby's Eyes, Bonny-bird-ee, Cat's-  
 een, †Cat's-eyes, \*Deil's Flower, †Eyebright, Forget-me-not,  
 †Germander, Germander (Wild), Germander Speedwell, God's Eye,  
 Lady's Thimble, Love-me-not, Milk Maid's Eye, Poor Man's  
 Tea, Remember Me, Speedwell, Vervain (Base or Flat), Wish  
 me well.  
**VERONICA HEDERIFOLIA**, L. Bird's-eye, †Botherum, Chickweed (Ivy),  
 Corn Speedwell, \*Dotherum, Hen-bit, Ivy Chickweed, Morgeline,  
 Mother of Wheat, Winter-weed.  
**VERONICA OFFICINALIS**, L. Betony (Paul's), Fluellen, Ground-hele,  
 Herb Fluellyn.  
**VIBURNUM LANTANA**, L. Cottoner, Cotton-tree, Coventree, Lithewort,  
 Mealy-tree, Twist-wood, Wayfaring Tree, Whipcrop, White-wood.  
**VIBURNUM OPULUS**, L. Cherry-wood, †Dog-berry, Dog-eller, Dog-  
 rowan Tree, †Dog-tree, Dogwood, Dogwood (White), Elder (Marsh,  
 Red, Water or White), Gadrise, Gatten, Gatter Bush, Gatteridge,  
 Gelders Rose, Golden Ball, \*Gottridge, Guelder Rose, King's  
 Crown, \*Love Roses, May Rose, \*May Tosty, Mugwet, Ople or  
 Ople-tree, Parnell, Pincushion, Pincushion Tree, †Prim, Red Elder,  
 Rose Elder, †Royal Elder, Skaw-dower, Snowball, Stink Tree,  
 Tisty-tosty, Whipcrop, Whitten-tree, \*Whitsuntide Bosses.  
**VIBURNUM TINUS**, L. Laurestine or Laurestinus, †May.  
**VICIA**. Tare-tyne, Thatch, Vetch.  
**VICIA CRACCA**, L. Blue Tar-fitch, Cat-peas, Cow Vetch, Fetches (Wild),  
 Huggaback, Pea (Mice), Tar Grass, Tare (Wild), Thetch grass  
 (Wild), Tine, Tine-grass, Twine-grass, Vetch or Fitch (Wild).  
**VICIA FABA**, L. Bean, Horse Bean.  
**VICIA HIRSUTA**, L. †Bindweed, Dill, Dother, Fitch, Lintels, Strangle-  
 tare, Tare, Tar-fitch, Tar Grass, Tar Vetch, Thetch-grass (Wild),  
 Tine-grass, Tine Tare, Tine-weed, Titters.  
**VICIA OROBUS**, DC. Bitter Vetch, Knapparts, Knipper-nut.  
**VICIA SATIVA**, L. Chichelings, Cichlings, Fatch, Fetch, Fitch, Fitch  
 (Wild), Fitchacks, \*Gore-thetch, †Lints, Pebble-vetch, Racers, Tar,  
 Tare, Tere, Thatch, Thetch, Twadgers, Urles, Vatch, Vetch.  
**VICIA SEPIUM**, L. †Crow-peas, Dill, Tare, Tare (Wild), Thatch, Thetch,  
 Twadgers, Vetch, Vetch (Wild).  
**VINCA MAJOR**, L. Band-plant, †Blue-bell, †Blue Buttons, †Cockle,  
 Cut-finger, †Dicky-Dilver, Periwinkle, Pervenke.  
**VINCA MINOR**, L. †Blue Buttons, †Dicky-Dilver, Ground Ivy, Peri-  
 winkle, Pervenke, Sen-green.  
**VINCETOXICUM OFFICINALE**, Moench. Cislle (Silken).  
**VIOLA CANINA**, L. Bluebell (Little), \*Butter-pats, Cuckoo's Shoe,  
 †Cuckoo's Stockings, Dog Violet, Horse Violet, Violet (Summer).  
**VIOLA LUTEA**, L. Banwort (?), Violet (Yellow).

- VIOLA ODORATA**, L. Appel-leaf (?), Bairnwort (?), Banwort (?), Blaver (?), Bessy Banwood (?), Fine-leaf, Vilip, Violet, Violet (†Blue, English, March, Sweet).
- VIOLA SYLVATICA**, Fr. Gowk-shoe, Nut (Fig), Violet (†Blue, Dog, Hedge, Fig).
- VIOLA TRICOLOR**, L. Beedy's Eyes, Biddy's Eyes, \*Bleeding Heart, Buttery-entry, Call-me-to-you, Cat's-faces, Cull-me-to-you, Face-and-hood, Fancy, Flamy, Garden Gate, Godfathers and Godmothers, Heartsease, \*Heart's Pansy, †Heart seed, Herb Trinity, Jack-behind-the-garden-gate, †Jump-up-and-kiss-me, Kiss-me, Kitty-run-the-streets, Leap-up-and-kiss-me, Live-in-idleness, Look-up-and-kiss-me, Love-in-idleness, Love-true, Meet-her-i'-th'-entry-kiss-her-i'-th'-buttery, Monkey's Face, Pance, Pansy, Paunce, Pensy, Pink-o'-my-John, Stepmother, Three Faces in a Hood, Tickle my Fancy, Tittle my Fancy, Two-faces-under-the-sun, Violet, Violet (†Horse, Trinity), \*Wild Love and Idle.
- VISCUM ALBUM**, L. All-heal, \*Masslinn, Mistletoe.
- VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS**, L. Abraham's Balm.
- XANTHIUM STRUMARIUM**, L. Bur (Clot, Ditch or Louse), Burweed, Button Bur, Clot-bur, Ditch Bur.
- YUCCA FILAMENTOSA**, L. Needle and Thread (Adam's).
- YUCCA GLORIOSA**, L. Adam's Needle.
- ZANNICHELLIA PALUSTRIS**, L. Horned Pondweed.
- ZEA MAYS**, L. Indian Wheat.
- ZOSTERA MARINA**, L. \*Barnacle-grass, †Bell-ware, †Drew, Grass (†Sweet), Grass-Weed, Grass Wrack, Mallow, Sleaf, Widgeon Grass, Wrack (Sea).

 The Subscriptions for 1880 are due on January 1, and should be paid at once to GEORGE MILNER, ESQ. (*Treasurer*), Moston House, Moston, Manchester, by Cheque or Post-office Order (payable at the Manchester Post-office), or to the Society's account at the Manchester and County Bank, King Street, Manchester.

 No Publications for any year are sent to Members who have not paid their subscriptions for that year.

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## Seventh Annual Report,

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

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- § 1. *Publications of the Year.*
  - § 2. *Classified View of the Seven Years' Work.*
  - § 3. *Work in Preparation.*
  - § 4. *County Arrangements and Editors.*
  - § 5. *Publications for 1880.*
  - § 6. *Donations to the English Dialect Library.*
  - § 7. *Finances and Membership.*
  - § 8. *Dialect Work outside the Society.*
    - Treasurer's Balance Sheet.*
    - List of Subscribers.*
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§ 1. The publications of the year 1879 are four in number. One of them, the second part of the Dictionary of English Plant Names, by Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., and Mr. Robert Holland, which comprises the names from G to O, has not yet been issued. Owing to various causes, but particularly to the laborious nature of the work, its progress though the press has been delayed. There is reason to hope that it will be ready by the end of February or beginning of March. Three publications have been sent out to the members—a series of Reprinted Glossaries; the first part or volume of Specimens of English Dialects; and a Supplement to Mr. Dickinson's Glossary of Cumberland Words, which is paged so that it can be bound with that work. The Reprinted Glossaries, like all the previous sets of reprints, were edited by the Rev. Professor Skeat, and comprise various dialectal words from Bishop Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*; Wiltshire Words, from J. Britten's *Beauties of Wiltshire*, compared with Akerman's Wiltshire Glossary, and the *Monthly Magazine* for September, 1814; East

Anglian Words, by the Rev. W. T. Spurden, supplemental to Forby's Glossary of East Anglia; Words in use in Hawsted, Suffolk, from Sir John Cullum's *History of Hawsted*; and a Supplement to Marshall's East Yorkshire Words. "With the present part," says Mr. Skeat in his Introduction, "we come almost to an end of the more important of what may be called the minor Glossaries." There are here collected all the dialectal words contained in no less than ten volumes; and the members will endorse Mr. Skeat's observation that "those who wish to work at dialects can only be thankful for the time and expense saved by such reprints" as are here given. The first volume of the Specimens of English Dialects contains the Exmoor Scolding and Courtship, and William de Worfat's Bran New Wark. Mr. Elworthy, the editor of the two famous Devonshire Dialogues, has done his work with elaborate care and exemplary thoroughness. In addition to an interesting Preface and an abundance of valuable Notes, he has placed a Glossic version of the dialogues opposite to the original text, and has added a glossary of fifty pages, which is full of valuable material. The scarce Westmoreland tract written by the Rev. William Hutton, rector of Beetham, near Milnthorpe, and printed in Kendal in 1785, has been edited, with notes and a glossary, by Professor Skeat. In his Introduction, Mr. Skeat points out the difference in tone between this production and the ordinary run of specimens of (so-called) provincial talk. "It breathes the language of genuine Christian love, and shows that the author was a man of kindly feeling and excellent sense. It is rightly styled 'A Plain Address,' and is well calculated to promote that kindly feeling amongst neighbours which the author had so much at heart. It will commend itself, to the reader who possesses a kindred spirit, as 'a gem of purest ray serene.'"

§ 2. The following shows the work done by the Society during its seven years' existence, in the way of re-editing and reprinting scarce or generally inaccessible glossaries, and of publishing original works. The list is arranged under the names of districts or counties.

**CUMBERLAND :**

Glossary. By William Dickinson, F.L.S. (Original.) With Supplement.

**DERBYSHIRE :**

Lead-Mining Terms, by Manlove, 1663, with Glossary by Tapping, 1851. (Reprint.)

Lead-Mining Terms, by T. Houghton, 1681. (Reprint.)

Mining Terms. By J. Mawa. 1802. (Reprint.)

**DEVONSHIRE :**

Provincialisms of West Devonshire. By W. H. Marshall. 1796. (Reprint, with additions by J. Shelly.)

The Exmoor Scolding and Courtship. Edited, with Notes, Glossary, and reproduction in glossic, by F. T. Elworthy. (Reprint.)

**EAST ANGLIA :**

East Anglian Words. From Spurden's Supplement to Forby. 1840. (Reprint.)



- GLOUCESTER :**  
*Provincialisms of the Vale of Gloucester.* By Marshall. 1789. (Reprint.)
- HEREFORDSHIRE :**  
*Words used in Herefordshire.* By J. Duncomb. 1804. (Reprint.)
- KENT :**  
*Words used in the Isle of Thanet.* By Rev. J. Lewis. 1736. (Reprint.)  
*An Alphabet of Kenticisms,* by Rev. Samuel Pegge, 1736. Edited by Rev. W. W. Skeat. (Reprint, re-arranged, with additions.)
- LANCASHIRE :**  
*Glossary. (A to E.)* By J. H. Nodal and G. Milner. (Original.)
- LINCOLNSHIRE :**  
*Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham,* by E. Peacock, F.S.A. (Original.)
- MIDLAND COUNTIES :**  
*Provincialisms of the District with Leicester as Centre, including principal parts of the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Warwick, and margins of other adjoining shires.* By Marshall. 1796. (Reprint.)
- NORFOLK :**  
*Provincialisms of East Norfolk,* by Marshall, 1787. (Reprint.)
- OXFORDSHIRE :**  
*Oxfordshire Words.* By Mrs. Parker. (Original.)
- SCOTLAND :**  
*Early Glossary.* 1595. Edited by J. Small, M.A.
- SOMERSET :**  
*The Dialect of West Somerset.* By F. T. Elworthy. (Original.)  
*Grammar of West Somerset.* By F. T. Elworthy. (Original.)
- SUFFOLK :**  
*Suffolk Words : from Cullum's History of Hawsted.* 1813. (Reprint.)
- SURREY :**  
*Provincialisms.* By G. Leveson Gower. (Original.)
- SUSSEX :**  
*Dictionary of Sussex Dialect.* By Rev. W. D. Parish. (Original.)
- WARWICKSHIRE :**  
*South Warwickshire Words.* By Mrs. Francis. (Original.)
- WESTMORELAND :**  
*William de Worlat's Bran New Wark.* Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Professor W. W. Skeat. (Reprint.)
- WILTSHIRE :**  
*Wiltshire Words.* From Britton's *Beauties of Wiltshire*, 1825, compared with Akerman's Glossary, 1842. (Reprint.)
- YORKSHIRE :**  
*Cleveland Words : Supplementary to Glossary.* By Rev. J. C. Atkinson. (Original.)  
*East Yorkshire Provincialisms.* By Marshall. 1788. (Reprint.)  
*Ditto* ditto. 1796. Supplement. (Reprint.)  
*Holderness Glossary.* By F. Ross, R. Stead, and E. Holderness. (Original.)  
*Mid Yorkshire Glossary.* By C. C. Robinson. (Original.)  
*North of England Words.* By J. Hutton. (Reprint.)  
*Swaledale Glossary.* By Captain John Harland. (Original.)  
*West Riding Words.* By Dr. Willan. 1811. (Reprint.)  
*Whitby Glossary.* By F. K. Robinson. (Original.)
- GENERAL :**  
*Bibliographical List.* Edited by Professor W. W. Skeat and J. H. Nodal. (Original.)  
*Dialectal Words.* From Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*. 1695. (Reprint.)  
*Dictionary of English Plant Names.* Two parts. (A to O.) By James Britten and Robert Holland. (Original.)  
*History of English Sounds.* By Henry Sweet. (Original.)  
*On the Survival of Old English Words in our Dialects.* By Dr. Richard Morris. (Original.)  
*On the Dialects of Eleven Southern Counties, with a New Classification of the English Dialects and two maps.* By Prince L. L. Bonaparte. (Original.)

**GENERAL (continued):**

Ray's Collection of English Words. 1691. (Reprint, re-arranged, and edited by Rev. W. W. Skeat.)

Specimens of English Dialects. Vol. I. Edited by F. T. Elworthy and Professor W. W. Skeat.

Tusser's Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie. Edited by W. Payne and S. J. Hertridge. (Reprint, with Original Notes and Glossary.)

Various Provincialisms. From Hearne's Glossaries. 1725. (Reprint.)

§ 8. The following shows the work in preparation. Though much of what is here set down is simply a repetition of previous reports, there are a few changes and additions of interest, as, for example, under the headings Bedfordshire, Somersetshire, Worcestershire, Bird Names, Animal, Reptile, and Insect Names, and Turner's Herbes:—

**Beds.** The Rev. W. F. Rose desires the removal of the Beds. Glossary from our list, so far as he is concerned. "Since my removal from Bedfordshire," he writes, "the work has been at a standstill, for the compilation of a provincial Glossary can only be carried on in the district which it is proposed to represent." The collections made by Mr. Rose are at the service of any member who is able and willing to undertake the task which he thus regretfully relinquishes. As will be seen further on, Mr. Rose offers welcome help in another quarter.

**Berks.** Contributions of some words have been received from the Rev. W. F. Rose. Sir F. Madden's MSS. also contain some notes of words.

**Cheshire.** Mr. Robert Holland has undertaken a Glossary of Cheshire Words for the Society.

**Cornwall.** The two Glossaries of words in use in Cornwall, the offer of which was announced in the last Report, are now in the printers' hands, and the volume will form the first of the Society's issues for 1880. The West Cornwall Glossary is the contribution of Miss M. A. Courtney, of Alverton House, Penzance; and the East Cornwall Glossary is by Mr. Thomas Q. Couch, F.S.A., of Bodmin. A map of the county, showing the portions covered respectively by the two authors, will, if possible, accompany the volume.

**Cumberland.** Miss Powley, of Langwathby, near Penrith, has promised to prepare for the Society her collection of Cumberland words, with notes on the old customs and old industries of the county on which the words throw light. If some member would contribute a chapter on the pronunciation of the various Cumbrian districts, with illustrations in Glossic, the Society will probably have done all that is now possible in connection with the dialect of Cumberland.

*Derbyshire.* Dr. Pegge's MS. of Derbyisms has been transcribed for the Society, to be edited by Mr. Hallam, assisted by Professor Skeat.

*Devonshire.* A Glossary is being prepared by Mr. Shelly; to be printed for the Society.

*Dorsetshire.* Some words have been contributed by the Rev. William Barnes, which are not to be found in his Glossary.

*Essex.* Professor Skeat has collected a considerable number of Essex words, from various sources.

*Hants.* The collections by Sir F. Madden and F. Wise, Esq., have been arranged by Professor Skeat, but require some revision to prepare them for the press.

*Lancashire.* It is expected that the second part will be in the hands of the printer by the end of the year.

*Leicestershire.* Dr. Sebastian Evans has completed his Glossary of Leicestershire words, and it will be printed as soon as possible.

*Lincolnshire.* Mr. Edward Sutton, of North Road, West Gorton, Manchester, has placed at the service of the Society a list of words in use, now or recently, in North Lincolnshire. The precise locality is between Alford and Grimsby, with Louth as a centre.

*Montgomeryshire.* The Rev. Elias Owen, of Caersws, is engaged upon a Glossary.

*Notts.* Mr. R. White has a Glossary in hand.

*Somersetshire.* Mr. Elworthy is still engaged upon his Glossary of West Somerset words, which, with the essay and grammar by him already issued, will complete his work upon this important dialect. Meanwhile, the Rev. W. F. Rose kindly offers to the Society his collection of North Somerset words, upon which he has been engaged during the last five years. He writes: "I have collected more than 1,000 words, each of which has actually been heard from the lips of the peasantry. My Glossary does not touch the West Somerset dialect, of which Mr. Elworthy is master; nor does it take in the lower portion of the county, as does Mr. Williams's Glossary. It is indeed a collection of words used in the North of the county, in the neighbourhood of Weston-super-Mare." It is needless to add that Mr. Rose's offer has been thankfully accepted.

*Staffordshire.* Mr. C. H. Poole, of Pailton, Rugby, has undertaken the preparation of a Glossary. Mr. Alfred T. Story, of Hanley, is also engaged in the collection of words in use in the northern part of the county.

*Westmoreland.* A Glossary by the late Mr. Just will be edited by Professor Skeat. The manuscript Glossary of North-country words by the late Rev. John Hodgson has been

examined by the owner of the transcript, Mr. William Jackson, F.S.A., and also by the Honorary Secretary, but as it contains nothing of value that has not already been published, the idea of its publication has been abandoned.

*Worcestershire.* This is a county which has not heretofore appeared in our record. Towards the close of the year, a lady wrote to the Honorary Secretary informing him that she has for some years been collecting the dialectal words in use in West Worcestershire, and placing her Glossary at the service of the Society. The offer has been thankfully accepted.

*Yorkshire.* Three original Glossaries are in preparation—Mr. J. G. Goodchild's of Swaledale words; the late Rev. A. Easter's list of Huddersfield words, by the Rev. Thomas Lees, of Wreay, Carlisle; and a Sheffield Glossary, by Mr. R. E. Leader and Mr. William Doig. Mr. Lees hopes, all being well, to complete Mr. Easter's Glossary sometime during the next three months.

Several contributions of a minor character have been received, amongst which may be mentioned Montgomeryshire words, from Mr. E. R. Morris; Herefordshire words (not found in Sir George C. Lewis's work), from Mr. J. C. Gregg, of Ledbury; some Cambridgeshire words, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Orwell and Royston, by Mr. J. D. Robertson; Gloucestershire and Cornwall words, from Miss Douglas, of Clifton; Worcestershire and Berkshire words, from the Rev. C. Wordsworth; Somersetshire words, from Mr. Shelly; Yorkshire and Shropshire words, from Mr. Munby; Sheffield, Oxfordshire, and Wiltshire words, from Mr. J. Theodore Dodd; various words from Mrs. Gutch and from Mr. Robert Charles Hope, of Cambridge.

*Fish Names and Fishing Terms.* Early in the year Mr. Thomas Satchell issued a provisional list of British Fish Names, in the hope of obtaining additions. It is probable that his work may be among the publications of 1880.

*Bird Names.* The Folk-lore Society have announced the pending issue of a work on English Bird Names and Folk-lore, by the Rev. C. Swainson. It is anticipated that some arrangement may be made whereby the list of Bird Names will be available for issue to the members of the Dialect Society.

*Animal, Reptile, and Insect Names.*—Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., has kindly undertaken to compile a Dictionary of the English Names of Animals, Reptiles, and Insects, which, with the lists of birds, plants, and fishes already provided for, will render a complete natural history dictionary possible some day.

*Turner's "Herbes."* Mr. James Britten has kindly offered to edit Turner's very rare *Names of Herbes* for the Society, identify-

ing all his plants, making a separate list of his English names with their modern equivalents, and adding such notes as may be needed. The little book, which is in black letter, has already been transcribed for the Society under Mr. Britten's superintendence.

*Paston Letters.* Mr. Sidney J. Herbage will prepare a complete Glossary of the dialectal words and forms in the *Paston Letters*.

*Notes and Queries.* Mr. J. Eglington Bailey, F.S.A., has undertaken to arrange and edit the Index to the list of Provincialisms mentioned in *Notes and Queries*. The index to the twelve volumes of the First Series has been completed by Mr. Satchell; and that to the Fourth Series by Mrs. Gutch. Mr. Bailey will himself compile the index to the Fifth Series, the twelfth and last volume of which was completed at the end of 1879.

§ 4. The following is a list of the counties for which editors are now provided, and such members as have but a few words to contribute should communicate directly with the workers here indicated, instead of sending them in to the Secretary. For addresses, see the List of Subscribers.

*Cheshire.* Robert Holland, Esq.

*Cornwall, East.* Thomas Q. Couch, Esq., Bodmin.

*Cornwall, West.* Miss Courtney, Alverton House, Penzance.

*Cumberland.* William Dickinson, Esq.

*Derbyshire.* T. Hallam, Esq.

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*Yorkshire.* (1) Neighbourhood of *Swalsdale*, J. G. Goodchild, Esq.; (2) *Whitby*, Mr. F. K. Robinson; (3) *Huddersfield*, Rev. T. Lees; (4) *Sheffield*, R. E. Leader, Esq.; (5) *Holderness*, F. Ross, Esq., or R. Stead, Esq.

*Essex, Hants, Kent, Norfolk.* Rev. Professor Skeat.

*Isle of Wight.* C. Roach Smith, Esq.

*Wales (Montgomeryshire).* Rev. E. Owen.

*Scotland.* Dr. J. A. H. Murray.

*Ireland.* Rev. Dr. Hume; or (for *Down* and *Antrim*) W. H. Patterson, Esq.

All information relating to any other counties, and everything

of a general character, should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, J. H. Nodal, The Grange, Heaton Moor.

§ 5. The Publications for 1880 will probably be selected from the following :—

27. Glossaries of West and East Cornwall. By Miss M. A. Courtney and Thomas Q. Couch, F.S.A.  
 Fish Names and Fishing Terms. By Thomas Satchell.  
 A Glossary of Leicestershire Words. By Dr. Sebastian Evans.  
 A Glossary of Huddersfield Words. By the late Rev. A. Easter. Edited by the Rev. Thomas Lees.  
 Plant Names. Part III. (completing the Work). By J. Britten and R. Holland.

§ 6. The English Dialect Library, located in the Central Free Library, King-street, Manchester, is now in working order. To the Society's books and pamphlets, the dialect works belonging to the public library have been added, and it now contains (entries, not volumes)—

Dictionaries ... ..	47
General works on English dialects ... ..	61
English Counties... ..	352
Scotland ... ..	71
Isle of Man ... ..	2
Ireland ... ..	18
Slang ... ..	9
Gypsy (English) ... ..	8
Americanisms ... ..	8
China-English ... ..	1
Total ... ..	567

A Catalogue, for the compilation of which the Society is indebted to Mr. Charles W. Sutton, the Manchester Chief Librarian, has been printed, and a copy will be sent to every member. During the past year the following donations have been received, some of them too late to be included in the catalogue :—

From W. E. A. Axon, Esq.

Song Sermons. By [W. D. Latto] the author of *Tammas Bodkin*. *Cupar-Fife*, 1879.

From Mr. CHRISTOPHER BARKER, Manchester.

The Manners and Customs of Westmorland, and the adjoining parts of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, in the former part of the Eighteenth Century. By a Literary Antiquarian. Second Edition. *Kendal*, 1847.

- From J. C. CLOUGH (the author).  
 Betty Bresskittle's Pattens, or, Sanshum Fair: A Cheshire-  
 mon's Crack. By J. C. Clough. [In the Dialect of  
 Cheshire. Pp. 20.] *Altrincham*, 1879.
- From COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE PROVINCIALISMS.  
 Third Report. Read at Ilfracombe, July, 1879. Edited by  
 W. Pengelly, F.R.S.
- From J. P. EARWAKER, Esq., Manchester.  
 A Pastoral Dialogue in the Cumberland Dialect; also, A  
 Humorous Epistle by a Young Shepherd.  
*Keswick*, 1849.
- From Mr. ROBERT HOLT, Manchester.  
 Bobby Shuttle un his Woife Sayroh ut the Grand Review  
 in Yetton Perk. By J. T. Staton. *Manchester*, 1872.
- Bairnsa Foaks Annual un Pogmoor Olmenack. Be Tom  
 Treddehoyle. *Leeds*, 1850.
- Ditto ditto *Leeds*, 1878.
- A Six Days' Aght, or a Barnsley Chap's Adventers e  
 Lunnun. By Peter Pledge. *Barnsley*, 1862.
- Calliopeia, or a Rich Store-house of Proper, Choyce, and  
 elegant Latine words, and Phrases. Collected for the  
 most part out of 'Tullies' Works. By Thomas Drax.  
*London*, 1648.
- Dewsbre Back at Moon Olmenac *Batley*, 1871.
- Goblin's Grave, The. By Edwin Waugh. Revised from  
*Lancashire Sketches*. *Manchester*, 1861.
- List of Provincial Words in use at Wakefield. Collected  
 by Wm. Stott Banks. *Wakefield*, 1865.
- Nidderdill Olminac for 1869. By Nattie Nydds.  
*Pateley Bridge*, 1869.
- Singular Story of a Lancashire Thief. Told by Himself.  
*Manchester*, n. d.
- George Eliot in Derbyshire. By Guy Roslyn. 1876.
- Nathan Hogg's Letters and Poems in the Devonshire Dia-  
 lect. Fifth edition. 1865.
- Humorous Sketches in the Lancashire Dialect. [By Ben-  
 jamin Wood.] Reprinted from the *Bury Guardian*.  
*Bury*, n. d.
- Songs and Recitations in the Lancashire Dialect. By  
 Benjamin Wood. *Bury*, n. d.
- Examination of the "Remarks on the Glossary to the  
 Antient Metrical Romance of Havelok the Dane. In  
 a letter to Francis Douce, F.S.A. By S. W. Singer:"  
 addressed to Henry Petre, Esq., keeper of H. M.'s  
 Records in the Tower of London. By the Editor of  
*Havelok*. *London*, 1829.

From the Rev. Canon HUME, Liverpool.

Poor Rabbín's Ollminick for the Toun o' Bilfawst. For 1861, 1862, and 1868. By Billy M'Cart [Dr. Hume].

From J. A. LUNDELL (the Editor).

Nyare bidrag till Kännedom om De Svenska Landsmälen ock Svenakt Folkliif. [New Contributions to the Knowledge of Swedish Dialects and Folk-life. By Members of the Dialect Society of Upsala.] *Stockholm*, 1879.

From J. H. NODAL.

Remarks on the Irish Dialect of the English Language. By A. Hume, D.C.L., F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Chester. (From the Transactions of the Historic Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire.) *Liverpool*, 1878.

From Miss M. A. POWLEY (the author).

A Plea for Old Names. Part II. *Kendal*, 1879.

From the Rev. Professor SKEAT.

Collation of the Durham Ritual, with Notes. By the Rev. Professor Skeat. (Reprinted from the Philological Society's Transactions, 1877-9.)

From an UNKNOWN DONOR.

The Dialect Poems of Benjamin Preston. With a notice of the author by John E. Preston. *Saltire*, 1872.

§ 7. The Treasurer's balance sheet shows an income (with the balance from last year) of £284. 19s. 5d., and an expenditure of £212. 16s. 1d., carrying over to next year's account a balance in favour of the Society of £72. 8s. 4d. This sum will about meet the cost, already incurred, of printing and binding the *Specimens of English Dialects*. The prevailing depression seems to have affected the English Dialect Society in common with other printing clubs, during the past two years, and the number of members in arrear with their subscriptions is large. Had these been all paid in, the sum in hand would have met all the demands against the Society, and have left a balance which could have been profitably expended in additional publications during the ensuing year.

§ 8. As regards work on dialects outside the Society, mention may be made of the publication of a Glossary of the Essex Dialect, by Dr. R. S. Charnock. The Committee on Devonshire Provincialisms appointed by the Devonshire Association of Science, Literature, and Art, continue their labours, and have issued a Third Report. Mr. Henry Sweet on December 5th read a paper before the Philological Society on the History of English Sounds and Dialects. According to a report in the *Academy*, the paper "dealt with the history of the English dialects in the middle period, and their development out of the Old-English ones. Mr. Sweet gave a survey of the materials for the study of the old dialects, and of the



principles of determining the value of MS. evidence, remarking that only a small proportion of existing MSS. represent a pure dialect, or, indeed, a possible language. He gave great prominence to the influence of the dialects on one another, and described their history as a series of partial levellings over varying areas at different periods. West-Saxon as a separate dialect became extinct in the twelfth century, being absorbed into Mercian, although it communicated many of its own distinctive features to the latter." Mr. Alexander J. Ellis has now completed his collections for the Comparative Phonology of the English Dialects, and his lectures at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29th and 31st January, 1879, and his reports to the Philological Society on the 18th of April and 2nd of May, gave a complete sketch of the arrangement of his work, with a dialect map. Other investigations have occupied him from the 10th of May, 1879, and will not be completed till March next, when he hopes to devote himself exclusively to this work, so that it shall be published in 1881.

Mr. Thomas Hallam, a member of the Council of the E.D.S., has visited a large number of places during 1879, in order to obtain versions of the "Dialect Text" for Mr. A. J. Ellis, as well as separate collections of words and phrases. The following table is of interest as showing the nature and extent of Mr. Hallam's labours:—

*Places visited and Dialectal information recorded by Mr. Thomas Hallam during the year 1879.*

County.	PLACES.	No. of versions of Mr. A. J. Ellis's "Dialect Text."	Separate Collections of words, phrases, &c.
Cambs.....	Sawston (procured at Nottingham).....	1	1
Cheshire ...	*Shrigley .....	1	1
Derby .....	Castleton (procured at Manchester) .....		1
Lancashire..	*Manchester, Oldham, Todmorden, *Blackburn, *Huddlesden, *Clitheroe, *Colne .....	5	8
Leicester ...	Loughborough .....		1
Notts .....	*Retford, *Newark, Southwell, *Nottingham, *Mansfield, *Worksop, *Mansfield Woodhouse, *Bulwell, Bingham .....	7	10
Stafford ...	Wolverhampton, Willenhall, Walsall, Wednesbury, *Darlaston, Tamworth, Hopwas, Yoxall (procured at Tamworth), Burton-on-Trent .....	2	9
Warwick ...	Sailley (near Birmingham), Polesworth (procured at Tamworth) .....		2
Worcester..	*Worcester, Kidderminster (procured at Walsall).	1	2
Yorkshire..	Gisburn .....		1
		17	36

N.B.—The places marked with an asterisk (\*) are those for which versions of the "Dialect Text" have been obtained. The places in each county are named in the order in which they were visited.

THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY in account with GEORGE MILNER, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct, January 26th, 1880,  
C. ROWLEY, JUNR., Auditor.

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